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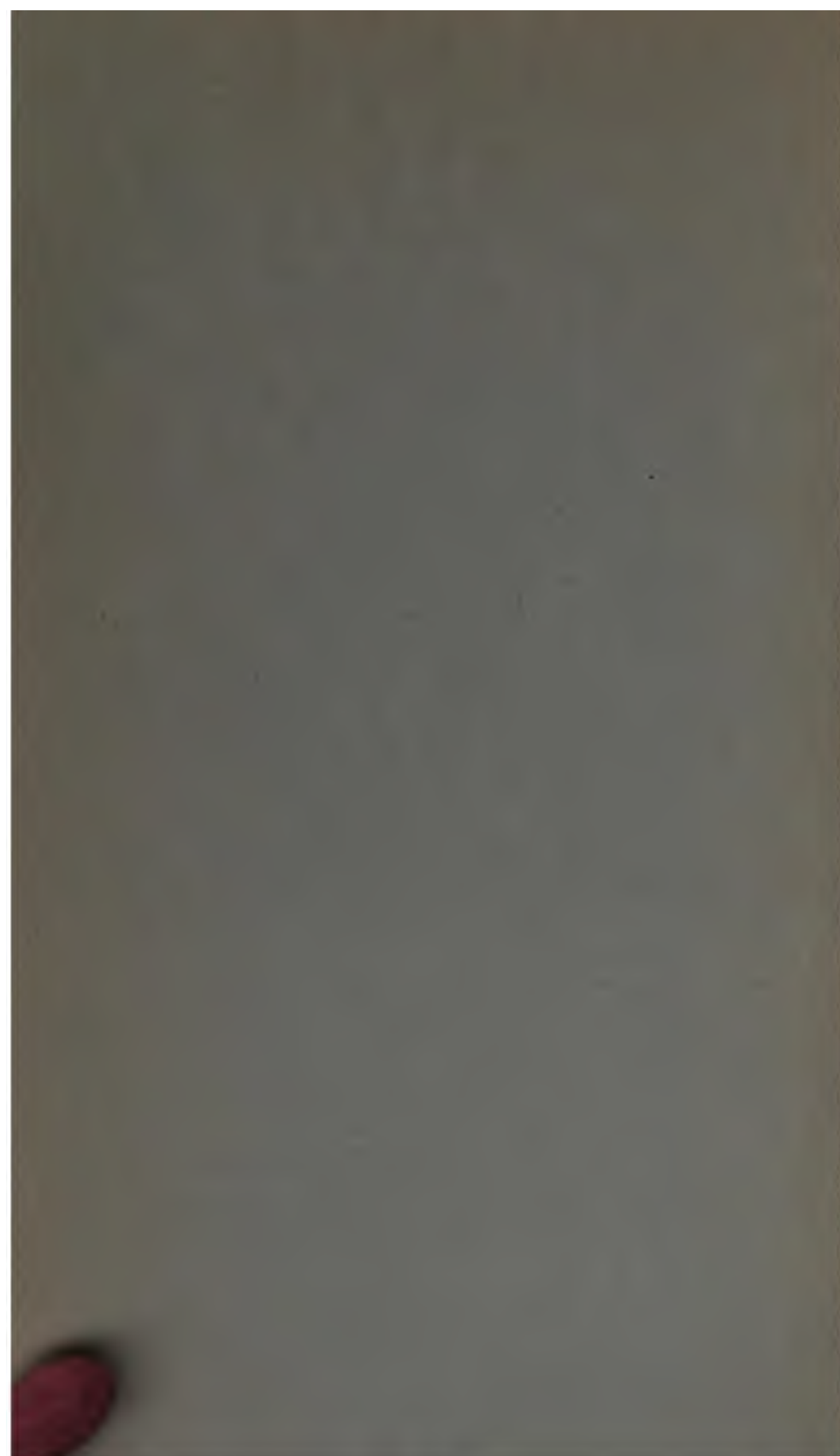


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ERRATA.—Page 318, foot note, line 1, *read* Mr. Eedes. Page 368, col. 1, line 40, *read* Jan. 12, 1802; col. 2, lines 4 and 5, *read* Mary Hamilton Cushing, daughter of John Cushing, Esq. Page 389, line 15, after Tileston *read* He sold it to Mr. Meigs, who now occupies it. Page 393, line 10, for three-fourths *read* one-fourth. Page 410, for 1854 *read* 1844.





Very truly yours
For: L. Chester

THE
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

JANUARY, 1884.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL.D., D.C.L.

THE life of the late Col. Chester, whose career has added lustre to the names of genealogist and antiquary, has a peculiar interest for the readers of the REGISTER, in whose pages his writings have often appeared. He was the third son and fifth child of Joseph and Prudee (Tracy) Chester, of Norwich, Connecticut, and was born in that town April 30, 1821.

His earliest known ancestor in this country was Capt. Samuel¹ Chester, of New London, who removed to that town about the year 1663 from Boston. Samuel Chester was in the West India trade, and in connection with William Condry, who is styled his nephew, received in 1664 a grant of land for a warehouse. "He was," says Miss Caulkins, "much employed in land surveys, and in 1693 was one of the agents appointed by the general court" of Connecticut "to meet with a committee from Massachusetts to renew and settle the boundaries between the colonies."*

Joseph Lemuel Chester was the sixth in descent from Capt. Samuel,¹ through John,² Deacon Joseph³ and his second wife Elizabeth Otis, Joseph⁴ and wife Elizabeth Lee, and his father Joseph⁵ above named. His mother, Prudee Tracy, was a daughter of Major Eleazer Tracy, of Norwich, by his wife Prudee, daughter of Captain Uriah Rogers, of that town. She was descended from Lieut. Thomas Tracy, an early settler of Norwich; and she inherited also the blood of the Rev. John Rogers, the famous Puritan preacher of Dedham, England, his son the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., the Rev. William Hubbard, author of the History of New England, and other distinguished personages.

Joseph Chester, the father of Col. Chester, was a grocer in moderate circumstances, an honest and upright man. He died at Nor-

* See Caulkins's History of New London, pp. 145 and 353; Hinman's Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut, pp. 557-9; Memoir of Joseph Lemuel Chester, by John J. Latting, in N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. xiii. pp. 149-56.

wich, January 30, 1832, aged 44; but having had a large family of nine children to support, left little property to his widow and children. His eldest son, now the Rev. Albert Tracy Chester, D.D., of Buffalo, was then a student at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. The next son, Charles Huntington Chester, a youth of sixteen, carried on the grocery store for his mother for two or three years. In 1835 the family removed to Rome, Ohio, where Erastus Chester, a brother of Mr. Chester, resided, and where they took a small farm. Albert was graduated from Union College in 1833, studied for the ministry, and when settled as a clergyman took his younger brothers and sisters successively into his family. Mrs. Chester, the widow, on the 6th of September, 1837, married the Rev. John Hall, rector of the Episcopal church at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Joseph obtained his education at the common schools, though possibly he may have attended for a short time the academy at Ashtabula, where his mother resided after her second marriage. One of his teachers, Othniel Gager, who kept the district school at Norwich when Joseph was eight or ten years old, is the present town clerk of Norwich, Ct. Mr. Latting, the author of the excellent memoir of Col. Chester in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, has seen Mr. Gager, who described his pupil to him as a handsome, bright boy, but he had no remembrance of any peculiar mental traits. That Joseph made himself proficient in his studies at the various schools, is shown by the fact that before he had reached his majority, he himself taught a school. This was at Ballston, N. Y., which is near Ballston Spa, where his brother Albert was first settled as a clergyman. In 1837 he was for a short time a clerk at Warren, Ohio, in the land agency office of Gen. Simon Perkins and the Hon. Frederick Kinsman, the latter of whom remembers him as a young man, "tall and commanding in appearance, and very ready as a clerk to comprehend and do what was required of him."

In 1838, being then seventeen years old, he went to New York city and commenced the study of law. He soon abandoned it for the mercantile profession. He was at one time employed as a clerk by Messrs. Arthur Tappan & Co. in that city, silk merchants, the members of the firm being noted for their enterprise and also for their philanthropic labors. "They were," Mr. Latting writes me, "very strict in the enforcement of a printed set of rules for the moral conduct of their clerks and other employés. They made them all workers in the causes of Temperance and Anti-Slavery." One of the partners, Lewis Tappan, established in 1841 a mercantile agency in New York, and employed Mr. Chester as a clerk.

His literary taste was early developed. While in New York he contributed articles to the newspapers and magazines of the day, "chiefly of a poetic character." The *Knickerbocker* for January, 1843, contains a poem by him entitled "Greenwood Cemetery," and signed "Julian Cramer." This pseudonym is that by which he

became best known; though he wrote under several other signatures. The *Knickerbocker*, in which his poem appeared, was then the leading literary magazine in the United States. The same year his first volume, "Greenwood Cemetery and Other Poems," was published at New York and Boston. The *Knickerbocker* for March, 1843, has a favorable notice of the book, written, I presume, by the editor, Lewis Gaylord Clark, a competent critic. It states that though the poems had "some faults," which were to be expected in so young a writer, there are in them "marks of a veritable taste and a pleasing imagination, and evidence of an eye that sees and a heart that feels the beautiful in nature, and the bright, tender or sorrowful in humanity." Mr. Latting states that this volume comprises "fifty-four separate pieces, mostly written prior to attaining his majority. The lines 'On the Death of President Harrison,' 'On the Loss of the Steamship President,' and 'The Captives of L'Amistad,' were all composed in his twentieth year." His other early publications are, "A Preliminary Treatise on the Law of Repulsion as a Universal Law of Nature," Philadelphia, 1853; and "Narrative of Margaret Douglas," Boston and Cleveland, 1854.

He also entered the lecture field. In the winter of 1839-40, he lectured before the Mechanics' Institute, as I am informed by Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., the historian, who was chairman of the board of directors of that institution, and who then made Mr. Chester's acquaintance. One of Mr. Latting's correspondents writes to him that he met Mr. Chester while the latter was lecturing on Temperance in western Massachusetts, and Judge Kinsman remembers him as visiting Ohio on a similar lecturing tour.

About the year 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, where he obtained a situation as merchant's clerk. In 1847, and for some years subsequent, his occupation is given in the Philadelphia Directory as a commissioner of deeds. In the years 1848, 1849 and 1850, he was also the musical editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*. "In 1852," says Mr. Latting in his memoir, "he became one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and of the *Daily Sun*, in conjunction with Colonel James S. Wallace. These positions brought him into notice politically, and on the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia, in 1854, he was elected a member of the City Council from the sixth ward, serving in that capacity for one term, commencing May 7, 1855. During several sessions of congress at Washington, he visited that city as corresponding editor, and a portion of the time of his residence there, he was, through the favor of his friend, Colonel John W. Forney, then Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, employed as one of the assistant clerks." In one of Col. Chester's letters to me, he mentions having held the last named office in the spring of 1856. He was appointed by the Hon. James Pollock, who was governor of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1858, one of his aids with the military rank of colonel.

While residing at Washington, he was employed to make sale in England of some patents, and in 1858 left his native country. He landed in England on the 6th of September. Various causes prevented him from succeeding in his undertaking; but he settled in London and made it his residence thereafter till his death. For a time he kept up his connection with the newspaper press, and for about three years furnished a weekly letter from London to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. After taking up his residence in England, he made, at least, one visit to the continent, for in one of his letters to me he gives an account of an interview with the Hon. Charles Sumner in March, 1859, in the Museo Borbonico in Naples, and of dining the same evening at the American minister's. He seldom left England, however, for on the 14th of September, 1872, he wrote me: "I have spent some weeks in Ireland this summer, my first visit there. It was the first real holiday I have taken during the last fourteen years."

It was a tradition in the Rogers family, though the tradition had been rejected by the best New England antiquaries, that his ancestor, the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, Mass., son of the Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, England, was a descendant of the famous John Rogers, the Marian Proto-martyr, whose fate had been made familiar to the children of our land by one of the pictures in the New England Primer. Being in England and having heard the tradition from his youth, he determined to investigate the matter. His researches, however, did not result favorably. On the contrary he found proof that the Dedham minister, through whom he hoped to trace his lineage, could not have been a descendant of the martyr. This, no doubt, was a sore disappointment to him, as few who pride themselves on their New England blood would not prefer to be descended from John Rogers than from any of the sovereigns of England. But these researches led him to undertake the life of Rogers, as he tells us, in the following words, in the preface to that work:

Personally unsatisfactory as were his labors in that direction, they led him into another, and it was not long before he was thoroughly imbued with the conviction that historical justice had never been done to the person whose eventful career forms the subject of these pages. He soon discovered that the only original account concerning him, which had been received as authentic for nearly three centuries, was full of the wildest discrepancies and grossest errors. Modest and humble, unambitious of a record on the common roll of fame, actuated by higher and holier motives than the attainment of a name among men, while he lived, he carefully avoided all appearance of ostentation, and never claimed the honors to which he was justly entitled; while after his death his very memory was rudely thrust aside in order to make room for that of those of his associates who had been, indeed, his official superiors, but who, generally, were infinitely his inferiors, as well in regard to their character and attainments, as to the services which they rendered the church and the world.

This work, under the title of "John Rogers: the Compiler of the First Authorized English Bible; the Pioneer of the English Reformation; and its First Martyr," was published in the autumn of 1861. The claims which he made for his hero in the title of the work were abundantly proved in its pages. The book attracted immediate attention, and English and American antiquaries awarded him high honor for his first antiquarian work. It was also the foundation of an acquaintance with Sir Frederic Rogers, bart., now Lord Blachford. The book was dedicated to him, and the friendship between them became intimate and lasting.

The war of the Rebellion had then broken out. While he was thinking of returning home, he "received a commission from the United States government for a service which he could render in England,"* and decided to remain in that country.

It was natural that one who had met with such decided success in antiquarian and genealogical researches should continue to prosecute them. On the 24th of October, 1862, he thus wrote to the Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of Boston:

I have been fortunate enough to obtain *free* access to Doctors' Commons, and am preparing to make thorough investigations among the wills of that famous repository. My admission as a "Literary Inquirer" enables me to examine all wills recorded previous to 1700, and to make any extracts I choose, or even to copy the whole wills. Hitherto, as you are doubtless aware, we could only *look* at a single will by paying a fee of 25 cents, and then were not suffered to make so much as a note on our finger nails. The regulation is a new one, and the number to whom permission is granted will be very limited.

I am now devoting all my leisure to examining the wills from 1600 to 1650, and shall go back to the earliest date and down to 1700, designing to use such information as I may acquire for my own literary purposes. There is no doubt but that much which has been indistinct in the genealogy of the early settlers of New England will be cleared up by a careful examination of these wills.

He continued for twenty years to collect materials illustrating the ancestry of American families in the mother country. In the mean time he made special searches for clients, and investigated the English ancestry of noted Americans. The result of each research he arranged and wrote out carefully. Some of these monographs have been printed by himself or others; but probably the greater number remain in manuscript in the hands of his clients. They are characterized by fullness and minuteness of detail, the result of the most persistent and thorough research. Among them may be named the Wentworth, Hutchinson, Marbury, Tilden, Pelham, Dummer, Baldwin, Wheelwright and Ferneley families. The Wentworth research, for the Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, was a marvel of completeness. His early investigations are embodied in

* Mr. Latting's Memoir.

an article in the REGISTER in April, 1868; but the full results of his labors did not appear till the two editions of the Wentworth Genealogy were published in 1871 and 1878. It would be difficult to name any Wentworth of prominence in English history or literature whose ancestry is not given in that book. The Tilden pedigree, for the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, ex-governor of New York and democratic candidate of the Presidency of the United States in 1876, is, Col. Chester wrote me October 17, 1873, "the most complete in its minuteness that I have ever done." The Wheelwright, Hutchinson, Marbury, Pelham and Dummer genealogies have appeared in the REGISTER, and the Baldwin will be printed in it this year. The Ferneley research, made for the late Joseph Ballard, of Boston, filling ten closely written foolscap pages of precise information, is in the possession of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

He delighted to grapple with difficulties which had foiled other antiquaries. When a genealogical mystery was cleared up by him, he did not often rest satisfied till he had traced the connections of the person whose history he was tracing through all their ramifications. In a letter of January 6, 1872, he writes that one of the most eminent English genealogists, whom he names, had recently appealed to him in a genealogical matter, after he had exhausted all his own resources, and Col. Chester adds with pride that he was able to "help him out of his difficulties." Many instances of similar success could be named, but I will refer to only three—one whose interest is coextensive with English literature, and two in which it is confined to Americans.

1. For a long time the surname of the mother of the poet Milton had been a puzzle for his biographers. In the words of one of them, Prof. Masson, the problem had "been waiting unsolved by native ingenuity for two hundred years." Even Edward Phillips, Milton's own nephew, gave a wrong surname, Caston, and John Aubrey the antiquary called her a Bradshaw. Col. Chester proved that her maiden name was Jefferys. The evidence by which he arrived at this result he communicated to the London *Athenæum*, Nov. 7, 1868, and Mr. Latting gives a good abstract in his memoir. Prof. Masson accepted the result, and, in announcing it, styled Col. Chester "a Hercules of genealogy."

2. The parentage of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, the friend of Sir Henry Vane, whose religious zeal and skill in controversy had set the infant colony of Massachusetts ablaze, had been hopelessly sought by our genealogists (see REGISTER, xvii. 65). Col. Chester proved that she was the daughter of the Rev. Francis Marbury of London, and that her mother Bridget Dryden was a sister of Sir Erasmus Dryden, bart., the grandfather of the poet Dryden.

3. The maiden name of Mrs. Mary Norton, the wife of the Rev. John Norton of Boston and the liberal benefactor of the Old South Church (her bequest of landed property having made that church

one of the richest in this city) had foiled all the efforts of our genealogists, not even a clew having been obtained. Col. Chester proved that she was Mary, the third daughter of John Ferneley of West Creting, by his wife Temperance, daughter of Sir Miles Corbet, and that Miles Corbet, famous in English history, was her own cousin, while two of her great aunts were wives of two of the most eminent statesmen of their day, Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir Thomas Gresham.

Col. Chester, in his letter to the Rev. Mr. Bradlee, refers to the extracts he was then making from the wills at Doctors' Commons, now at Somerset House, London. He availed himself also of many other sources of genealogical information. Prominent among them are the Parish Registers, of which at his death he left eighty-seven folio volumes of extracts, of more than 400 pages each. Seventy of these volumes are carefully indexed.* The Manuscripts of the Rev. Matthias Candler, the Puritan vicar of Coddensham, Suffolk, containing much genealogical information relative to families which emigrated to America, early engaged his attention. In 1862 he sent to the REGISTER, of which I was the editor, an article on the "Rogers Genealogy and the Candler Manuscript," meaning the volume in the Harleian MSS., British Museum, which had been made known to New England readers by the Rev. Joseph Hunter and Mr. Horatio G. Somerby. In 1866 Col. Chester learned that there were two other volumes by Candler in the Tanner MSS., Bodleian Library, and in July visited Oxford, where he spent a week. He wrote me the result of his discoveries in a letter dated the 30th of that month. An extract from this letter is printed in my "Memoir of Nathaniel Ward," page 122. In the summer and fall of 1869 he spent several weeks at Oxford, and on the 19th of October wrote that the two Candler volumes, which he had been having copied, were finished; adding, "I have found two more volumes in his handwriting, relating to Suffolk people exclusively, not pedigrees, but personal sketches, copies of monuments, etc., which I am copying. They will all be very valuable."

The Matriculation Register of the University of Oxford is another

* These eighty-seven volumes of Parish Register extracts form the first of the nine series of Col. Chester's manuscripts in the lists prepared by Mr. Cokayne, his executor, the substance of which list will be appended to this memoir. Of the nine series, the second, third and fourth have been sold, while the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth are not for sale. Col. Chester's library was sold at auction in London, April 17-20, 1883, by Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge.

The Parish Registers, mentioned in the text, are said to be the most valuable series of the above manuscripts. A more particular description will be found in the list just referred to. They had not been sold when I last heard from Mr. Cokayne. It would be a fitting tribute to the memory of one of the most unselfish antiquaries that ever lived, if these manuscripts could be purchased for some public institution in this country, where they would be kept together. Mr. Cokayne says of them: "Judging from the price which MSS. of this nature have fetched during recent years, it is more than probable that, if sold (by auction or otherwise) separately, they would command, at the lowest calculation, an average price of £50 a volume (£4350); but as it is wished, for the sake of doing honor to their great and indefatigable collector, to keep them together, the whole series is now offered as one collection at a very considerably less rate, viz., £3000 net (which is the minimum sum that will be taken), being less than £35 a volume."

source from which he gathered information. On the 2d of March, 1866, he wrote me from Oxford :

I have been very hard at work here day and night. I am making a complete copy of the Matriculation Registers of the University, from 1564 to 1750, permission having been kindly afforded me. There will be more than one hundred thousand entries, name, parentage, residence, age, &c. It will be invaluable, as such a list never will be printed. I have already identified numbers of our early New England families, and among other things settled the ancestry of the famous Anne Hutchinson, as well as completed my chain of evidence disproving the Washington pedigree.

On the 16th of October, 1869, he wrote from Oxford that he was there, and would remain till Christmas, and would complete his copy of the Matriculation Register to that year ; "so that," he adds, "I shall have it perfect for over three hundred years."

The Old Marriage Allegations in the Bishop of London's Register, extending from 1598 to 1710, furnished him another source from which he drew his information. He wrote me August 29, 1868, that he had completed his examination, and had secured "no less than thirty-five hundred choice extracts."

I shall not attempt to specify the variety of materials illustrating the family history of England, chiefly in the seventeenth century, which he collected, methodically arranged and indexed. A general idea may be obtained from the list of manuscripts appended to this memoir.

The work to which he devoted a large portion of his time during his residence in England, was an annotated transcript of the Registers of Westminster Abbey. It was no doubt owing to this undertaking that free access to many parish and other records which we have referred to, was accorded to him. At first he contemplated only a partial transcript, but at the suggestion of Dean Stanley he was induced to enlarge his plan. On the 9th of November, 1867, he wrote me, "I think I told you that I am engaged in preparing for the press and annotating the entire Register of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials in Westminster Abbey. I am quite proud of this work." On the 13th of the next month he wrote :

My labor on the Abbey Registers is excessive, and likely to be protracted, though I confine my notes simply to the identification of the parties. Still, it is a labor of love, and it is surely something for an American to be proud of, thus to have his name perpetually connected with the glorious old Minster.

His letters abound in references to this work, the progress he had made, and the new materials which had been opened to him. June 17, 1871, he wrote me :

A paper of mine was read before the Historical Society last Monday, a copy of which I will send you as soon as printed. That paper will show you one of the causes of my slow progress with my Abbey Book. I had paid no attention to the Royal Family, supposing that if the history of any

family was thoroughly known it was that. And yet the second burial in the Abbey Register, when I reached it, I found to be entirely wrong, and it cost me a month's labor to set it right. These interruptions delay me very much, but I still hope to go to press this year.

On the 4th of May, 1872, he wrote :

Yes, every day's delay tends to make my Abbey book more perfect, and as it is probably the great work of my life—my legacy to the nation—and as I mean it to be a standard book forever, I am not sorry for the delay. I am constantly at work on it, and as constantly improving it.

In the spring of 1874 his work was sufficiently advanced to make arrangements for its publication. On the 11th of April he wrote that he had presented it to the Harleian Society, and that it would appear as one of its serials. About two weeks later, on the 24th, he informed me with gratification that the Queen had that week accepted the dedication of his book, an honor "not often accorded." On the 30th of May he writes more fully on this subject :

It seemed proper, as my book is a National work, that it should be dedicated to the head of the nation. I left the matter to Dean Stanley whether I should dedicate it to him, or whether he thought the Queen should be asked, and I knew nothing more of it until I received her formal permission through her private secretary.

On the 16th of May, before the last letter, but after the Queen had accepted the dedication of his book, to which patronage he attributed the favor granted to him, he wrote :

The Lords of the Treasury have just given me free access to the wills at Doctors' Commons of the last century, my present privilege only extending to the year 1700—the only thing I yet wanted to perfect my book. This is a concession never before granted to anybody. Dean Stanley and I have been trying for it for the last five years, and have only just succeeded.

The next year he commenced printing his book, and sent me a proof of the first pages, August 28, 1875. Progress in the printing is frequently noted. On the 10th of March, 1876, he writes :

My Abbey volume has been some time all printed, making 526 pages of text. Its issue is only delayed by the index, a most important feature, on which I have now been at work four weeks, twelve hours a day, and it will occupy me at least a fortnight longer. I hope to forward the volume some time next month.

In 1876 the work was issued as the tenth volume of the publications of the Harleian Society. A small edition was printed separately for presents to the author's friends. The work more than met the high expectations that had been raised. The English and American press spoke highly of its merits. The *London Times* of Sept. 1, 1876, devoted three and a half columns, and the *Morning Post* of Nov. 2, more than a column to a review of the work. The *Times* said :

Throughout the whole of this huge volume, with its profusion of names, illustrious or obscure, it is only at rare intervals that a case is to be found of which the industry of its annotator has failed to obtain some particulars. Such a happy result has been secured by protracted investigations possible only to an antiquary industrious beyond his fellows. The wills at Somerset House, the marriage records preserved in the various offices belonging to the Sees of London and Canterbury, the matriculation registers at Oxford—all these have yielded up their dead; and from such original research Col. Chester has amassed a wealth of biographical illustration almost without parallel for novelty and accuracy.

The London *Morning Post* said :

There is scarcely a family of rank and position which may not learn something—some out-of-the-way fact or incident of interest—from the prodigious amount of accurate information here provided by Colonel Chester, who is thoroughly and completely master of his subject. When it is borne in mind how inexact many persons have been and are as regards dates, how one misstatement (made often not intentionally, but through carelessness and to save trouble) is handed on, repeated and enlarged, writers of general or personal history cannot but be grateful for this admirable work. Colonel Chester brings to light facts which have been forgotten; tracks out errors and inaccuracies, which have had a long life, with unceasing care; and provides in this book a monument of his painstaking industry and patient self-sacrifice. As long as Westminster Abbey lasts his name will be remembered because of this magnificent work.

The warm encomiums given it on its publication have been repeated by the press and individuals since his death. B. Beedham, Esq., of Ashfield House, Kimbolton, an English antiquary of note, in a recent letter to me writes: "These Registers were worthy of the most ample illustration, and at his hands they received it to an extent which has never been accorded to any similar records. He has thus added a page to the history of the church, so splendid and so rich in associations, to which every intelligent countryman of his directs his earliest steps on visiting the land of his forefathers."

Col. Chester was justly gratified by the manner in which his book was received. On the 22d of December, 1876, he wrote me :

I have something like two hundred letters of the most complimentary and appreciative character, from the best men in the country, and am amply repaid for all my labor. The Queen sent me a kind message some days ago, through the Dean of Westminster, with her "sincere thanks" for my "valuable and interesting volume." On my return home yesterday I found from her a copy of the *Life of the Prince Consort* (written by Mr. Theodore Martin under her direction) with her *autograph inscription*, "To Colonel Chester, from Victoria R."

On the 26th of January, 1877, he wrote :

You will be pleased to hear that the Queen has just sent me the second volume of the *Life of the Prince Consort*, with, as before, her autograph presentation inscription (only this time she signs her name "Victoria R. & I.") and this kind message, "that she has not been forgetful of your labors, and wishes you to understand how much she appreciates them."

On the 9th of March, 1878, he writes with equal pleasure that he had received from the Queen the third volume of that work. Mr. Latting has sent me a copy of the letter of Dean Stanley accompanying the book, which is as follows :

Deanery, Westminster.

My dear Col. Chester :

I have been graciously commanded by the Queen to send you the 3rd volume of the Prince Consort's life. It may please you the more because it is entirely the Queen's own thought—the more remarkable at this moment when her mind must be so much occupied by the overwhelming anxieties of public affairs.

I have not myself seen the Queen, having been kept at my house by a troublesome cold, which is, I trust, at last giving way.

You will remember that yesterday was the 2nd Anniversary of the eclipse of my life.*

March 2, '78.

Yours sincerely,

A. P. STANLEY.

A few years later, December 31, 1881, he informs me with pride that a handsome card-tray, made from old oak taken from Westminster Abbey, had been sent him as a Christmas present by the Dean and Chapter.

In the preface to his Abbey book he made the following announcement :

It may be as well to add that the Editor has a large collection from which he may eventually decide to print a list of such persons as were probably buried in the Abbey, but whose names do not appear in the Registers, with the evidences ; and also that, if his life is spared a few years longer, he intends to embody in a supplement such important information as he may acquire respecting the persons named in the present volume, and especially concerning the few still unidentified.

Such a volume would have been a valuable supplement to his great work, but unfortunately he did not live to compile it. Nor did he finish the other work on which he bent all his energies after the publication of his Westminster book, and which he refers to in the following extract from a letter dated Dec. 2, 1876 : " I am devoting all my leisure time to working up the immense amount of Washington material I have collected, and clearing away the rubbish. I have now the means to explode utterly the South Cave theory, which has always been a giant in the way. I believe I have the clew to the President's real ancestry, but I some time ago made up my mind not to say or print anything more on the subject until I can lay the subject complete before the world." Though he was not able to finish these works, he found time, however, to edit several volumes for the Harleian Society, the titles of which will be found in the list of his writings appended.

* Note by J. J. Latting.—Lady Augusta Stanley, the Dean's wife, died on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

His labors were soon recognized by the learned societies. The earliest to bestow its honors upon him was, I think, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, which elected him a corresponding member in 1862. He was elected to the same membership in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in 1871. From the title-page of his Westminster volume we learn that he was also an honorary or a corresponding member of "the Historical Societies of the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Minnesota," in this country. In England he was one of the founders of the Harleian Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. He was a member of the councils of both societies at their organization, and held that office in the former society till his death. In October, 1880, he was elected an honorary member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. He was doubtless a member of other learned societies in England and America.

He was also the recipient of academic honors. In the spring of 1877, the late Evert A. Duyckinck, A.M., the senior author of the "Cyclopædia of American Literature" and one of the trustees of Columbia College, New York, wrote to me that it was contemplated by this college to honor Col. Chester with a degree. In writing to my friend I hinted this to him, but without naming the college. He replied on the 11th of May that he should value highly such a recognition by an American college, as it would show that his work was appreciated by his countrymen. He then adds, "There has been an intimation to the same effect here." After the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia College, he wrote, July 10, 1877, to me :

I appreciate this honor for three reasons : First, because it proves that the prophet is not always without honor even in his own country. Secondly, because it was in New York, and almost under the shadow of this college, that I began my manhood career nearly forty years ago. Thirdly, because I know, as you say in your kindly note in the *Transcript*, that Columbia College has always been very sparing and discriminating in conferring its highest honors.

The intimation to which he refers in his letter in May, was doubtless a degree from Oxford. This, four years later, he received, for on the 22d of June, 1881, that ancient University conferred its highest degree, D.C.L., upon him, "in acknowledgment," says Mr. Latting, "of his services as a genealogist ; the first and only instance, it is understood, in which that degree was given for such a cause." For this honor Col. Chester was profoundly grateful.

In March, 1850, a portrait of him, with his autograph, "Julian Cramer," appeared in *Godey's Lady's Book*. In 1874 I met with this portrait, and wrote him to that effect, adding that I could see little resemblance in it to the photograph taken in 1869, which he had sent me. He replied Feb. 7, 1874 :

The portrait you mention was considered a good one when it was engraved, now some twenty-four or five years ago, when I was of course so many years younger. I now wear my hair and beard differently, which naturally alters one's appearance. I suspect that portraits taken at an interval of a quarter of a century would seldom exhibit much similarity, unless one had some strongly marked features.

Of this portrait Dr. Lossing, the well known author referred to in the beginning of this memoir, wrote me, Dec. 28, 1883 :

Col. Chester presented me with his engraved portrait when it was first published. He was then about twenty-nine years of age. His almost black hair and whiskers were close cut. The latter extended under his chin. He had no moustache, and his chin was shaven. He wore a "turn-down" collar, and was enveloped in a cloak.

The portrait which embellishes this memoir is from a photograph taken at Oxford in 1881, when he received his degree. It was engraved for the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, to accompany Mr. Latting's memoir in that periodical, October, 1882.*

Time works great changes in the features of an individual, but seldom so great as is shown by these three portraits. A friend, after comparing them together, remarked that he could not see a single feature that was the same in all ; and yet the portraits have all been pronounced good likenesses. The mind, however, looks out from each of them. At twenty-nine we see a fair brow and an eye full of hope and confidence ; at forty-eight we notice that time has stamped a deeper impression on the features ; and at sixty the full character is written on the face and brow. I, myself, never saw Col. Chester, but from all descriptions which I have heard or read, it is evident that he was a fine looking man and had a commanding presence. Dr. Lossing writes :

I first met Col. Chester as a lecturer in New York. He was then a very handsome, finely proportioned young man in the nineteenth year of his age. From that time we met occasionally and kept up an occasional correspondence until he went to Europe. Our acquaintance was kept bright chiefly through letters ever afterwards. Our personal intercourse was very slight. We were wide apart geographically most of the time. The last time I saw him was in Harper's Building, New York, the year before he went to England. For years after that I lost trace of him. Two or three years before the appearance of his *Westminster Abbey* book, I received letters from him, and from that time until the year before his death we corresponded briefly at rather wide intervals. When his *Westminster* book was published he sent me a copy. His letters were warm and sympathetic, and I felt it a privilege to be remembered in his list of friends. One of the earliest tokens of his regard for me was a copy of his "*Greenwood Cemetery and Other Poems*," presented to me soon after its appearance in 1843. My brief personal acquaintance with him and our

* I am indebted to the courtesy of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society for the free use of the plate.

exchange of epistles taught me to esteem him very highly as a most genial, generous, scholarly and every way attractive man.

The Rev. Alexander B. Grosart, on dedicating to him, in 1869, his edition of the Poems of Sir John Beaumont, thus addresses him :

I like you for your English Puritan name and for your English face—that of “a brave gentleman” all of the olden time; I like you for your right good service in writing for the first time adequately, the Life, a supremely noble and beautiful one, of “John Rogers,” Proto-martyr of England under Mary; I like you as an American proud of your lineage and unmixed English descent; and I like you for your catholic literary sympathies and brotherhood.

George W. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., the founder and for seven years the editor of *The Genealogist*, published in the number of that quarterly for July, 1882, an appreciative memoir of his friend Col. Chester. He thus describes him :

His personal appearance was in every way characteristic. Tall, of stout build, well proportioned, with long flowing gray beard, and a peculiarly kindly expression of countenance, he naturally prepossessed those with whom he came in contact at first sight, and his quiet, unobtrusive manner at once commanded respect. Generous and genial in disposition far beyond most men, he was at the same time highly sensitive, and felt keenly any want of gratitude on the part of those who obtained his assistance in their researches, while, on the other hand, the most trivial attention shown him was accepted and valued with childlike simplicity and delight. Ever ready to afford to any one who asked him all the aid which his large collection could supply, he spent half his time in replying to the inquiries of his numerous correspondents, and it was rarely, however much trouble it involved or time it took, that the desired information was not supplied by return of post. The only return he expected, though for that he never asked, was thanks.

He was always ready, as Dr. Marshall says, to help his brother antiquaries. The author of a biographical sketch in the *New Monthly Magazine*, published during his lifetime, also says : “The accumulations of more than twenty years . . . are generally known to be at the service of any one requiring them for legitimate historical purposes; and it will be found that scarcely a modern book appears relating to biography, genealogy, county or parish history, that is not more or less indebted to him.” This many of us know to be true in our own cases, and the numerous acknowledgments to him which we meet with in books, are additional confirmations of the fact.

He had a keen intellect, great versatility of talent and a ready command of language. He expressed himself forcibly, and did not hesitate to say what he thought. His readiness of expression is shown by his letters and other manuscripts, which are written in a free, legible and uniform hand, with hardly an erasure or interlineation.

His truthfulness was conspicuous. He would not encourage the

pretensions of those who sought to connect themselves with the gentry of England when no evidence could be found to favor it; and he had no patience with those who pandered to the vanity of such persons. At the request of an acquaintance I wrote to Col. Chester asking him to prepare a chapter on "The Armorial Insignia of American Families," for a work which that gentleman had undertaken. I stated that it was desired that the whole truth should be told. He replied March 25, 1881:

I have been in doubt whether it would be politic in me to write an article that would place me in such open antagonism with so large a portion of my countrymen whom I know to be claiming and using armorial bearings to which they have no shadow of right. The truth is that they do not wish to be undeceived, and will not only not thank me for undeceiving them, but will be angry with me for having done so. I have had experience of this already, in a number of cases in which I have dealt with the matter in detail.

No statements I can make, however fortified, will convince the descendants of a score of families which I could name, that they have no more right to the arms they claim and use than they have to the royal coat of England, and yet I know that it is true.

He finally consented to write the chapter; but the projected work was abandoned before he had begun to write the article.

He was proud of the land of his birth, and loved to have his countrymen call on him, and delighted in showing them his wonderful collections. No one visited him without carrying away an exalted opinion of the man and his work. He wished to be known as an American, and rejoiced that he was able to do honor to his country by his pen; and yet, perhaps, a residence of twenty years and upwards in England had assimilated him more than he was aware to the people with whom he lived. The late S. Whitney Phoenix, in giving an account, in a letter to his friend Henry T. Drowne, of New York, September 21, 1880, of a pleasant visit to Col. Chester, pronounces him "a thorough Englishman in speech and manner." Such assimilation is not unfrequent.

As to his residence in London, his earliest letters to me do not give it, his address being to the care of Mr. Moran of the American legation. In 1865 it was "14 George's Terrace, Blue Anchor Road, Bermondsey." He removed to "16 Linden Villas," in the same street, in April, 1870, on the 16th of which month he writes me:

I have been in sad confusion for the last fortnight, moving, and have but just got settled in my new quarters, where I hope to remain permanently. I have fitted up my library to my own taste, and write this from it. If you ever come to see me, as I hope you may, I think you will say I am very cosy and comfortable.

This house he made his home till his death twelve years later, though in December, 1878, the name of the street was changed to

Southwark Park Road, his number being 124. On the 30th of that month he writes :

I change my address, happily, thanks to the authorities, without changing my residence, and the new name of my street is so distinctive that I am able to drop the "Linden Villas" and "Bermondsey" altogether, much to my own satisfaction, and greatly to the relief of my correspondents.

The close of his life and his funeral rites are thus described by Dr. Marshall in his memoir :

Incessant work, and the sedentary life which it enforced, naturally told on what was to all appearances a robust constitution, but till within a few weeks of his demise, the gout, from which he frequently suffered, was his only serious complaint. He spent a fortnight last Christmas, as he had been in the habit of doing during the most of his residence in England, at the house of his friend Mr. Cokayne, and seemed, though perhaps a little less active, much in his usual health and spirits.* In February he was attacked by his old enemy the gout, and though he did not rally as soon as usual, nothing serious was anticipated till the end of April, when his medical attendant, Mr. Cooper, suspected that he was suffering from disease of the nature of internal tumor. On the 5th of May, Sir James Paget, and Dr. Moxon of Guys, examined him, and pronounced the case to be that of a cancerous tumor in the stomach of considerable size and long standing, but not of necessity immediately fatal. These, or some such words, were told him by Sir James, and since that time he seemed to lose all heart, and I believe never wrote a line more. He continued, however, to sit up in his library on an invalid couch, and though his voice became feeble, was able to converse with his friends till the 23d of May, when, though weak, he appeared much as usual ; but on that night came an attack of bronchitis, then an abscess in the throat, and though he appeared to recover from both of these, soon after midnight his strength gave way ; and on the 25th he gradually sank, and at 10, A.M. on the 26th, expired.

On the last day of the month his funeral, which was of a private character, took place at Nunhead Cemetery ; a large number, however, of his poorer neighbors (among whom he had so long resided, and to whom he had ever been a liberal and most kind benefactor) were present. The American Embassy was represented by Mr. E. S. Nadal, one of the Secretaries of Legation. The service was read by Dr. Bradley, Dean of Westminster, who thus, on behalf of himself and his Chapter, testified the respect due to one who had done so much towards illustrating the history of their glorious Abbey.†

Nothing more remains to be told, unless it be to add that of the many good qualities exemplified in his life, his genial disposition was the most striking. Having acquired knowledge himself, by imparting it to others he made the best possible use of it, and thus derived the truest and noblest enjoyment from its possession. In this respect he has left behind him a bright example and taught a useful lesson. His too early death has caused a general and heartfelt feeling of sorrow amongst all whose good fortune it was to come in contact with him. We shall see his kindly face no more,

* I am just starting for a friend's house in the country, where I always spend a fortnight at Christmas and New Year. (*Col. Chester's Letter*, Dec. 23, 1881.)—J. W. D.

† A tablet to his memory will be placed in Westminster Abbey by the Dean and Chapter, if it is not already there.—J. W. D.

no longer learn our work under his able guidance, and though we cannot wish to recall him from the reward of a life well spent and of work well done, our heart is still human, and

“ It mourns that dust should part.”

The life of Col. Chester adds another proof to the many with which literature abounds, that great things may be accomplished when the energies are concentrated on a single object and the powers of mind are equal to the undertaking. He had not the advantage of an early antiquarian training. Till he arrived in England in his thirty-eighth year, we do not learn that he had attempted anything in the line in which he afterwards distinguished himself.* The capacity and taste for what was to become hereafter his life-work no doubt were in him, though undeveloped, and he soon placed himself in the front rank of antiquaries. When he died it is acknowledged that he had no superior as a genealogist among the English-speaking race; and his reputation had been steadily increasing. He had gained the position which he had long labored for; but he was not permitted to enjoy it many years. In the midst of his activity and usefulness his work was arrested, as his friend Dr. Marshall has told us. Another friend, Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., the editor of *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* and his co-worker in the Harleian Society, in a letter dated July 10, 1882, thus describes his condition in the last days of his life:

I saw poor Chester three days before he went to rest. He was quite prepared for the change, and seemed, and I fully believe was, at peace with all. He then told me that although he could not read his books, yet he liked to be carried into his study. He knew the position of every volume, and called them his “familiar faces,” bringing, as he glanced from one to the other, to his recollection many happy hours spent in collecting the memoranda stored in each volume.

COL. CHESTER'S MANUSCRIPTS.

Abstract of a List prepared by his Executor, George E. Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A.

They may be divided into nine series, each series being quite separate and unconnected with the other, viz.:

I. The splendid collection of Extracts from PARISH REGISTERS from nearly all the counties in England, consisting of 87 FOLIO VOLUMES, each containing about 400 pages, closely written. Of these volumes 70 are full and are carefully indexed, the “index nominum” to each being a work of immense labor. The other 17 are partially filled.

* Mr. Hassam of this city has shown in an article which will appear in the April number of the REGISTER, the disadvantages under which Col. Chester labored, and under which genealogists in London now labor, in comparison with the facilities afforded for genealogical research in Boston. Dean Stanley and Col. Chester were only able after years of solicitation, to obtain free access to the wills of the last century for a work of national interest. In this city access to all the probate records is given without fee to any person. In London the Literary Inquirer, even for the period for which he has the use of the records, has not access to the files. Here records and files are equally at his service without charge.

They contain the entries of all the families of note in the parishes thus dealt with, but were, it is believed, made with the special view of illustrating such families as emigrated to America. They are therefore *particularly valuable to the American nation*, and it was in America that Colonel Chester fully believed they would eventually find their home. They are as follows, viz.: Beds 1 vol., Berks 1 vol., Bucks 1 vol., Cambridgeshire 1 vol., Cheshire 1 vol., Cornwall 1 vol., Derbyshire 2 vols., Devon 3 vols., Dorset 1 vol., Essex 3 vols., Gloucestershire 1 vol., Hants 1 vol., Herts 2 vols., Huntingdonshire 1 vol., Kent 2 vols., Lancashire 1 vol., Lincolnshire 5 vols., Middlesex 4 vols., Middlesex Westminster 10 vols., Middlesex London 12 vols., Middlesex Private Chapels 1 vol., Norfolk 2 vols., Northants 2 vols., Northumberland 1 vol., Notts 2 vols., Oxfordshire 3 vols., Oxfordshire Oxford City 5 vols., Shropshire 1 vol., Somerset 3 vols., Staffordshire 1 vol., Suffolk 1 vol., Surrey 4 vols., Sussex 2 vols., Warwickshire 1 vol., Wilts 1 vol., Worcestershire 1 vol., Yorkshire 2 vols. Total, 87 vols.

II. A complete series of *all* the MATRICULATIONS at the University of OXFORD from the commencement in 1567 to 1869, beautifully written. Seven enormous folio volumes, viz.: Vol. 1.—A.D. 1567 to 1580; with Index. [Mem. The information given at this time was very scant.] Vols. 2, to 4.—A.D. 1581 to 1714. Vols. 5 to 7.—A.D. 1715 to 1869. The names arranged in strict alphabetical order. These entries (about 95,000 in number) show for the most part, not only the College, the age and birthplace of the person who matriculated, but also the name and description of his father.

III. Complete list of ENTRANCES AT GRAY'S INN, 1581 to 1781, arranged chronologically, showing in most instances the name and description of the father of the student. Barristers, 1657 to 1865, &c. One thick quarto volume, nicely written.

IV. MARRIAGE LICENCES. Five folio volumes, of about 400 pages each, nicely written and carefully indexed, from the following offices, viz.: The Bishop of London's Office, 1521 to 1828. Also the Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office (all taken), 1559 to 1699, 3 vols. Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1543 to 1569, 1 vol. Vicar-General's Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1660 to 1679, 1 vol.

V. Abstract of WILLS and Admons, 9 vols. (one only partially filled), one vol. of noble admons from C. P. C. In all 10 vols. Index to testators only.

VI. PEDIGREES, 2 vols. (one only partially filled), entitled "Chaos." Pedigrees, 2 vols. (one only partially filled), from Candler's Suffolk Collection. Pedigrees, 1 vol. (only partially filled), relating to Westminster Abbey.

VII. Pedigrees and MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS (unindexed), 9 vols. folio, of which eight are devoted to the following families, viz.: Adams, Chester, Hutchinson, Rogers, Taylor, Washington, Wentworth, Whitmore; the others being miscellaneous.

VIII. Tabular Pedigrees, printed and MSS., arranged in boxes under the first letter of the principal degree.

IX. Four enormous volumes, full of miscellaneous collections as to the family of Rogers.

WORKS OF COL. CHESTER.

1. Greenwood Cemetery and other Poems. New York and Boston, 1843. 12 mo. pp. 132.

2. A Preliminary Treatise on the Law of Repulsion as a Universal Law of Nature. Philadelphia, 1853. 8vo. pp. 64.

3. Educational Laws of Virginia. The Personal Narrative of Mrs. Margaret Douglass, a Southern Woman, who was imprisoned for one month in the Common Jail of Norfolk, under the Laws of Virginia, for the crime of teaching Free Colored Children to read. Boston and Cleveland, 1854. 12mo. pp. 65.

4. John Rogers: the Compiler of the First Authorized English Bible; the Pioneer of the English Reformation and its First Martyr. Embracing a Genealogical Account of his Family, biographical sketches of some of his Principal Descendants, his own Writings, etc. etc. London, 1861. 8vo. pp. xii.+452.

5. Notes on the Ancestry of William Hutchinson and Anne Marbury. From Researches recently made in England. Boston. Sm. 4to. pp. 24.

Reprint of an article in the REGISTER for October, 1866.

6. A Preliminary Investigation of the Alleged Ancestry of George Washington, First President of the United States of America; exposing a Serious Error in the Existing Pedigree. Boston, 1866. 8vo. pp. 23.

This is a reprint from the *Heraldic Journal* for October, 1866, where it was printed from advance sheets of the *London Herald and Genealogist* for January, 1867. It was also printed in the *Register* for January, 1867, and in pamphlet form in London. 8vo. pp. 15.

7. A Genealogical Memoir of the Wentworth Family of England, from its Saxon origin in the Eleventh Century to the Emigration of one of its Representatives to New England about the year 1636. Boston, 1868. 8vo. pp. 20.

This is a reprint, with pagination unchanged, of an article in the *Register* for April, 1868.

8. An Official Inaccuracy respecting the Death and Burial of the Princess Mary, daughter of King James I. Read at a meeting of the Historical Society of Great Britain, June 12, 1871. London, 1871. 8vo. pp. 8.

Reprinted from the first volume of the Transactions of the Historical Society.

9. The Marriage, Baptismal and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster. London, 1876. (Editor.) Royal 8vo. pp. xiii. + 631.

This is the tenth volume of the Publications of the Harleian Society.

10. The Reister Booke of Saynte De'nis Backchurch parishe (City of London) for Maryages. Christenynge and Buryalles, Begynnyng in the Yeare of o' Lord God 1538. (Editor.) London, 1878. Royal 8vo. pp. viii. + 369.

The third volume of the Register Section of the Publications of the Harleian Society.

11. Herbert Pelham; his Ancestors and Descendants. Boston, 1879. 8vo. pp. 11.

Reprinted from the *Register* for July, 1879.

12. The Parish Registers of St. Mary Aldermary, London, containing the Marriages, Baptisms and Burials from 1558 to 1754. (Editor.) London, 1880. Royal 8vo. pp. vi. + 277.

The fifth volume of the Register Section of the Publications of the Harleian Society.

13. The Parish Registers of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, containing Marriages, Baptisms and Burials from 1558 to 1754. (Editor.) London, 1881. Royal 8vo. pp. vi. + 190.

The sixth volume of the Register Section of the Publications of the Harleian Society.

14. The Family of Dummer. Boston, 1881. 8vo. pp. 29.

Reprinted from the *Register* for July and October, 1881.

15. The Parish Registers of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, containing the Marriages, Baptisms and Burials from 1546 to 1754. (Editor in part.) London, 1882. Royal 8vo. pp. viii. + 348.

This is the seventh volume of the Register Section of the Publications of the Harleian Society. Col. Chester died while the book was in press, and his work was completed by other hands. A notice of Col. C. is prefixed to the volume.

He also assisted Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., in editing the fifteenth volume of the Publications of the Harleian Society, viz.:

The Visitation of London, Anno Domini 1633, 1634 and 1635. Made by Sr Henry St George, Kt, Richmond Herald, and Deputy Marshall to Sr Richard St George, Kt, Clarencieux King of Armes. London, 1880. Royal 8vo. pp. vi. + 434.

COL. CHESTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGISTER.

1. The Rogers Genealogy and the Candler Manuscript. January, 1863, vol. xvii. p. 43.

2. The Rogers Family. Wills of the Revs. Richard and John Rogers. October, 1863, vol. xvii. p. 326.

3. Genealogical Waifs. January, 1864, vol. xviii. p. 81; July, 1877, vol. xxxi. p. 323.

4. The Hutchinson Family of England and New England, and its connection with the Marburys and Drydens. October, 1866, vol. xx. p. 355. See Works, No. 5.

5. Rev. John Wheelwright. October, 1867, vol. xxi. p. 363.
6. Rev. John Wheelwright's Wife. January, 1868, vol. xxii. p. 83.
7. A Genealogical Memoir of the Wentworth Family of England, from its Saxon Origin in the Eleventh Century to the Emigration of one of its Representatives to New England about the Year 1636. April, 1868, vol. xxii. p. 120. See Works, No. 7.
8. Genealogy of the Hutchinsons of Salem. July, 1868, vol. xxii. p. 236.
9. Herbert Pelham and his Ancestors and Descendants. July, 1879, vol. xxxiii. pp. 285 and 355. See Works, No. 11.
10. Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. April, 1881, vol. xxxv. p. 200.
11. The Family of Dummer. July and October, 1881, vol. xxxv. pp. 254 and 321. See Works, No. 14.

COL. CHESTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER PERIODICALS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORICAL (NOW ROYAL HISTORICAL) SOCIETY.—An Official Inaccuracy respecting the Death and Burial of the Princess Mary (1872, vol. i. p. 344). See Works, No. 8.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Some Particulars respecting the Family of Major André (March, 1876, vol. xiv. p. 217).

THE ATHENÆUM, London.—Milton's Mother (Nov. 17, 1868).

THE ACADEMY, London.—Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, &c. (Oct. 24, 1874). This is a review of John Camdon Hotton's book. It was reprinted in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, Nov. 9, 1874.

Hotton's Original Lists (Nov. 7, 1874). Another article on Hotton's book, reprinted in the *Transcript*, Nov. 20, 1874.

The Life of Benedict Arnold (Jan. 31, 1880). This is a review of Isaac N. Arnold's memoir of Gen. Arnold.

NOTES AND QUERIES, London.—Bridget Cromwell (Dec. 26, 1868).

George Washington and Rev. Jonathan Boucher (Jan. 19, 1878). Besides numerous shorter articles in the various issues.

Note.—I am aware that this is a very imperfect list.

MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF COL. CHESTER.—1. Memoir by John J. Latting in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, October, 1882. Reprinted as a pamphlet, 8vo., New York, 1882, pp. 10. 2. Memoir by George W. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., in *The Genealogist*, October, 1882. 3. Memoir in *The Biograph and Review*, May, 1881. 4. Memoir in *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, June, 1881. (Note. This is the same as No. 3 with a single new paragraph inserted.) 5. Sketch by J. W. Dean in Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature," ed. 1866, supplement, p. 88; ed. 1875, vol. ii. p. 447. 6. Sketch in *Parish Registers of St. Michael*. See Works No. 14. 7. Obituary in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, June 1, 1882. 8. Obituary in the *London Athenæum*, June 3, 1882. 9. Obituary in the *London Academy*, June 3, 1882. 10. Obituary in the *REGISTER*, October, 1882.

LETTERS USED AS AUTHORITIES, BESIDES THOSE CITED.—From John J. Latting, New York, Dec. 1, 4, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29 and 30, 1883; Rev. Albert T. Chester, of Buffalo, Nov. 19 and 28, Dec. 17 and 25, 1883; Dr. Benson J. Lossing, of Dover Plains, Dec. 15, 1882, Jan. 8, Nov. 28, Dec. 23, 1883; Charles Hervey Townshend, New Haven, July 18, 1882; George E. Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A., of London, Norroy King of Arms, July 15, Aug. 1 and 24, 1882; F. Kinsman, Warren, Ohio, Dec. 5 and 13, 1883; Thompson Westcott, Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1883; William W. Harding, publisher of the *Inquirer*, Philadelphia, to T. Westcott, Dec. 3, 1883; B. Boedham, Oct. 29, 1883.

I would return thanks to the gentlemen who have furnished me information used in this memoir, particularly to John J. Latting, Esq., Rev. Albert T. Chester, D.D., and Benson J. Lossing, LL.D.

EDWARD WINSLOW.*

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

BELKNAP and other historical writers have duly placed on record all the particular and noteworthy passages in the life of Edward Winslow in New England, from the time of his arrival there in 1620 to his final return to England in 1646, where he acted as the efficient agent and commissioner of the new colony. In London he was instrumental in founding, in 1648, the "Society for the Promoting and Propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England," under the presidency of Judge William Steele, and was one of the fourteen assistants or governing body of the association, which was chartered in 1649. He was one of the most active members of this body, and it would appear that he undertook, besides other work for it, the supervision of the business of collecting and investing the funds of the society. "The Earl of Warwick, May 30, 1648, commending to Lord Denbigh his favour (he himself being called to sea, by the Command of the Parliament), M^r Winslow, agent for New England who 'hath some business with the Committee for flouaigne plantacions that have long attended a dispatch. They doe all concerne severall societies of our owne countrymen there, who may justly challenge very much respect and one of them hath a more special relation to the advancement of religion amongst the native Indians.'" That the society was prosperous, and that its funds had been invested in a judicious manner, Edward Randolph bears ample testimony when he states in 1684 "that there was formerly belonging to this Company 800 or 1000£ per annum as I have been credibly informed."

On November 22d, 1650, "humble proposals of several Barbadeans, who were dissatisfied with the rule of Francis, Lord Willoughby," were addressed to the Protector. The address states that "it is desired that the Government may be established in the hands of Edward Winslow, a person of approved fidelity to this Commonwealth."

September 30, 1651, ordered in Council that "One hundred Narratives of the battle of Worcester and acts for a day of thanksgiving to be delivered to Edward Winslow that he may send them to New England."

On the 25th January, 1654, he was appointed one of the commissioners "for compounding for advance of money and indemnity," and was also one of the commissioners for managing estates under sequestration, from 24 June to December 19th, 1654, "when he left that employment" by reason of his acceptance of a joint commission to proceed to the West Indies with Admiral William Penn and General Robert Venables. Cromwell, who had often expressed a tender regard and concern for the welfare of the New England settlers, had been for some time considering of a plan whereby he might effectually mitigate their many trials and hardships by inducing a numerous body of them to emigrate to a more congenial climate and fertile soil. He had fixed his mind upon the Island of Hispaniola, of which St. Domingo was the capital. For the selection of this island for his design he had been mainly influenced by the representations of one Thomas Gage,

* This article was written as an introduction to the Winslow letters published in the last number of the REGISTER, but the manuscript reached us too late for insertion in that number.—EDITOR.

who had, in 1648, addressed to the Protector a paper he called "Some briefe and true observations concerning the West Indies, &c." He was the son of John Gage of Hayling, Surrey, brother to Sir Henry Gage, governor of Oxford, killed at Culham Bridge January 11, 1644. His parents were Catholics. He went to Spain in 1612, where he joined the order of Dominicans. In 1625 he went to the Spanish Possessions in America and the West Indies, and returned to England after an absence of twenty-four years. He found his father dead and himself disinherited. He turned Protestant, joined the Parliamentarians, and was presented (Hasted says) to the living of Acrise Kent. He no doubt exchanged this for Deal, for here he buried both his wife Mary and daughter of the same name, the former in 1652. He was also chaplain to Lord Fairfax. He wrote an account of his wanderings in America: "The English-american his Travaile by sea and land, or a New Survey of y^e West Indies, &c. &c."

This design of the New England emigration Cromwell opened to Captain John Astwood, when he was over on a visit to England early in 1654. William Leete, writing to his friend Samuel Disbrowe in October, 1654, says, "Captain Astwood writes that he had admittance to speak with his highnes, who Expressed his tender respect of New England and thoughtfulness which way to doe them good, but said with all, that the landes in Ireland were disposed to y^e souldyers and adventurers, &c, so that nothing there could be done, nor can the dutch be removed unlesse by composition, since the peace with holland (being prevented as by speciall providence to be done before) as in my last I touched upon. But Captain writes that my Lord asked him whether it would not be better that New England were removed to some place where they might have Cittyes ready builded and land ready till'd and where stable Comodities might be raised thair, either to remove the dutch or plant in delaware, the place he hinted it seemes was Hispaniola, but Cap^t Astwood answered, at present he thought that they would rather chuse the nearer and probably more peaceable though the poorer than be removed farther with more hazard to loose peace and gain riches. The answer was true for the main so farre as it went, but we apprehend somewhat more should have beene addressed, as we have inserted in a letter from our Generall Court to y^e Protector this year viz^t That whatever we might upon selfe respect chuse, yet wee are free in adherence & compliance with his highnes and our godly native Cuntrymen to be removed to any place wither the lord our god call, where wee may but carry on Christs worke under our handes and provide necessary Comforts for us and ours. The Captain saith my Lord wished him to Consider further of the matter and come to him againe, when (I hope) he will bethink himselfe of an answer that may shut up no doore of Providence towards us without first acquainting us that so the positive answer may immediately proceed from ourselves; ffor the present I perceive the Cuntry doe most desire to keep themselves in y^e most apt, waiting posture which may suit any further discovery of gods minde and will concerning them whatsoever, or wheresoever, onely attending the present duty of the day or yeare which frame cannot change but be somewhat detriminting to settlement here, if so should prove to be our way after all, yet for my part, I think if many had knockt in lesse stakes into rocky, sandy parts of this wildernes it might better have suited a wildernes state in its infancy especially."*

* Extract from William Leet's letter in the MS. "Some additional Notes on the Leat or Leete Family," to appear in a future number of the REGISTER.

By the end of 1654 Cromwell had matured his plans and made everything ready for despatching an expedition to the West Indies, with a view to obtaining possession of St. Domingo, the capital of the Island of Hispaniola, and making it ready for the reception of the proposed New England emigration. Edward Winslow and two other commissioners were appointed by Cromwell to go out with the expedition having this object in view, whilst Captain Daniel Gookin was to be sent to New England to induce the New Englanders to emigrate. The salary of Winslow was fixed at £1000 per annum, "and his Highness to be requested to order 500£ to be advanced to him." Admiral William Penn and General Robert Venables sailed from Portsmouth 27 December, 1654, for Hispaniola, with sealed orders as to their destination, to be opened at a prefixed time. They were to take St. Domingo, the capital of the Island. Rapin says, "Cromwell's instructions were so particular and circumstantial that they appeared to be drawn by men thoroughly acquainted with the country." Availing himself of Thomas Gage's accurate and extensive knowledge of the island, Cromwell appointed him chaplain to the expedition, and gave orders on the 19th December (1654), "to provide a frigate to convey M^r Gage, minister of Deal, Kent, to Portsmouth." Edward Winslow, who was on most friendly terms with Secretary John Thurloe, wrote to him on the eve of his departure from Portsmouth, and again on touching at Barbadoes, March 16th: "I told you, how easily that soare was cured between Venables and Penn whose demeanour mutually towards each other at sea was sweet and hopeful, but the last of these two gentlemen is too apt to be taken with such conceits, but I trust all will be well; onely I feare, that going hence without our stores some occasion will arise of disturbance between the land & sea forces. The Lord god prevent it, in much mercy. I onely speake my fears, but shall endeavour against it with all my might."

The expedition had 30 ships and 5000 land forces under Venables, which were if possible to be augmented at Barbadoes by the aid of the influential planters, particularly Colonel Lewis Morris. This Col. Morris afterwards joined the Quakers, and became an eminent and much esteemed member of that body. Penn arrived at Barbadoes 29th of January, 1654-5. On the 16th of March Winslow wrote to Thurloe that "the reason wherefore Col. Lewis Morris will not goe with us, is, because he hath so lovely an estate which he fears may be seized for some other debts after he is gone. At first he told us, he hoped we would forgive him a small debt he owed the state in regard of former good services he had done them and losses sustained for them. To this we seemed willing, provided he went freely, knowing how necessary an instrument he might prove. This we found to be 26,900 weight of sugar. Afterwards he told us in plaine terms, if we would give him an 100,000 weight of sugar, that so he might pay his debts and leave his estate cleare to his wife, then Lewis Morris would spend his blood for us. We told him it was beyond our Commission, and General Venables told him, if he should offer up his Commission he durst not accept it, because it was sent by his highness, who expected so much service from him, besides what he demanded was as much as all the field officers of the army had, and it would make them thinke they were very much under-valued. After all this, he came to me and said, there was another way whereby we might enable him to goe with us and presst me to move it to General Venables and the rest viz—the people of this Island (Barbadoes) saith he, never look for pay for their quartering the soldiers. Now if we would bestow that on him, it would serve his turne. This I told him I would move,

at his request, but was sure that the General and Commissioners more prized their honour than to do it. So this we rejected also, and the truth is, he confessed he never was where we intend first to pitch and sett downe, so at last he told us, he would conceale his intention and march his men on board the ships, for which we gave him thanks, but all these things are private as yet, but the Commissioners of the prize office have Summoned him to pay in his debts to the State, or shew cause. The truth is he prizeth himself at so high a rate, as if the Expedition could not goe on without him, which made some of us in a loving way tell him, we should be glad of so Experienced an instrument as he was but withall let him knowe, our trust and relyance was not on him, but on God, and if the Lord would be pleased to use us as instruments in his right hand and owne us as such, which we hoped he would, we doubted not but we should be able to give a good account of our proceedings; and thus stands the case betwixt him and us."

It is very apparent the three commissioners were much over worked. Winslow writes that "Our want of more commissioners is very great." :... "I beseech you consider the place we intend by God's blessing to settle upon, the many townes built upon it, besides the many citties and each must be quitted and resettled by us and truly how to doe lesse than settle a minister in each I know not, only entreate my Lord to remember that the settlement of the protestant religion is one of the grounds he goeth upon." At Barbadoes the strength of the troops was increased from 5000 to 9000, besides two troops of horse raised upon the island. Having thus refitted, they sailed, March 30th, for Hispaniola. Again following Rapin, "At the approach of the English fleet the Spaniards abandoned St. Domingo. Venables, instead of landing his troops, as per instructions, within a mile of the place, disembarked them ten leagues more westward. The inhabitants had thus time to put themselves in a posture of defence. The English, when they approached Domingo, were so fatigued by a long march, by the excessive heat, by hunger and thirst, they were easily repulsed." Thus baffled they again sailed and seized Jamaica on the 17th of May. Penn and Venables left some troops upon the island and returned to England. Ex-Secretary Edward Nicholas, writing to a correspondent from Cologne, Oct. 19-29, says, "The 2000 or 3000 troops left by Penn, came to the Barbadoes when Penn left Jamaica," and thinks none now remain at the latter place."*

Edward Winslow died in the passage between Hispaniola and Jamaica, and was buried at sea. William Dugdale (afterwards Sir William), writing to John Langley at Trentham, October 9, 1655, says: "Winslow (a Committeeman of Haberdasher's Hall) died in the return from Hispaniola. I hear he raved much of Haberdasher's Hall, in his sickness." :... "April 18th 1656. Representation of Susanna, relict of Edward Winslow and Josiah his son and Executor, to the Lord Protector and Council.—Her husband was appointed on December 12th 1654 one of the Commissioners in the Expedition with Gen^l Venables to the West Indies with a salary of 1000£ per annum, 500£ of which was advanced to him, but he died on his voyage 8 May, 1655, and left debts to upwards of 500£. Prays notwithstanding he died before the year expired, that the remaining 500£ may be paid to satisfy the creditors." Referred by Cromwell to Council.

* Oldmixon states the "3000 men left on the Island of Jamaica were afterwards reinforced by Major Sedgwick with over a thousand men and a regiment under Col. Humphreys, 1000 men from Ireland under Col. Brayne, and followed by 1500 more under Col. Moor. Major Sedgwick died in the West Indies."

When the expedition sailed from Portsmouth, Admiral Blake had proceeded to the Mediterranean to suppress some pirates there. Meanwhile Capt. Daniel Gookin had landed at Boston, New England, January 20, 1654-5, on his mission. He visited the settled parts far and wide, freely distributed his little printed fly-sheets, inviting emigration to Jamaica, but his project received but scant encouragement. He remained through 1655, 1656, and on June 20, 1657, wrote to Secretary Thurloe, asking to be recalled. After the English troops were beaten in Hispaniola, Thomas Gage collected them together and preached to them a sermon, taking as his text, Joshua, chapter 7, verse 7. He either died in Jamaica, or shortly after the return of the expedition to England, for on "July 18, 1656, Mary, widow of Thomas Gage, Chaplain, applied to the Navy Commissioners for his arrears of pay."

September 20, 1655, Council of State. "His Highness acquainting Council that Gen^l Rob^t Venables attended at the door, he was called in. Order, to advise that he be committed to the Tower." Like order to advise that General William Penn be committed to the Tower & approved by the Protector.

Nicholas, writing October 2-12, says: "I do not doubt Cromwell would not proceed against Penn & Venables as he has done without the seeming concurrence of the Colonels of the army & his Council. He has committed them & may try them for their lives to vindicate his wisdom, that it may not be thought he failed in laying that design, but they in Executing it. If Blake should, on Cromwell's rough usages of Penn & Venable, Consider before he puts himself in such a tyrant's power, it may much prejudice the arch villain" (Cromwell). And under date October 19-29, he writes: "Blake being in the Downs, is afraid to go ashore, lest he should have the same usage as Penn & Venables." October 30, 1655. Council. Order, on petition "of Rob^t Venables and his acknowledgment and submission therein contained, to advise of his release from the Tower, & that he give up his Commission as General & his Command in Ireland. The warrant for his release to be acted on as soon as he delivers them to M^r Jessop." Approved October 30. October 31st. "Order on a letter from Gen^l Venables taking notice that he had seen Councils vote of yesterday concerning his enlargement & is ready to deliver his Gen^l Commission & to give a resignation of his Irish Command, only he has not his Commission with him—that, on his delivery to Jessop of his Commisⁿ as Gen^l & a resignation in writing of his comm^d in Ire^l^d, with a promise to deliver the commⁿ when he can get it, the Warrant for his liberation be executed."

Petition of William Penn to the Protector, October 25th. "Being honoured with the Command of the Fleet in the late American Exped^{tn} I returned home without leave for which I have incurred y^r displeasure & this is more displeasing to me than any worldly cross. My heart bears me witness that my return was not through refractoriness against superiors but for advancement of the service in giving an acco^t of what would not otherwise be represented. And was at first willing to part with all that was dear to me to help forward this Christian design. I would rather never have gone if I thought my return would have made it less hopeful. I beg release from restraint, on acco^t of my family & my increasing distemper. It is the infirmity of man to err, but the virtue of a prince to pardon error." October 25. "Order in Council—on a petition of William Penn, prisoner in the Tower, in consideration of his acknowledgment of his fault and submission therein, to advise a Warrant to the Lieutenant for his liberation, on

his giving up to M^r Jessop his Commission as a General of the fleet, and note by Jessop of his giving up the Commission, whereon the Warrant for his release was issued."

Dugdale to Langley, October 9, 1655. "We talk high here of sending another Armada to conquer Hispaniola, notwithstanding this ill success. It seems our superiors are not pleased that so much of these matters should be communicated by the Press. I send you by the carrier, a journal of our late Exped^m to Hispaniola, which may not abide the light here."

REV. PETER THACHER'S RECORD OF MARRIAGES AT MILTON, MASS.

Communicated by EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Concluded from vol. xxxvi. page 304.]

Nov. 17, 1709. M^r Thomas Spur of Dorchester was married to m^{rs} Elizabeth Kinsley of Milton.

Dec. 19, 1710. Simes Langley was married to Elizabeth Long both of Milton.

May 23, 1711. m^r Samuel Bass of Boston was married to m^{rs} Ruth Hayden of Milton.

June 12, 1711. Preserved Lion was married Joanna Vose both Milton.

June 21, 1711. Joseph Ganzy was married to Elizabeth Badcock.

Dec. 24, 1712. Timothy Crehore of Milton & Mary Triscot of Dorchester were married.

Dec. 25, 1712. John Sawin of Sherborne was married to Johanna Lyon of Milton.

May 28, 1713. m^r John Chickley was Married to m^{rs} Rebecca Miller of Milton.

June 24, 1713. m^r Jones was Married to m^{rs} Elizabeth Rider.

June 23, 1713. James Bagley was married to Jane Pierce, y^e One Braintry the other viz: y^e woman of Milton.

July 3, 1713. John Death of Sherborn was married to waitstill Vose of Milton.

Nov. 12, 1713. m^r Samuel French of Braintry, was married to m^{rs} Elizabeth Clap of Milton.

May 6, 1714. Mathew Adgelton was married to Ruth Newton both of Milton.

May 6, 1714. John Dickerman was married to Mary Tucker both of Milton.

Feb. 10, 1713-4. Son Oxenbridge Thacher was married to m^{rs} Elizabeth Lilly.

May 20, 1714. Recompence Wadsworth was Married to Sarah Moore both of Milton.

Jan. 12, 1714-5. Benjamine Jewet of Ipswich & Reforme Triscot of Milton were married Each to other.

July 14, 1715. George Badcock was married to Hannah Daniel, both of Milton.

Nov. 18, 1715. Ezra Clap & Waitatill Tucker both of Milton were joynted together in a marriage Covenant y^e Evening after y^e Thanksgiving w^{ch} was y^e 17 day.

Feb. 8, 1715. Samuel Tapley of Dorchester was married to Hannah Triscot of Milton.

June 1716. Thomas Blunt was married to Hannah Momantaog both of Milton.

July 16, 1716. Sambo a negro servant of m^r Brightman of Boston & Hagar my woman servant was married.

Aug^t 16, 1716. m^r Nehemiah Clap was married to m^{rs} Lidea Tucker both of Milton.

Aug^t 30, 1716. m^r Stephen Tucker was married to m^{rs} Hannah Belcher both of Milton.

Nov. 21, 1716. m^r Manasseh Tucker Juni^r was married to Hannah Shepherd both of Milton.

March 28, 1717. John Gulliver was married to Lidea Gulliver both of Milton.

Octo. 1, 1717. Georg Hunter was Married to Betty Nateant, both of Milton.

Jan. 15, 1717-8. Samuel Fuller of Deadham was married to Elizabeth Craine of Milton.

February 6, 1717-8. Jason Williams of Charlstowne was married to Mary Sheperd of Milton.

March 24, 1718. m^r William Mountgomery of Roussick was married to Elizebeth Harsey of Milton.

May 26, 1718. William Thomas was married to Sarah Pocock both of Milton when published.

June 4, 1718. M^r Samuel Wadsworth was Married to m^{rs} Ann Withington, both of Milton.

Aug^t 6, 1718. Joseph Warrick & Hannah Blunt both of Milton (Indians) were married by Peter Thacher Pastor.

Nov. 20, 1718. John Spear of Brantry was Married to Anne Peirce of Milton by Peter Thacher of Milton.

Feb. 20, 1718-9. Joshua Mohu was Married to Sarah Momuntaog both of Milton by Peter Thacher Past^r.

Octo. 22, 1719. m^r Ephraim Tucker was Married to m^{rs} Mary Sumner both of Milton by Peter Thacher Pastor.

Feb. 4, 1719-20. m^r Ebenezar Clap was Married to m^{rs} Abigail Belcher both of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

March 24, 1720. m^r John Marshall of Braintry was married to m^{rs} Elizabeth Gulliver of Milton p. P. Thacher Past^r.

April 21, 1720. Thomas Heren of Deadham was married to Sarah Tucker of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

Milton, Nov. 14, 1720. Noah Daman of Dorchester was married to m^{rs} Sarah Dickerman of Milton p Peter Thacher Past^r.

July 20, 1721. John Pitcher was married to m^{rs} Hannah Tucker both of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor at Deacon Tuckers her father.

Sep^r 14, 1721. m^r Robert Vose was married to m^{rs} Abigail Sumner both of Milton p me Peter Thacher Past^r.

Octo. 25, 1721. John Stimson & Mary Wadsworth (Deacon Ebenezar Wadsworth's Daughter) both of Milton were married By Peter Thacher Pastor.

Milton, Feb. 8, 1721-2. Nathaneel Vose & Rachel Bent both of Milton were Married By Peter Thacher Pastor.

Milton Feb. 23, 1721-2. Robert Lochridg was married to Hanna Clark both of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

Milton, March 9, 1721-2. Moses Heiden was married to Jain Hunt both of Milton by me Peter Thacher Past'.

May 3, 1722. Robert Carter Cowel of Boston was married to Jane Vose of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

May 10, 1722. Isaac Adams of Sherborn was married to Martha Vose of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

May 24, 1722. Robert Anderson was married to Abigail Bagley both of Milton By Peter Thacher Past'.

Augst 14, 1722. John Kelton was married to Sarah Badcock both of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

Sep^r 27, 1722. Ebenezar Houghton of Milton was married to Sarah Evans of Dorchester By Peter Thacher Pastor.

Dec. 27, 1722. Benjamine Crane was married to Abigail Houghton both of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

January 3, 1722-3. m^r Stephen Winchester of Brockline & m^{rn} Hannah Gulliver of Milton were married in Milton by Peter Thacher Pastor.

March 26, 1723. Andrew M^{ce} Kee and Jerusha Vose both of Milton were married By Peter Thacher Pastor.

May 30, 1723. m^r William Lackey of Boston was married to m^{rn} Sarah Woodey of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

June 20, 1723. m^r Benjamine Fenno & m^{rn} Abigail Wadsworth both of Milton were married by Peter Thacher Pastor.

July 5, 1723. m^r Seth Gulliver & Thankfull Trot both of Milton were married in Milton By me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Nov. 14, 1723. m^r Joshua Hayward of Braintree & m^{rn} Elizabeth Niles of Milton were married in Milton By me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Nov. 26, 1723. m^r James Endicot of Dorchester & m^{rn} Hester Clap of Milton were married in Milton By me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Dec. 26, 1723. m^r George Sumner Juni^r & m^{rn} Susanna Clap both of Milton were married in Milton by Peter Thacher Past'.

Feb. 13, 1723-4. Joseph Bent was married to Martha Houghton both of Milton By me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Feb. 25, 1723-4. Benjamine Baxter was married to Abigail Beal both of Braintry By P. T.

April 9, 1724. Simon Blake & Hannah Badcock both of Milton were Married in Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

April 30, 1724. Robert Swan of Dorchester & Mary Craine of Milton were Married in Milton By me Peter Thacher Pastor.

July 1, 1724. m^r John Crehore of Milton & m^{rn} Mehitabel Billings of Dorchester were married in Milton by Peter Thacher Pastor.

Octo. 26, 1724. Robert Miller of Volentown & Jean Pateson of Milton were married in Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

March 10, 1724-25. Cap^t John Billing of Dorchester & m^{rn} Mary Vose of Milton were Married in Milton By me P. Thacher Past'.

Milton, March 10, 1724-5. m^r Roger Sumner & m^{rn} Sarah Badcock both of Milton were Married by me Peter Thacher Pastor.

May 6, 1725. m^r Moses Billings of Dorchester & m^{rn} Miriam Vose of Milton were married by me Peter Thacher Pastor.

May 26, 1725. m^r Timothy Tolman of Dorchester & m^{rn} Elizabeth Wadsworth of Milton were married by me P. T.

June 10, 1725. m^r John Davenport of Dorchester & m^{rn} Mary Bent of Milton were married In Milton By me P. T.

Sep^r 16, 1725. m^r David Vose & m^{rn} Mehetable Miller both of Milton were married in Milton By me P. T. pastor.

Dec. 1, 1725. m^r David Copland of Bridgwater was married to m^{rs} Elizabeth Bent of Milton by me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Dec. 9, 1725. M^r Samuel Kinsley was married to m^{rs} Mary Gulliver both of Milton by me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Dec. 30, 1725. m^r Edward Adam Junior was married to Deliverance Trot both of Milton by me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Milton, March 31, 1726. m^r Penuel Deming of Pomfret was Married to m^{rs} Ann Sumner of Milton By Me P. T. Pastor.

Milton, July 15, 1726. m^r Amos Wadland of Boston was Married to m^{rs} Jemima Fenno of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

Nov. 24, 1726. m^r Nathanael Stearns of Plainfeild was married to m^{rs} Anna Blake of Milton by Peter T. Pastor.

Dec. 8, 1726. m^r Joseph Fenno of Dorchester was married to m^{rs} Sarah White of Milton By Me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Dec. 14, 1726. m^r James Leonard of Taunton was married to m^{rs} Lidea Gulliver of Milton By me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Dec. 15, 1726. M^r John Fenno Juni^r of Dorchester was married to m^{rs} Hannah Billing of Milton By Me Peter Thacher Pastor.

Dec. 15, 1726. m^r James Meares of Roxbury was married to m^{rs} Mehitabel Danvenport by P. T.

February 9, 1726-7. m^r Joseph Hunt was Married to m^{rs} Esther Searle both of Milton by P. T.

Feb. 17, 1726-7. m^r Eliashib Faxson of Braintry was Married to m^{rs} Elizabeth Crane of Milton by P. T. Pastor.

March 2, 1726-7. Thomas White was married to Rachel Horton both Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

March 30, 1727. m^r John Ireland of Charlestown was married to m^{rs} Sarah Shepard of Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

April 4, 1727. m^r Justus Soper & m^{rs} Susanna Sumner both of Milton were married at Milton By P. T. Pastor.

Sep^r 6, 1727. Henry Crane & Mellatiah Vose both of Milton were married In Milton By Peter Thacher Pastor.

THE FAMILY OF GOV. THEOPHILUS EATON.

By Prof. FRANKLIN B. DEXTER, A.M., of Yale College, New Haven, Ct.

IN 1878 the late Col. Chester, in reply to some inquiries respecting the English origin of Governor Theophilus Eaton, of New Haven, wrote from London as follows :

"I have paid no special attention to Governor Eaton's pedigree, i. e., I have not gone into it systematically ; but I am able to settle the question of his parentage, viz., that he was the son of the Rev. Richard Eaton. I have long had among my collections an abstract of his father's will, which is as follows :

" 'I, Richard Eaton, Clerk, &c. ; dated the 11th, sealed 12th July, 1616. My two houses called Pow House and Poos House, in over Whettley, co. Chester, & a piece of land lately bought of John Eaton

of Sandyway, and all my other lands, I give to my wife Elizabeth for her life. Other premises in Over Wheatley to be sold and the proceeds divided among my children, Elizabeth, Hannah, John, Samuel, Thomas, Frances, Nathaniel, & Jonathan, equally. To my son Theophilus said two houses after my wife's death, and I make him my executor, he to pay my said three daughters their portions at marriage.'

"The will was proved by Theophilus Eaton in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 14 January, 1616-17."

The Richard Eaton referred to was probably son of an elder Richard, who was Vicar of Great Budworth, Cheshire, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and was there buried, January 7, 1600.—(Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 444.)

Richard, the son, was probably the one of that name who received the degree of B.A. at Lincoln College, Oxford, February 1, 1585-6, and that of B.D. July 5, 1599. He may have been a curate of the church at Stony Stratford, a parish lying partly in Oxfordshire but properly in Bucks, where Cotton Mather (*Magnalia*, ii. 26) says that Theophilus, who appears to have been his eldest child, was born about 1591. (Richard Eaton's name is not in the list of vicars of Stony Stratford. There are no parish records extant, and decipherable, earlier than 1613.)

The records of Trinity Church, Coventry, Warwickshire (in which John Davenport was baptized, 1597), show that Richard Eaton was vicar from January 12, 1590[-1?], till May 8, 1604. They further give the dates of baptism of five of his (ten) children. Of these Rebecca, baptized March 16, 1594, was dead before her father's will; Elizabeth, baptized October 29, 1696, was living unmarried in 1616, and is not again heard of; Ann, baptized October 20, 1698, is undoubtedly the child called by the equivalent name Hannah in the will, and probably the Ann, wife of Francis Higginson, who accompanied that godly minister to Salem in 1629, and after his early death removed to New Haven, where she died about the beginning of the year 1640. It is necessary, however, if we assume this identification, to conclude that she was a second wife, and not the mother of the Rev. John Higginson, whose birth was only a few days after the date of Richard Eaton's will. The fifth child of the Rev. Richard is John, baptized in Coventry, September 28, 1600, and not traced later than 1616. The sixth is Samuel, baptized January 21, 1602, graduated B.A. at Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1624, and subsequently a minister of the Church of England; he came to New Haven with the first settlers, but returned in 1640, and served in the ministry in Duckenfield, Cheshire, until the ejections caused by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He died in the neighboring parish of Denton, Lancashire, January 9, 1664-5.

The Rev. Richard Eaton terminated his ministry in Coventry, as has been said, in May, 1604, and on the third of August in the

same year was instituted vicar of Great Budforth, as successor to his father. This was a large, straggling parish, and one of the townships included in it was Over Whitley, where part of the property mentioned in his will was situated. He arrived at dignity in the church by his appointment, July 10, 1607, to the position of Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral; and he died within a few days after the date of his will.

Of the younger children named in this will, Thomas and Jonathan are otherwise unknown. The daughter Frances is only heard of in a bequest in Gov. Eaton's will, forty years later, to "Mary Low, daughter to my sister Frances." Nathaniel, born about 1609, was educated under Dr. William Ames at Franeker in the Netherlands, was initiated (says Winthrop) among the Jesuits, and came to New England with his two brothers. His career as the first head of Harvard College from 1637 to September, 1639, was not a credit to the name. Thence he went to Virginia, where he remained at least until 1645,* and on returning to England is said by Mather (*Magnalia*, iv. 127) to have become, after the Restoration, a parish minister in Bideford, Devon, and finally to have died a prisoner for debt in King's Bench prison.

The will reveals the christian name of Gov. Eaton's mother, who emigrated with her sons, and died in New Haven in a good old age.

PARTIAL COPY OF RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF WINCHESTER, N. H.

Communicated by JOHN L. ALEXANDER, M.D., of Belmont, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xxxvii. page 399.]

- 1800 Loved Haskins m. Abigail Putnam
- John Foster m. Sarah Pierce
- Ebenezer Copeland m. Lucy Fassett
- Rufus Reed m. Keziah Ware
- Lemuel Taylor m. Katherine Thompson
- 1801 Hubbard Lawrence m. Polly Goss
- Elisha Holman m. Phila Packard
- Silas Cutter m. Olive Holbrook
- Asa Alexander m. Abigail Alexander
- Porter Wood m. Hannah Rice
- Eliab Howard m. Dolly Stowell
- Ebenezer Hutchins m. Persis Hutchins
- Amos Willard m. Olive Pratt
- Phineas Field m. Hannah Taft
- 1802 Abner Allen m. Anna Melvin
- Seth Hammond m. Nancy Bent

* See Records of Massachusetts Bay, ed. Shurtleff, ii. 114; and MS. Archives in Secretary of State's Office, Boston, vol. 15 B, page 246.

- John Taylor m. Christina Follett
 Josiah Taylor m. Philena Hammond
 Daniel Dodge m. Esther Morse
 Jonas Hunt m. Polly Field
 Benjamin Whipple m. Parma Kingman
 John Eviden m. Molly Gale
 Ebenezer Jewell m. Susanna Erskine
 Francis Dickinson m. Sally Watkins
 Charles Mansfield m. Elizabeth Howard
 1803 John Bogle m. Abigail Bent
 Jonathan Hall m. Hannah Dodge
 Jeremiah Pratt m. Lucy Rixford
 Ciril Flint m. Sally Curtis
 Thomas Stone Curtis m. Via Wise
 Philip Howard m. Ruth Haskins
 Barzilla Hubbard m. Lavina Putnam
 Hosea King m. Sophia Hutchins
 Thomas Howard m. Deziah Combs
 William Twitchell m. Susanna Davis
 Samuel Lyman m. Sally Smith
 Simeon Wheelock m. Molly Scott
 1804 Luther Morse m. Tarza Field
 Amos Bond m. Hannah Wood
 William Comstock m. Frinda Hawkins
 Azariah Wright m. Prudence Howard
 Daniel Holman m. Phebe Fuller
 Robert Flemmings m. Anna Bartlett
 Silas French m. Ruth Cook
 Joel Hutchins m. Sally Rice
 Alden Ripley m. Lucy Scott
 John Morse m. Mille French
 1805 Amasa Atwood m. Phebe Erskine
 Ebenezer Smith m. Lucinda Smith
 Silas Capron m. Sylvia Foster
 Abner Houghton m. Susanna Taylor
 John Sykes m. Triphena Kelley
 Lewis Vickery m. Betsey Bond
 Caleb Farnum m. Hannah Capron
 Erastus Wright m. Susannah Pratt
 William Rixford m. Betsey Willard
 Luther Alexander m. Eunice Ripley
 David Kellog m. Hannah Healy
 Amasa Woolley m. Molly Alexander
 Josiah Stebbins m. Susannah Miles
 Jonathan Bellows m. Betsey Field
 Daniel Stowel m. Lydia Field
 Abijah Bowen m. Anna Field
 Rufus Jewell m. Olive Pratt
 1806 Isaac King m. Rebeckah Verry
 Harry Smith m. Lois Ripley
 John Willis m. Eunice Dodge
 Elijah Smith m. Damaris Follett

- Daniel Verry m. Rebeckah Cleavland
 Thomas Gould m. Grata Gould
 John Capron m. Persis Hawkins
 Nathaniel Lawrence m. Sally Rixford
 John Erskine m. Achsa Jewell
 Henry Foster m. Henrietta Cleavland
 Ebenezer Conant m. Dolly Thayer
 Solomon Alexander m. Thankful Alexander
 William Earl Smith m. Sally Flint
 Samuel Bond m. Sally Randall
 Amos Fassett m. Phebe Page
 1807 Stephen Rice m. Olive Wood
 Asa Willis m. Lucinda Lawrence
 Luther Lawrence m. Sally Foster
 Jonathan Newell m. Cloe Willis
 John Bennett m. Susannah Wood
 George Ripley m. Phebe Chamberlain
 Gardner Flemmings m. Betsey Ward
 Elijah Dodge m. Lucinda Thayer
 William Young m. Sally Bancroft
 Alpheus Kingman m. Esther Thayer
 Dea. Nehemiah Hoit m. Martha Smith
 1808 Nehemiah Healy m. Mercy French
 Francis Burt m. Mrs. Eliza Wright
 Reuben Lee m. Sarah Green
 Lanson Fasset m. Hannah Tuttle
 Micah Bent m. Sarah Jennings
 Elihu Wright m. Eunice Holton
 — Bancroft m. Sally Conant
 — Bloget m. Catherine Newton
 Luther Rixford m. Sally Hawkins
 John Sykes m. Dolly Kellog
 Royal Cutter m. Mariah Field
 Elisha Hutchins m. Sally Smith
 Daniel Curtis m. Polly Hatch
 Silas Follett m. Hannah May
 1809 Joseph Marble m. Anna Smith
 John Fassett m. Susannah Dutton
 1810 John Follett m. Lydia Oldham
 Harry Adams m. Hannah Foster
 George Rider m. Mary Dunbrin
 Abel Scott m. Betsey Follett
 Tertius Lyman m. Hannah Foster
 John Howard m. Rhoda Plumley
 Elisha Lane m. Electa Scott
 1811 David Bliss m. Polly Whiting
 Edward Gustin m. Fanny Field
 1812 Calvin Bond m. Nancy Wood
 Anthony Combs m. Abigail Aldrich
 Josiah Prime m. Sophia Lawrence
 Elijah Alexander m. Mrs. Sally Holden Viol

[To be continued.]

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODOS, of Dorchester, Mass.

Continued from Vol. xxxvii. page 375.

No. V.

CAPT. THOMAS WHEELER AND HIS MEN.

IN gathering from the pages of the Treasurer's Journal the names of soldiers who served at different dates and places during the war, under any one officer, and setting them in one list, it is difficult to preserve at the same time the proper sequence of events without repeating something of the same story, in relating the service of different companies. It is proposed in this article to write out a brief account of the services of Capt. Thomas Wheeler, of Concord, and the men who served under him during the war.

A word concerning Capt. Wheeler may be in order here, especially since I find that the published references to him with which I am acquainted are vague and conflicting. The genealogy of the Wheelers of Concord is a difficult problem, from the fact that as early as 1640-1 no less than seven heads of families of that name were in town, viz., George, Joseph and Obadiah among the first settlers. Ephraim, Thomas and Timothy settled in 1639, and a second Thomas who appears in 1640-1. All published accounts are defective and misleading, but the long and careful research of Mr. George Tolman, of Concord, has done much to clear up the mystery. By a diligent comparison of Mr. Tolman's papers, kindly loaned me, with all I am able to glean from other sources, I derive the following account.

Thomas Wheeler, first mentioned, removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1644; his son Thomas settled on the farm he left in Concord, and married a wife Sarah before 1649. Mr. Savage erroneously identifies this latter with the Captain. But of Capt. Thomas, we know that he was the brother of Timothy, who mentions in his will, probated Sept. 7th, 1687, "Joseph, Ephraim and Deliverance my brother Thomas his sons." He married Ruth, daughter of William Wood, and from the record of deaths in Concord we find some account of their children. Alice died March 17, 1641; Nathaniel died January 9, 1676-7; Thomas died Jan. 17, 1676-7; Ephraim February 9, 1689. Joseph and Deliverance, mentioned in Timothy's will, were probably the sole survivors of the parents.⁷² "Capt. Thomas Wheeler, husband of Ruth, died Dec. 10, 1676." Ruth the widow administered upon his estate next year. Their son Jo-

⁷² It is possible that James Wheeler, who married Sarah Randall in 1682 and settled in Stow, was a son of Capt. Thomas and Ruth.

seph, in 1677, administered upon the estates of his brothers Thomas and Nathaniel. The estate of Thomas consisted of "a horse, pistols, cutlash and gun," and was prized at £6 12s. This was the Captain's son who saved his father's life at the fight near Wickabaug Pond. The son Joseph married Mary Powers and settled in Stow, Mass. Deliverance married Mary Davis, and also settled in Stow. Capt. Thomas was admitted freeman in 1642, was sergeant of the foot company of Concord in 1662, was appointed, at its organization in 1669, captain of the horse company, made up of troopers from several adjoining towns. He was in command of this company in July, 1675, when it was called into the service of which some account is to be given presently. Of this the main facts are gathered from the very interesting "narrative"⁷³ which he published in 1675, within a few months after the service was rendered. The title of this pamphlet has been transcribed by the kindness of A. C. Goodell, Jr., Esq., from a copy of the original edition belonging to the Essex Institute, which copy is bound up with the Rev. Peter Bulkeley's Sermon, and was perhaps published with it. It is as follows:

A True Narrative Of the Lord's Providences in various dispensations towards Captain Edward Hutchinson of Boston and my self, and those that went with us into the Nipmuck Country, and also to Quabaug, alias Brookfield. The said Captain Hutchinson having a Commission from the Honoured Council of this Colony to Treat with several Sachems in those parts, in order to the publick peace and my self being also ordered by the said Council to accompany him with part of my Troop for Security from any danger that might be from the Indians: and to Assist him in the Transaction of matters committed to him.

In may be in order here to recall the situation of affairs and some of the circumstances that led up to this expedition to Brookfield.

⁷³ Of this valuable publication contemporary historians availed themselves. Mr. Hubbard evidently used it freely and followed it fully in his account. Major Gookin refers to and quotes from it in his "History of the Praying Indians." But Rev. Nathan Fiske, pastor of the Third Church in Brookfield, who preached a centennial historical sermon in 1775 (which was published in 1776), seems not to have known of it, but follows Gov. Hutchinson's history, who himself evidently had never seen it, at least does not notice it. And Rev. Joseph I. Foot delivered a Historical Discourse on Thanksgiving Day, November 7, 1828 (published first in the same year), which discourse (says the Editor of the enlarged edition of 1843) was compiled by the author "after much inquiry and laborious research," and yet Mr. Foot seems to have been entirely ignorant of the existence of the "narrative," and makes no mention of Capt. Wheeler, leaving the natural inference that he could hardly have read either Hubbard's, Mather's or Gookin's History. The edition of 1843 contains "Wheeler's narrative" in full; and by the Editor's statement and a letter from Lemuel Shattuck, of Concord, it seems that Mr. Foot became aware of the existence of the pamphlet but did not receive it from Mr. Shattuck, who possessed two copies, until July, 1829, some time after his discourse was published, and even then Mr. Shattuck appears not to have known that the N. H. Historical Society had published the "Narrative" in their Collections two years before, with valuable annotations. In the edition of 1843, however, the Editor plainly used the publication of the N. H. Society, word for word—title, introduction, notes and all, without addition or omission, though omitting to make acknowledgment of the same. On July 4th, 1860, in his oration at the Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Brookfield, Rev. Lyman Whiting gives a complete and eloquent account of the fight and subsequent defence of the garrison by Wheeler's troopers. And later Mr. H. E. Waite has made valuable investigations (see REGISTER, *ante*, vol. xxxv. p. 333), and has kindly furnished assistance, advice and material to the present writer.

The Nipmuck Indians had been for some time uneasy and threatening. Twice during July Ephraim Curtis had been to treat with them, as has been previously noted. On the last occasion their sachems had agreed to send their Sagamore to treat with the English; but failing to keep this promise, the Council thought it expedient to send a larger party, with more show of power, to compel them to some sort of a treaty. The Council, however, did not fully estimate the number or disposition of the Nipmucks, deluded in part by the fair promises of the Sachem David to the settlers at Brookfield, and partly relying upon the knowledge that Philip was securely shut up in the swamp at Pocasset, with Capt. Henchman's company warily guarding at Fort Leverett, and the Plymouth forces near at hand. News having come that Mattoonas (leader of the murderous assault upon Mendon on July 14), with some of the Narragansets, had come among the Indians about Quabaog, the preparations of the Council were somewhat hastened, as will be seen by the following "minutes" (Mass. Arch., vol. 67, p. 224):

"The Council met at y^e time 26 July at Charles Towne & afterwards at Boston 1675." An Order past to send for Capt. Tho. Wheeler & 20 of his troop to be here at Boston wth y^e Gou^r & Council at 10 in y^e morning."

And the following commission to Capt. Edward Hutchinson⁷⁴ (Mass. Arch., vol. 67, p. 228):

Boston 27. July 1675

The Council beeing informed y^e the narraganset indians are come downe with about one hundred Armed men into the Nipmuck country, Do order you Capt Edward Hutcheson, to take with you Capt Thomas Wheler & his party of horse with Ephraim Curtis for a guide & a sufficient⁷⁵ interpreter, & forthwith to repaire into those parts & ther Laubour to get a right understanding of the motions of the Narraganset indians & of y^e indians of Nipmuck: and for that end to demand of the leaders of y^e narraganset Indians an acc^t of y^e grouns of y^e marching in y^e country & require to understand the orders of their Sachems, And also to demand an Account of the Nipmuck Indians why they have not sent downe their Sagamore according to their promise unto o^r messenger Ephraim Curtis,—And further let y^m know y^e wee are informed that there are some among them y^e have actually joyned with our enemies in the murder & spoyle made upon the English by Philip, And that Matoones & his Complices who have Robed & Murdered our people about Mendon are now among y^m And y^e wee require them to deliver up to you or forthwith bring in to us those our enemies, otherwise wee must Looke at them to bee no friends to us, but ayders

⁷⁴ Memoirs of the Hutchinson family are published in the REGISTER, vol. i. p. 297, and xx. 355. Capt. Edward, the eldest son of William and Ann, came to this country from England with his uncle Edward Hutchinson, probably in September, 1633, a year before his parents came. His family were much interested in the civilization of the Indians, and were widely known amongst them. Capt. Edward owned a large farm in the Nipmuck country, and had employed several of the sachems in tilling it. He was popular with the Indians, experienced in military matters, trusted by the colony, and had several times been sent to treat with different tribes, and was but lately returned from the treaty with Narragansets, *ante*, vol. xxxvii. p. 368.

⁷⁵ In the original the words "Peter Ephraim of Natick for an" are written and then struck out, and the words "a sufficient" put in.

and abettors [*sic*] and unto all these things you shall require y^{er} exp^{re}sse answer; & as soon as you have dispatched the affayre, you are to returne home & give us an acct, so desiring the Lords pr'sence with you & in prosecution of this affayre if you should meet with any Indians that stand in opposition to you or declare y^{er} selves to bee yo^r enemies then you are ordered to ingage with them if you see reson for it & endeav^r to reduce y^m by force of Arms.

Such was the situation when, as we learn from Capt. Wheeler's narrative above mentioned, he, with about twenty of his troop, reported to the Council as commanded, and with Capt. Hutchinson marched on July 28th from Cambridge to Sudbury, and thence the next three days into the Nipmuck Country. They marched to within two miles of New Norwich, and finding all the Indians had fled from their towns, and meeting with but a few stragglers here and there, who fled from them, they marched back to Brookfield, arriving there Sunday, August 1st, and hearing of Indians in great force about ten miles away, they sent out four men to treat with them. One of these was Ephraim Curtis (as I find by his testimony in the trial of the Wabaquassa Indian, Poquahow, for being engaged in the assault upon Capt. Hutchinson and the rest), two I think were Brookfield men, and the fourth was probably one of the Indian guides. They met the Indians about eight miles from Brookfield in a swamp, and after the young warriors had blustered and threatened a long time, their sachems agreed to meet Capt. Hutchinson and his party next day at 8 o'clock at a plain three miles from Brookfield. Capt. Hutchinson, accompanied by the troopers, scouts and three of the "chief men" of Brookfield went to the place appointed; but no Indians appeared. Whereupon the officers suspected treachery, and were earnestly warned by the Indian guides not to go on; but the Brookfield men were so confident of the good faith of the Nipmucks, and urged so hard, that at last they prevailed, and the party marched on. They supposed the Indians to be in a swamp several miles away, the approach to which was, at one point, narrow and difficult, having an impassable swamp on one side and a steep rocky hill on the other.⁷⁶ Here with their usual skill the Indians had placed their ambuscade. The English were forced to ride along this narrow pass single file. The entire company was allowed to pass the first lines of the ambuscade, which then closed up to cut off a retreat; and when the foremost of the troopers had ridden forward some sixty or seventy rods, the Indians, from their coverts on either hand along the whole line, poured in upon them a sudden and terrible volley. Eight men were killed on the spot, viz.: Zechariah Phillips of Bos-

⁷⁶ The exact spot has not been fully identified, but a careful comparison of the best authorities seems to establish the place in the narrow defile above the head of Wickaboag Pond. Local tradition, reliably transmitted, still points out the graves of the fallen in the old cemetery at West Brookfield, on the south shore of that pond. A gentleman of critical judgment, who recently visited the spot, assures me that seven graves are yet plainly visible there.

ton, Timothy Farlow of Billerica, Edward Coleburn of Chelmsford, Samuel Smedly of Concord, Shadrach Hapgood of Sudbury, and the three men of Brookfield, Sergeants John Ayres and William Pritchard, and Corporal Richard Coye; and five were wounded, viz.: Capt. Hutchinson, Capt. Wheeler and his son Thomas, Corporal John French of Billerica, and John Waldo of Chelmsford. Five of their horses were killed and many more wounded. The troopers rallied and made a dash up the hill, but, scattered as they were, and encumbered by their horses, were unable to make a permanent stand. The Indians pressed upon them closely to surround them. Capt. Wheeler escaped the first fire and dashed part way up the hill, but finding some of his men had fallen in the pass, turned back to face the enemy alone, not calling upon his company to follow, which, he says, they would have done; and then he was sorely wounded and his horse killed under him, so that he was near falling into the hands of the enemy pressing close upon him, when his son who, retreating with the rest of the company, had missed his father and turned back, now, though himself sorely wounded, dismounted and helped his father upon his own horse, and ran along beside him on foot until he found another horse whose rider had been killed, and thus closely pursued by the enemy they escaped to the rest of the company. In this brave rescue of his father, the son was again dangerously wounded in the left arm. In this juncture the remainder of the company were saved by the sagacity of the two Indian guides," Sampson and Joseph Robin, who led them round by a way known to them, and thus avoided a second ambuscade which the enemy had laid for them on the direct road. The credit is not given them in Wheeler's narrative, but in a certificate given these Indians by him, and afterwards published by Major Gookin.

After a difficult march of ten miles, the troopers rode into Brookfield, where they took possession of and hastily fortified one of the largest houses. The alarm spread through the town, and the inhabitants immediately left their own houses and fled to the house held by the troopers, in their fear bringing very little with them, either of food or clothing. Capt. Wheeler, finding himself, by reason of his wound, unable to conduct the defence of the garrison, appointed to that office Simon Davis, of Concord, James Richardson and John Fiske, of Chelmsford. Within two hours after they returned to the town, the Captains sent out Ephraim Curtis, and Henry Young of Concord, to carry news of the disaster to the Council at Boston, but in this time the Indians had crept warily about the town, and were found by the messengers pillaging the outlying houses. Find-

⁷⁷ Sons of old Robin Petuhanit, a faithful "Christian" Indian. Notwithstanding this service they were afterwards so unjustly used by the English that they were driven to join Philip's allies, and Sampson was killed by some scouts of the English near Wachusett, while Joseph was captured and sold into slavery in the West Indies. See "Gookin's History of the Praying Indians."

⁷⁸ Said to have been the inn kept by John Ayres, killed as above noted.

ing the way encompassed and the whole force of the enemy closing in upon them, the messengers returned to warn the garrison. Immediately the Indians came swarming upon them with fierce volleys and loud shoutings, "sending in their shots amongst us like hail through the walls." But one man, Henry Young above mentioned, was killed, and that in the evening while looking out from the garret window, and a son of William Pritchard (slain at the fight in the morning), who had ventured out of the garrison to fetch some things from his father's house still standing near by, was killed just as he was leaving the house to return, and his head was cut off and tossed about in view of the English, and then set upon a pole against the door of his father's house. All night they besieged the house fiercely, till about three o'clock in the morning August 3d, when they collected hay and other combustibles, and attempted to set the house on fire at the corner. Under cover of their comrades' muskets, a party promptly rushed out in the face of the enemies' bullets, and put it out. Only two of these were wounded. At this time, at Capt. Wheeler's request, Ephraim Curtis made an attempt to get away through the lines to carry a message, but failed; but near morning he tried again and succeeded by creeping a long distance on his hands and knees to elude the Indians, and after a day and night, fainting with hunger and fatigue, reach Marlborough on August 4th. But the news of the destruction of Brookfield had preceded him, carried by some people who were travelling towards Connecticut, and coming to Brookfield and seeing the burning houses and the killing of some cattle, turned back and spread the alarm at Marlborough, and a post was immediately sent after Major Willard who was to march that day from Lancaster to Groton. The messengers overtook him already upon the march, and upon receipt of the message he promptly marched his force of forty-six soldiers and five Indians under Capt. James Parker of Groton, towards Brookfield.

In the mean time the Indians kept up their furious assault upon the garrison, trying by every art to fire the house through all the day and night, August 3d, which the English succeeded in preventing, without injury, except to one Thomas Wilson, who was wounded while venturing into the yard outside to draw water. On August 4th, the enemy having received large reinforcements, proceeded to fortify the meeting-house near by, and also the barn belonging to the besieged house, to protect themselves from the watchful aim of the English muskets, and later they invented a machine-of-war, of a style unheard of before or since in warfare. It was a sort of trundling wheel-barrow fourteen rods long, a pole thrust through the heads of a barrel for a front wheel, and for a body long poles spliced together at the ends and laid upon short cross-poles, and truckle wheels placed under at intervals. They constructed two of these centipede-like carriages and loaded the fronts with quantities of combustibles, such as hay, flax and "candle wood." These were

scarcely completed, however, when a heavy shower fell and wet down their combustibles, so that they would not readily burn, and in the mean time Major Willard and his force arrived, and so intent were the Indians about the machines, that his company, coming about an hour after dark, gained the yard of the garrisoned house before the enemy perceived them. There was a large body of Indians posted about two miles away, on the road by which the Major's company had come, and another party of over one hundred in a house nearer the garrison. The outpost had let the company pass unharmed, depending upon those nearer to strike the blow; and these latter depending upon the others for an alarm, which either was not given or else, in the excitement of building the machines, they did not hear, both missed the opportunity of attack. As soon as they saw their mistake they attacked the Major's party with fury, but without much avail, and all were soon safely within the house. The Indians seeing their devices defeated and the garrison reinforced, set fire to the barn and meetinghouse, and in the early morning of August 5th withdrew.

Such is Capt. Wheeler's account in brief of the famous fight near Wickaboag Pond, and the subsequent defence of Brookfield. And I have followed his account thus fully and at some length, because most of the published accounts that I have seen have either conflicted with his or have been otherwise misleading.

On August 7th fresh forces arrived from Boston, and all remained at the garrison till the 10th day, when Capts. Hutchinson and Wheeler, with all of their company that were able to travel, came away and arrived at Marlborough on August 14th. Capt. Hutchinson died there of his wounds on the 19th, and was buried the next day. Capt. Wheeler and the remnants of his company remained there until the 21st, when they returned home to Concord.

Of those who were engaged in this affair, the following received credit for military service under Capt. Thomas Wheeler :

Sept. 15, 1675.		George Farly.	00 14 00
Samson Robin.	00 13 08	James Paddison.	01 14 08
Joseph Robin.	00 13 08	John Bates.	01 14 03
Sept. 28 th		Simon Howard.	01 10 00
Benjamin Graves.	02 16 04	Samuel Smedly.	00 14 00
Simon Davis.	03 08 16	Sidrach Hopgood.	00 10 00
John Buttrick.	03 01 06	November 30 th	
Oct. 19 th		John Waldoe.	04 00 00
George Howard.	01 08 06	John Fisk.	01 14 09
John Hartwell.	01 11 06	Jan'y 25, 1675-6.	
John French, <i>Corp</i> ^l .	07 04 00	James Richardson.	02 02 00
John Kittery (Kitteridg).	03 08 06		

Besides these credited above, there are several mentioned in the "Narrative" and elsewhere, who doubtless belonged to Captain Wheeler's troop—Zechariah Phillips, Timothy Farlow and Edward

Coleburn, killed at the ambuscade, and Henry Young killed at the garrison. These, with young Thomas Wheeler, make up the number to twenty-one,² besides the guides. Ephraim Curtis was credited as directly in the service of the Council, £2 for his service. It will be noticed that neither Capt. Wheeler nor his son receive credit in the treasurer's account, but it is seen by two items in the Court Records, first, October 13th, 1675, in answer to his petition setting forth his necessities, that he receives ten pounds, and again in October, 1676, for his own and his son's service, he is credited full wages for both from the time they left their own homes till they returned to them again, which was £28 in addition to the £10 granted him the year before, which, in the Treasurer's Ledger, is put under the head of "Contingencies," and is in part remuneration for his losses and recognition of his eminent services. The twenty-eight pounds must have included subsequent service. He remained at home for some time, and probably in that time wrote out his "Narrative." Together with others of his troop, he celebrated the 21st of October, 1675, as a day of thanksgiving for their safe return from Brookfield. Before February 29th, as is evident from the credits following, he had been out again in service. What or where that service was I have not been able to find from any published reference.

There was, however, much quiet, though efficient, service performed in those times, that the chronicler passed over in giving account of the more stirring events; and such service is often only revealed by these dim old pages of Hull's Journal, or the brief business or official letters preserved in our precious Archives. Such data may be helpful here. And first, the similarity of the amounts of credit would indicate that nearly all in this list were on the same service, and it would follow that the service was rendered before February 29th, 1676. The reference to "Groton Garrison" in the credit of a part of the men, seems to point to Groton and the neighboring towns as the place of service. And again the letter to the Court from Groton, dated February 6th, 1675-6, and signed by James Parker, Thomas Wheeler and Henry Woodhouse (Woodis), respectfully suggests that the maintenance of a scout of "forty men, troopers and dragoons," to scout between Groton, Lancaster and Marlboro', is unnecessary, the garrison at Lancaster being sufficient for such purpose. Moreover, that such method, considering the distance, renders the force unavailable in case of sudden surprise, and that such towns as Billerica and Chelmsford are weakened by the withdrawal of their troopers for this service, and that now in view of the sudden disappearance of the Weymesit Indians, the troopers from those towns "demand a release," &c. I find that many of

² In Rev. John Russell's list of men killed in Hampshire County, I find the name of James Hovey, killed at Brookfield, August 2. There is no other authority for the statement. The name occurs after that of Capt. Hutchinson, and it may be that he, like Capt. H., died of injuries received at the fight or garrison.

those in the list were from Billerica and Chelmsford. The letter shows this scouting service to have been going on, and I think it is safe to conclude that most of these thirty-seven men were engaged in it under Capt. Wheeler and Lieut. Woodhouse.⁸⁰

Credited under Capt. Wheeler :

Feb'y 29 th 1675-6.				David Batchelor.	01 12 10
Simon Davis (two credits)	01 11 10			Simon Crosbe.	01 12 10
[Nath. Hill.	01 12 10		Daniel Maginnis.	00 06 00
	Jonathan Hill.	01 12 10		John Kitteridg.	01 12 10
	Joseph Foster.	01 12 10		James Pattison.	01 12 10
	John Waldo.	01 12 10		Jonathan Hide.	01 12 10
	Francis Dudly.	01 12 10		Samuel Davis.	01 02 10
	Samuel Fletcher Sen ^r .	01 04 05		John Brown.	01 12 10
	Samuel Fletcher Jun ^r .	01 12 10		Joseph Hayward.	01 12 10
	Eleazer Brown.	01 19 04		John Hayward.	01 12 10
	Cyprian Stevens.	00 14 03		Stephen Hosmer.	01 12 10
	Benjamin Graves.	00 19 04		John Gould.	01 12 10
]	John Bates.	01 12 10		Phinias Sprague.	01 19 04
	Stephen Goble.	01 12 10		Henry Green.	01 12 10
March 24 th				Joseph Winn.	01 12 10
Simon Willard	01 12 10			Sept. 23 ^d 1676.	
Thomas Tarball.	01 12 10			Abraham Jaque.	00 11 00
Joseph Blood.	01 12 10			Joseph Fitch.	01 09 00
June 24 th 1676.				Samuel Dunton.	01 09 00
Henry Woodis, Lieut.	04 02 02			Jonathan Prescott.	00 14 03
Joses Buckman.	01 12 10				

Of the operations of the troops about Brookfield after the retreat of the Indians, some explanation will be given in the accounts of the various captains and their companies. In estimating the number of inhabitants who were in the house and took part in the defence, we may consider the following data. The whole troop, including Capt. Wheeler and son, numbered twenty-two; Capt. Hutchinson, Ephraim Curtis and three Indians made it twenty-seven. At the fight five were killed and five wounded, one Indian guide captured, Henry Young killed at the house, and Curtis sent to Marlborough, leaving fourteen, presumably, fit for duty. There were some sixteen families gathered in the house, including fifty women and children. On August 3d Capt. Wheeler reports that only twenty-six, counting the men of the town and his soldiers, were capable of service. Hence we may infer that twelve of the inhabitants were actively engaged in the defence. Recurring now to the list of petitioners of October, 1673, published by Mr. Waite (REGISTER, vol.

⁸⁰ Many will notice how rich this list is in its suggestion of honored names—Waldo, Fletcher, Dudley, Simon Willard (son of the Major), Crosby and Hosmer, the last seeming almost a benediction, as it recalls the late Dr. George W. Hosmer. But among this goodly array comes also the wretched Stephen Goble (Gobeley), or "Gobbie," as it was written later, who afterwards murdered the harmless Indian women at Watertown, and was executed in 1676 along with some murderous Indians.

⁸¹ These were credited "under Capt Wheeler and at Groton Garrison."

xxxv. 336), and counting out Ayres, Pritchard and Coy killed and Wilson wounded, we shall not be far out of the way in concluding that the others were joined with the troopers in making up the twenty-six, allowing for some changes by accessions to and removals from town between 1673 and '75. The reported numbers of four or five hundred Indians present, and eighty killed, will bear reduction by at least one half, though the English carbines were bravely effective.

The following fragment may be of interest here as showing the presence of the celebrated pirate here just after the assault was over. It is taken from the Mass. Archives, vol. 68, p. 7.

Boston, October y^e 13, 1675.

To the honored Governer & Councill of the Massathusets Colony in New England

These are to signifye that Cornelius⁸² — [sic] Consort the Dutchman was upon the Contryes Servis Att quabauge and by the Councle of Warre there was sent out Capt. of the for lorne And Afterward marched to Grotton & Chemsfort According to my best Advice continud in the Countryes Servis six weekes Cornelius being Reddy to depart the Country & myself being here att boston the Major Willard being Absent I granted this ticket.

THOMAS WHEELER, Capt.

BROOKFIELD AFTER THE ATTACK.

Capt. Wheeler relates that soon after his own return from Brookfield, "the inhabitants of the town also, men, women, and children, removed safely with what they had left, to several places, either where they had lived before their planting or settling down there, or where they had relations to receive and entertain them," and "the Honored Major Willard stayed several weeks after our coming away."⁸³

The town was doubtless wholly vacated before the middle of Oc-

⁸² This was the famous Cornelius Anderson, see *ante*, vol. xxxvii. p. 172, note. In the great trial of the pirates he was constantly referred to as Cornelius Consort, i. e. Consort of Capt. Roderigo, the chief of the pirates. The name Consort thus became his familiar cognomen among the people and soldiers with whom he was very popular. Mr. Drake evidently based his decision on the above paper, not having observed the "trial" documents. I cannot tell on what occasion he led the forlorne, but it was after Capt. Mosely came, Aug. 11th or 12th, and before the 15th when he left. The Council of War was held after Capt. Wheeler had gone, but now, Oct. 13th, being in Boston, Major Willard absent at Grotton, Mosely at Hatfield, Lathrop and Beers both slain, it devolved upon him to "grant the ticket."

⁸³ A small garrison was undoubtedly maintained at the fortified house some time after the withdrawal of the inhabitants, probably up to the 12th of October, and it is likely that widow Susannah Ayres remained during that time, as is indicated by her petition and account presented the Court in October, 1677, which charges supplies to soldiers under Ephraim Curtis, Major Willard and Capt. Poole; but some time before November 16th the place was vacant, for the Council on that date instructs Capt. Appleton in his march homeward from Connecticut River, if he comes by way of Quabaog, to drive down some of the cattle and swine which they have heard have gathered about the house, as a relief to the "poore people that are concerned therein." There is much material preserved in the Mass. Archives bearing upon this point of the withdrawal of the garrison from Brookfield, in numerous letters and orders of the Council to various officers, all giving evidence of the complete desertion of the town about Oct. 12th. See especially correspondence with Capt. Appleton and Lieut. John Ruddock, &c.

tober, and remained so, except for the frequent passage of the troops to and from the west, up to the last of February following. On the 21st of that month the Council ordered "Carpenters' tooles for six men, nayles of all sorts with hooks and hinges for doors and locks and of such sort as the chief carpenter shall appoint, to build a quarter at Quabaog," and on the 25th the committee was ordered to procure either John Brewer of Sudbury, or John Coolidge of Watertown to go up with the army and build a house or houses for lodging and shelter of provisions, &c. A small garrison was established there under Serg't William Ingraham, who writes the Council on March 21st for relief, "men few and discouraged, need ammunition," &c. In answer the Council sent up Capt. Nathaniel Graves of Charlestown with men and horses laden with supplies, as will be seen by the following order from Mass. Archives, vol. 68, p. 173 :

Att A Council held at Boston, 22. March 1675-6

It is ordered that Capt. Nathaniel Graves of Charlestown shall be the Comander of the Garrison at Brookfield & all Inferiour officers and Souldiers are requested to be obedjent to him :

As the said Capt. Graves is ordered to take ye Comand of twenty troopers and thirty horses & fiveteen men besides wth the Carriage horses to be Loaden wth provision & Ammunition to be conveyed to the Garrison at Brookfield and after the Carriages are Lodged there he then send backe the Troopers & Carriage horses, dismissing them to theire several homes, And that W^m Ingram now Comander of the Garrison at Brookfield is dismissed after Capt Graves comes there who is to returne with the Troopers & Carriages. It is further ordered that Major Savage order ten Souldiers more to strengthen the Garrison at Brookfield as soon as he Can Conveniently. And the said Capt Graves is ordered with all Convenient dispatch to march up to Brookfield wth the sayd Carriages : dated in Boston as Above.

pr EDW^d RAWSON, Secret'y.

Warrants issued forth to the Constables.

To Charlestowne for Carriage horses, 4 and 2 men	To Roxbury, Car. hor. 4 and 2 men
besides a horse for Capt Graves.	30 15
" Cambridge, Car. hor. 4 and 2men	To Capt. Prentice for 7 Troopers.
" Watertown, " " 6 " 3 "	To the Constable of Marlborough
" Sudbury, " " 6 " 3 "	for 6 Troopers.
" Wooburne, " " 6 " 3 "	To Capt. Davis for 6 Troopers.

The following letter is of interest both for the matter in hand and to show that garrison life in idleness is much the same in every age. From Mass. Archives, vol. 68, p. 237 :

Honoured Governer &

Sir we are all In Indifferent helth we dayly are goeing forth but cannot see any Indians : our provisions dus spend apace And if you Intend to Continue y' place we must have more prouissions y' wee have may Last

about 8 or 10 days: for my owne partt I Can be Content wth Less y^a many of y^e men heare: I have eatten but Littell of your provisions: I expect A release by y^e next y^e Cum up: for I am not fit for y^e Employ being out of my way & know there are many men more fit than I for y^e Busines I do not Apprehend any danger to Ly heare for I Beleave the Indians will not Cum to our Garreson all my feare is of our men y^e go Abroad & are not so Carefull as they shud be we have had no damage yet y^e makes us Secure if you doe Continue y^e men heare they will wantt shoves & Shurtts And Linin drawers and Tobacco & A glace to Keap watch wth all our discontent Arises from y^e now afore it was want of meate now we have enough heare are many would not care if they did stay there time out. they ow there masters here is noething to doe but up to play And down to sleepe if y^e Country Can Afoard to maynteyn them so: I am Content rather to bare my partt of y^e Charge then to play heare where I Can do no good wth shoves and other things we had was sent to hadly & I have a Resayte for them from y^e Commissarys w^{ch} I hoap w^{ll} discharge mee wth is all y^e offers att present from

Sir, your Seruant In what I am abell & understand.

28th Aparell 1676

NATHANIEL GRAVES.

On May 5th Serg't Ephraim Savage was chosen to go up to relieve Capt. Graves with new supplies, and to send home those that were sick or greatly needed at home, and to take command of the garrison, thirty of the men at least to remain. Serg't Savage was excused from the service on account of sickness, and Thomas Walker, "the brickmaker," was chosen in his stead. It would seem, however, that his health improved, for he went with a lieutenant's commission and wages, and the credit below shows him to have served, and not Walker. Of the subsequent history of the garrison there is no definite account, but frequent references to it as a base of supplies, &c., show it to have been maintained for some time.

The following names are credited with military service at the garrison:

At Brookfield.

June 24, 1676.			
		Ezekiel Levitt.	01 04 00
John Rayman.	01 00 00	John Norton.	01 09 00
James Kelling.	05 01 00	John Mansell.	01 18 00

At Quabauge (Brookfield).

July 24, 1676			
		Charles Duckworth.	03 15 00
Joseph Hide.	01 00 06	John Cromwell.	03 15 03
Isaac Perkins.	01 01 04	John Norton.	01 12 06
Nicholas Rawlins.	00 07 00	William Bodkin.	04 12 06
George Norton.	00 06 04	John Jeffery.	04 19 04
Benjamin Dunnage.	01 08 03	Joseph Swady.	04 12 06
John Artsell.	01 08 00	Ebenezer Engellsbee.	04 12 06
Thomas Scott.	01 04 00	Henry Pellington.	05 07 00
Thomas Cooper.	05 00 00	John Algar.	03 02 06
Thomas Philips.	05 03 06	Thomas Stacie.	01 12 06
Joseph Garfell.	00 17 00	Sylvester Haies.	04 10 00
Benjamin Pickerin.	04 10 00	John Simple.	03 02 06

John Glide.	05 08 00	August 24 th 1676	
Benjamin Bucknall.	04 15 00	John Cromwell.	02 09 06
Ephraim Savage, <i>Lt.</i>	04 07 09	Charles Duckworth.	02 09 06
Christopher Cole.	03 02 06	Edward Blancher.	05 10 00
Charles Blinco.	03 13 00	David Crouch.	02 06 02
John Mansell.	01 10 00	David Jones.	07 06 06
Nathaniel Partridg.	05 08 00	Philip Sandy.	05 08 00
John Sargent.	03 02 06	Thomas Phillips.	00 18 00
		John Cutler.	05 09 08

There is no reliable evidence that the town of Brookfield was re-settled before 1686 or 7. Many families were there before 1693, and a garrison house had been built, when, on July 27th of that year, a band of twenty-six Canada Indians attacked the town and killed and captured several of its inhabitants.

LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xxxvii. page 361.]

4th Generation. Colouel John Pyncheon, of Springfield, son of Col. John and Margaret Pyncheon, was married Feb. 18, 1702, to Bashua Taylor, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Westfield. She was born Jan. 11, 1683. Their children were—Elizabeth, born Dec. 27, 1702, died Sept. 26, 1776. William, born Nov. 11, 1703, died Jan. 11, 1783. John, born Feb. 8, 1705, died April 6, 1754. Joseph, born Feb. 8, 1705, died in Boston. Mary, born Oct. 10, 1706. Bathshua, born Jan. 1, 1708, died Jan. 5, 1760. A son, born June 19, 1710, and died within an hour. Bathshua the daughter died June 20, 1710, age 27. Col. John Pyncheon the father was married again Nov. 3, 1711, to Phebe Sexton, of Enfield; she was born Jan. 7, 1686. Their children—Martha, born —, died Dec. 8, 1712. Edward, born April 6, 1713, died Nov. 3, 1777. Nathaniel, born March 3, 1715, died Oct. 10, 1722. George, born April 20, 1717, died June 26, 1797. Charles, born Jan. 31, 1719, died Aug. 19, 1783. Margaret, born —, died Oct. 27, 1722. Elizabeth was married Feb. 6, 1721, to Benjamin Colton, son of Isaac and Mary Colton. Mary was married Aug. 12, 1726, to Joseph Dwight, who was known by the title of Brigadier Dwight. Bashua was married, Feb. 18, 1730, to Robert Harris. Phebe, the second wife of this Col. John Pyncheon, died Oct. 17, 1722. He died July 12, 1742, age 68. This Col. John Pyncheon was two years in Harvard College. His grandfather took him away and procured for him the Clerk's office at Springfield, and he was chosen County Register. He lived some years with his grandfather, who was the first justice of the court.

4th Generation. Colonel William Pyncheon, of Springfield, son of Col. John and Margaret Pyncheon, served an apprenticeship with a brazier in Boston. At twenty-one years of age he came to Springfield. He was a justice of the court, May 15, 1721. He was married to Catharine Brewer, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Brewer and Catharine his wife. Their children—Sarah, born Aug. 17, 1721, died Aug. 4, 1755. William, born Dec.

12, 1723. Margaret, born Nov. 24, 1727, died April, 1772. Daniel John, born Oct. 7, 1733, died April 22, 1754. Joseph, born Oct. 30, 1737. Sarah was married to Col. Josiah Dwight, of Springfield, and had no children. William was educated at Harvard College, graduated 1743. He settled at Salem in the practice of law, and died in that town. Margaret was married Jan. 1, 1750, to Major Elijah Williams, of Deerfield. Daniel J. died a student in New Haven College, April 22, 1754. Joseph was educated at New Haven College, graduated 1757. He was married to Sarah Ruggles, daughter of Rev. Mr. Ruggles, of Gilford, and settled in that town. Col. William Pyncheon the father died Jan. 1, 1741. Catherine his widow died April 10, 1747.

[Page 186.] 5th Generation. William Pyncheon, Esq., of Springfield, son of Col. John and Bathshua Pyncheon, was married Dec. 14, 1738, to Sarah Bliss, daughter of Lieut. Pelatiah and Elizabeth Bliss. Their children—William, born Nov. 21, 1739, died March 24, 1808. John, born Sept. 20, 1742. Sarah, born Oct. 5, 1751, died July 26, 1826. The family of William, see page 187. Sarah was married Dec. 5, 1780, to David White. William Pyncheon the father died Jan. 11, 1783. Sarah his widow died Feb. 21, 1796.

5th Generation. The Hon. Joseph Pyncheon, son of Col. John and Bathshua Pyncheon, was educated at Harvard College, graduated 1726, preached at times, and studied and practised physic. Settled first at Longmeadow, and was married, Oct. 13, 1748, to Mrs. Mary Cheney, widow of the Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Brookfield, and daughter of the Rev. John Colton, of Newton. Their children—Mary, born ——. Rebecca, born ——. Martha, born ——. Margaret, born ——. Joseph Pyncheon the father, soon after his marriage, removed to Boston.

5th Generation. Edward Pyncheon, Esq., of Springfield, son of Colonel John Pyncheon and Phebe his wife, was for many years county treasurer and register. He was married Dec. 15, 1763, to Mrs. Rebecca Bliss, widow of Capt. Luke Bliss. Her maiden name was Stoughton. They died without issue. He died Nov. 3, 1777, leaving his estate to his kindred. She died Nov. 5, 1810. She was born March, 1721.

5th Generation. Capt. George Pyncheon, of Springfield, son of Col. John and Phebe Pyncheon, was married, Dec. 21, 1738, to Hannah Bartlett. Their children found on record—George, born April 27, 1739. Lovice, born August 9, 1740. Nathaniel, born Jan. 1, 1743. Walter, born Sept. 5, 1744. Peter, born Aug. 30, 1746. Margaret, born March 19, 1747. Hannah the mother died Aug. 10, 1751. Capt. George Pyncheon was married again to Abigail Pease, daughter of Ebenezer and Midwell Pease, of Enfield. Their children—Peter, born March 6 [Page 187], 1756. Henry, born Feb. 24, 1758. Henry, born Dec. 31, 1759. Abigail, born Jan. 1, 1762. Peter, born Dec. 22, 1763. Capt. George Pyncheon the father died June 26, 1797. Abigail the mother died Sept. 9, 1810. Abigail the daughter was married June 19, 1780, to Jeremiah Platt, of New Haven, Conn.

5th Generation. Colonel Charles Pyncheon, of Springfield, commonly in his day known by the title of Doctor Pyncheon, being an approved physician, was son of Col. John and Phebe Pyncheon, and was married July 30, 1749, to Anne Dwight, daughter of Henry Dwight, of Hatfield. Their children—Mary, born Feb. 1, 1753, died Oct. 23, 1802. Anna, born Dec. 1, 1754, died Dec. 26, 1797. Mary was married May 9, 1782, to the Hon. Samuel Lyman, who died June 6, 1802. Anna was married, May, 1786,

to Colonel Joseph Williams, and died without issue. Col. Charles Pyncheon the father died August 19, 1783. Anna the mother died Dec. 22, 1802.

6th Generation. Major William Pyncheon, of Springfield, son of William and Sarah Pyncheon, was married, Nov. 13, 1766, to Lucy Harris, daughter of Lieut. Robert Harris and Bathshua his wife. Their children—Erastus, born Oct. 19, 1767. Stephen, born Jan. 31, 1769. Loice, born Oct. 6, 1770, died June 8, 1781. Bathshua, born July 27, 1772. Edward, born Nov. 14, 1774, died March 17, 1830. William, born Dec. 11, 1776. Joseph, born Aug. 23, 1779. Loice, born Jan. 1, 1782, died Jan. 3, 1782. Major William Pyncheon the father died March 24, 1808. Bathshua the daughter was married, May, 1799, to the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Suffield.

[Page 188.] 5th Generation. John Pyncheon, of Springfield, son of William and Sarah Pyncheon, was married, Dec. 8, 1768, to Lucy Horton, daughter of Capt. John Horton and Mary his wife, of Springfield. Their children—John, born Nov. 12, 1769. Lucy, born March 1, 1771. Lucy, Dec. 16, 1772. Daniel, born March 3, 1775. Daniel, born Feb. 12, 1781. [Vacant to page 190.]

John Rumrill, of Enfield, son of Simon and Sarah Rumrill, was married, Feb. 14, 1728, to Abigail Chandler, daughter of Henry and Lydia Chandler, of Enfield. Their children—John, born Aug. 16, 1728, died Jan. 19, 1809. Abigail, born March 1, 1730, died Feb. 1787. Martha, born Oct. 14, 1731. Nehemiah, born Sept. 5, 1733, died Jan. 14, 1805. Sarah, born June 6, 1735, died Dec. 11, 1805. Lydia, born Feb. 18, 1737. Mehitabel, born April 6, 1739, died Nov. 11, 1809. Hannah, born March 19, 1741, died 1809. Simeon and Henry, born July 3, 1743. Ebenezer, born July 16, 1745, died Dec. 17, 1801. John Rumrill the father died Nov. 28, 1770, age 66. Abigail his widow died Jan. 21, 1772.

John Rumrill, of Enfield, son of John and Abigail Rumrill above, was married Nov. 18, 1762, to Sarah Bliss, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Bliss, of Longmeadow. Their children—John, born April 27, 1763, drowned Oct. 11, 1789. Sarah, born Sept. 5, 1764. Elijah, born June 14, 1766. Silence, born Feb. 3, 1768. Amasa, born March 14, 1770. Abigail, born March 22, 1772. Catherine, born March 17, 1774. Martha, born June 14, 1777, died June 10, 1809. Asahel, born August 20, 1781. John Rumrill the father died Jan. 19, 1809.

Nehemiah Rumrill, of Longmeadow, son of John and Abigail Rumrill above, was married March 9, 1758, to Alice Parsons, daughter of Nathaniel and Alice Parsons, of Enfield. Their children—Penelope, born Aug. 2, 1758, died Aug. 20, 1758. Penelope, born Aug. 13, 1759. Alice, born Nov. 27, 1761. Asa, born May 8, 1764. Susanna, born Nov. 28, 1766, died July 28, 1767. Levi, born June 29, 1768. Susannah, born Jan. 14, 1771, died Feb. 27, 1786. Alexander, born Aug. 18, 1773. Lucy, born Feb. 13, 1776. Ruth, born Dec. 21, 1778. Margaret, born April 11, 1781. Alice Rumrill the mother died Nov. 18, 1804. Nehemiah Rumrill the father died Jan. 14, 1805.

[Page 191.] Ebenezer Rumrill, of Longmeadow, son of John and Abigail Rumrill, was married Dec. 1, 1767, to Eleanor Cooley, daughter of Josiah and Experience Cooley. Their children—Simeon, born March 14, 1768. Elam, born Nov. 8, 1770. Eleanor, born July 6, 1772. Ebenezer, born Sept. 11, 1774, died April 1, 1775. Ebenezer, born Dec. 7, 1775, died Sept. 12, 1777. Ebenezer, born Sept. 19, 1777, died Nov. 8, 1777.

Eleanor the mother died Oct. 21, 1777. Ebenezer Rumrill the father was married again, Sept. 3, 1780, to Mary Bliss, widow of Asahel Bliss and daughter of Stephen and Mary Chandler. Their children—Triphene, born Sept. 24, 1784. Betsey, born Nov. 15, 1787. Ebenezer Rumrill the father died Dec. 17, 1801. Mary his widow died Aug. 17, 1810.

Levi Rumrill, of Longmeadow, son of Nehemiah and Alice Rumrill, was married April 12, 1792, to Elizabeth Bliss, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Bliss. Their children—Lorin, born May 29, 1793. Asa, born Feb. 22, 1795. Betsey, born Jan. 16, 1797. Chauncy, born Nov. 27, 1798. Miranda, born July 2, 1801. Sophia, born June 13, 1803. Elizabeth the mother died April 22, 1816. [*Vacant to page 193.*]

Emery Russell, of Longmeadow, son of William and Sarah Russell, of Somers, was born March 19, 1750, and was married to Eleanor Smith, of Ashford. Their children—Emery, born April 6, 1784. Eleanor, born Feb. 2, 1786. Emery, born March 15, 1789. Emery Russell the father died Sept. 14, 1807. Eleanor the daughter was married, Oct. 27, 1803, to Jehiel Spencer, of Somers, son of Jonathan Spencer.

Joseph Scott, of Longmeadow, son of Moses and Mary Scott, of Rowley, state of Massachusetts, was born March 7, 1768, and was married, Dec. 16, 1798, to Eunice Meritt, daughter of Thomas and Zilpha Meritt, of Brooklyn, state of Connecticut. Their children—Joseph, born April 30, 1801. George, born Nov. 4, 1802, died April 12, 1827. Harriet and Emily, born April 11, 1805. William, born April 26, 1807. Mary, born June 27, 1809. Moses, born May 30, 1812. The five first of the above children were born in Brooklyn, Connecticut. Eunice, born April 26, 1818.

[*Page 194.*] Robert Silcock, of Longmeadow. He came from the city of Worcester, in England, as a soldier in the British service in the Revolutionary war. Being a weaver, he followed that occupation, and was married May 1, 1781, to Sarah Stebbins, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail Stebbins. She died March 19, 1825, age 71. Their children—John, born Feb. 15, 1782. Sarah, born Nov. 19, 1783, died Sept. 4, 1819, age 36. Mary, born July 10, 1785, died Oct. 20, 1840, married Seth Taylor. William Collin, born Feb. 16, 1787. Nancy, born June 30, 1789. Clarissa, born Feb. 1, 1792. Robert, born Feb. 2, 1794, died Feb. 24, 1818. Phebe, born Nov. 28, 1795, died Nov. 4, 1819. Lyman, born Feb. 21, 1798. Robert Silcock the father died March 21, 1806, age 49, born May, 1757. Clarissa married Ethan Taylor. Mary the daughter was married Sept. 21, 1806, to Seth Taylor. Nancy married —.

[*Page 195.*] Israel Spencer, of Longmeadow, son of Jonathan Spencer, of Somers, was married Jan. 19, 1775, to Ruth Wright, daughter of Samuel Wright, of Somers. He died Jan. 22, 1825, age 77. Their children—Ruth and Jerusha, born Aug. 5, 1779. Jerusha died Oct. 2, 1834, age 55. Ruth the daughter was married Feb. 26, 1796, to Micah King. Jerusha was married Jan. 8, 1802, to Henry Ellis, who died Nov. 3, 1810. See page 128. [*Page 196.*]

[To be continued.]

WHAT WE ARE WORKING FOR.—Let it not be thought that we are working for ourselves alone, nor for those only who are now living; but let us remember that thousands yet unborn will bless the pious hands that rescued from oblivion or destruction our precious records. Nor is it to New England only that we devote our labor and our efforts. The star of empire has risen in the western sky, and its trail of light streams across the continent, touching the rock of Plymouth upon the Atlantic coast.—*Hon. William Whiting, LL.D.*

THE BONYTHON FAMILY OF MAINE.

By Dr. CHARLES E. BANKS, Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.



BONYTHON ARMS.

[Argent, a chevron between three fleurs de lis sable.]

THE name of Bonython* is one of the most ancient and aristocratic in the county of Cornwall, England. Its antiquity is shown in the records which tell us that they were possessed of the Bonython Manor continuously from the 14th century to the beginning of the 18th century, and the social position of the family is certified by their intermarriage with the leading families of Cornwall for four centuries.

One Simon de Boniton in the middle of the 13th century was despatched to Ireland as a royal messenger (Pipe, 38 Hen. III., Rot. I. dors), and in 1397 another Simon Bonython, with his son Gawin, had license for an Oratory within the city of Exeter. [Bp. Stufferd Reg. folio 12.]



THE BONYTHON FLAGON.†

* The pronunciation of this name is to be made by accenting the second syllable and rhyming it with "python"—Bo-ny'-thon. It means a farzy abode.

† A number of years ago, at the death of a lady who resided near St. Anstell, there was discovered among her effects a curious old jug of stoneware which had been preserved in her family as a precious heir-loom. A label attached to the flagon contained the following inscription: "Date of this Jug 1598. It was used at the coronation banquet of James I. and VI. of Scotland by one of the Bonython family who officiated at the banquet." The lady's property came into the market, passed into other hands and became the object of a long and interesting search instituted by the present owner about 1879, which readers of the London "Notes and Queries" may remember to have noticed. Success rewarded his efforts, and now it is again in the possession of a member of the historic family, Mr. John Langdon Bonython of Adelaide, South Australia, who has kindly loaned the above engraving of his ancestral flagon and the family arms to illustrate this article. It is by his aid and at his suggestion that the writer has prepared this genealogy, and students of our early colonial history will be glad to learn that one of the Bonythons still lives, although at the antipodes, who has a sympathetic interest in helping us to know more of our ancestors. It will be remembered that the poet Whittier uses John Bonython as a character in "Mogg Megone," and Mr. J. L. Bonython has an autograph letter from the poet, acknowledging the error of his verse. The poet Longfellow is also connected with the Bonythons by descent, and thus two of our great literary lights lend an interest to this family name.

See 62-series #15 p. 294 April '80.

The Bonythons of Bonython were seated in the Lizard district of Cornwall in the parish of Cury,* a bleak wild track on the serpentine formation, and notwithstanding their remote situation they became conspicuous figures in the political agitations of that period which culminated in the stormy days of the Stuart dynasty. Several branches issued from the parent stock, the most opulent of which, through a fortunate marriage, became possessed of Carelew, in Mylor, and is designatad as the Bonythons of Carelew to distinguish them from the elder house which held the ancient manor.† We shall not have occasion to follow out this junior line, as the Maine family were descended from the elder branch, and it will only be necessary to state that in 1749 the Carelew estate passed out of the family by sale, as in 1702 the Bonython manor had been alienated by the elder branch.

Bonython manor is a plain substantial building with a granite front, facing the sea, which it overlooks at a distance of about two miles by the valleys of Poljew and Gunwalloe. The view from the front of the house is a most extensive one, unusually so, as most of the ancient Cornish houses are built quite on the side of the hill or in the valley. On the lower part of the estate, in a small plantation, is a group of magnificent rocks, the grandeur of which strikes the beholder at the first glance. One of these—the topmost—is named the Fire or Bonfire Rock, and is probably a relic of the Druidic religion. [Western Antiquary (Supplement), pt. iv. 204.]

Pedigree.

1. RALPH¹ BONYTHON, of Bonython, Cornwall, paid a subsidy in the parish of Cury, 15 Henry VIII. He married twice, probably, (1) Elizabeth Downe, and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Erissey [Inq. Post. Mort. (James Erissey), 35 Hen. VIII. 62; comp. Coles Esch. Harl. Mss., No. 757, p. 38], and had issue :
 2. i. RICHARD, son and heir.
 - ii. EDMOND, had issue two daughters : 1. *Katharine*,² who m. Thomas Godolphin ; and 2. *Margaret*.³
 - iii. JOHN, d. s. p.
2. RICHARD² BONYTHON (*Ralph*¹), also paid subsidy as above at the same time, but died the next year (1535), as his wife Jane, daughter and heir of John Durant of Pensinans, Cornwall, was a widow 16 Henry VIII., at Bodmin, where she was taxed. He had issue :
 2. i. JOHN, son and heir.
 - ii. JAMES, paid subsidy in Mullion, 1 Elizabeth [Lay. Subsidy, 87-218] ; m. Margerie, daughter of John Melhuise, of Truro, Merther, by whom he had : 1. *John*,⁴ of St. Columb Major, who m. Margerie, daughter of John Kerne, alias Tresilian ; 2. *Robert*⁴ ; 3. *Nicholas*,⁴ a burgess, who m. Anne, daughter of Hugh Monday of Tregony ; 4. *Thomas*,⁴

* Subsidies had been paid on the manor since 15 Hen. VIII.

† "Carelew bath (after the Cornish manner) well-nigh metamorphosed the name of Master Bonithon, his owner, unto his own." [Carew, Survey of Cornwall (1602), p. 365.] Another branch of the family was seated at Tresadem in St. Columb Major. [Lake, Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, i. 234.]

a goldsmith of Cheapside, London, who m. Alice, daughter of Humphrey Purforoy of Leicestershire.

iii. JANET, m. Tregolles.

iv. CHRISTIAN, m. Nicholas Davy.

v. BERSABA, m. John Davy.

vi. ELIZABETH, m. (1) William Condon ; (2) Peter Cooke.

vii. ISABELLE, m. James Pawley.

viii. CHARITY.

3. JOHN³ BONYTHON (*Richard*,² *Ralph*¹), paid a subsidy in the parish of Curry, 1559 ; he married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Job Myllayton of Pengerswick Castle, St. Breock, Kirrier ; Governor of St. Michael's Mount. [Lake, *Parochial History of Cornwall*, i. 134, 137.] The Myllaytons became possessed of Pengerswick Castle, temp. Henry VIII., and Job Myllayton was made governor of St. Michaels in 1547 in place of Humphrey Arundell of Helland, who was executed for treason. Issue :

4. i. RESKYMER, son and heir.

5. ii. RICHARD, the emigrant to Maine.

iii. EDMOND.

iv. WILLIAM.

v. JOHN, Captain of Pendennis Castle.

vi. ELIZABETH, m. Henry Pomeroy, Mayor of Tregony, 15 April, 1600.

vii. ANNE, m. Walter Roecarrook, 15 Oct. 1606.

4. RESKYMER⁴ BONYTHON (*John*,³ *Richard*,² *Ralph*¹), was High Sheriff of Cornwall, 17 James I. [Tonkin, *History of Cornwall*, I. 287], and died 6 April, 1627 [Inq. Post Mort. 17 Chas. I. (pt. i.) No. 73] ; married Loveday, daughter of William Kendall of Lostwithiel [Carew, *Survey of Cornwall* (1602), p. 109], by whom he had issue :

6. i. THOMAS, b. 1594, son and heir.

6. THOMAS⁵ BONYTHON (*Reskymer*,⁴ *John*,³ *Richard*,² *Ralph*¹), "was a captain in the Low Countries and much consumed his patrimony." [Tonkin Mss.] He married Francisca, daughter of Erasmus Waller, Esq., of London* [Visitations of Cornwall, 1530, 1575, 1620, ed. Vivian], by whom he had issue :

7. i. JOHN, b. 1618, son and heir.

7. JOHN⁶ BONYTHON (*Thomas*,⁵ *Reskymer*,⁴ *John*,³ *Richard*,² *Ralph*¹), married Anne, daughter of Hugh Trevanion of Trelegan, by whom he had issue :

8. i. CHARLES, son and heir.

8. CHARLES⁷ BONYTHON (*John*,⁶ *Thomas*,⁵ *Reskymer*,⁴ *John*,³ *Richard*,² *Ralph*¹), Steward of the Court of Westminster, 1683 ; represented the city of Westminster in Parliament, 1685 ; Sergeant-at-Law at Gray's Inn, 1692. [Wynne, *Sergeant-at-Law*, p. 90.] He sold the manor of Bonython in 1702 to Humphrey Carpenter, and three years later, 30 April, 1705, "in a fit of madness, shot himself in his own house in London."† By wife Mary Livesay of Livesay, Lincolnshire, he had issue :

* According to Tonkin [Hist. of Cornwall], i. 287, he married Frances, daughter of Sir John Parker of London, but it may have been a second marriage.

† May 1, 1705. "Yesterday Mr. Sargeant Bonython, steward of Westminster Court, shot himself through the body with a pistoll." [Luttrell.]

- i. RICHARD, eldest son and heir; "an ingenious gentleman," says Tonkin, "but being tainted likewise with his father's distemper, . . . set fire to his chamber in Lincoln's Inn, burnt all his papers, bonds, &c., and then stabbed himself with his sword, but not effectually; he then threw himself out of the window and died on the spot." [History of Cornwall, i. 287; Comp. Luttrell, Brief Relation, i. 215, and v. 554-5.]
 - ii. JOHN, the second son, King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1717; M.A. 1721. While an undergraduate he wrote a Latin poem which was published in 1714 by some Cambridge students. He became an eminent physician in Bristol. He is mentioned in the will of his cousin Jane (Bonython) Kempe of Carclew, 1749. [Records Consistory Court, Exeter.]
 - iii. [Daughter], m. Thomas Pearce of Helston.
5. RICHARD⁴ BONYTHON (*John,³ Richard,³ Ralph¹*), was baptized at St. Columb Major, 3 April, 1580, the second son of John³ Bonython of Bonython. It is possible that he is the Richard Bonython who was Comptroller of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devonshire, 1603 and 1604, and keeper of the Gaol at Lostwithiel in 1603 [Calender of State Papers, Domestic]. He came to Saco in 1631, bringing with him, as a copartner of Thomas Lewis, a patent, dated 12 February, 1629-30, for a large tract of land four miles by eight upon the East side of the Saco River, of which livery of seizen was given 28 June, 1631, following. His associate had "already been at the charge to transport himself and others to take a view of New England for the bettering his experience in the advancing a plantation," as is recited in the grant. I suppose that his emigration to this almost unknown land may be explained by recalling that he was not in the line of succession to the family seat and honors, his brother Reskymar having in 1620 a son and grandson to inherit the property. I judge also that he had been a soldier in some of the French wars, perhaps serving with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, from whom he imbibed some of the enthusiasm of "that grave knight" respecting the New England. This seems to be confirmed by his universal title of "Captain Bonython," as well as by a letter from Richard Vines to John Winthrop, 25 January, 1640, in which he says: "It seems the governor [Dudley] makes a question that Sir Ferdinando Gorges was not in the French wars in his tyme. Capt. Bonython intreats me to write a word or two thereof,"* and then he proceeds to detail the facts as stated by him. This martial career secured to him an authoritative position among the early settlers, and he was undoubtedly a local magistrate under the "combination" government of Richard Vines, before the arrival in 1635 of Deputy Governor William Gorges. When this new executive officer arrived, he organized his first court 25 March, 1635-6, at the house of Captain Richard Bonython, who was then appointed one of the Provincial Commissioners, and in 1640, under the first charter, he was appointed one of the Councillors to Deputy Governor Thomas Gorges. We have no means of estimating his character except through negative testimony, and it is a legitimate inference that he must have been a man of ability and honor to have retained the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens for so many years. The court records are free from any charges impugning his moral,

* 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vii. Winthrop Papers.

social or political character, and to this is added the positive evidence that as a judge he spared not his own son from the utmost rigors of the law. One scrap of extemporaneous history affords us a sidelight into his character. Rev. Thomas Jenner, the Puritan minister at Saco [1640-6], writing to Governor Winthrop, says: "Mr Vines & the captaine [Richard Bonython] both haue timely expressed themselves to be utterly against church-way, saying their patent doth prohibit the same." Parson Jenner's "church-way" did not suit loyal Captain Richard or Deputy Governor Vines, for the latter says: "I like Mr. Jenner his life and conversacion and also his preaching, if he would lett the Church of England alone; that doth much trouble me to hear our mother church questioned for her impurity vpon every occasion."* Richard Bonython served as Councillor through 1645, and died about 1650. [Folsom, Saco and Biddeford, 113.] By wife, whose name I judge to be Lucretia, he had issue:

9. i. JOHN, son and heir.
- ii. ———, m. Richard Foxwell.
- iii. ———, m. Richard Cummings.

9. JOHN^a BONYTHON (*Richard*,⁴ *John*,⁵ *Richard*,² *Ralph*¹), born certainly before 1620, was the opposite of his father, for he lived a life of debauchery and outlawry during twenty years of his existence. The first court held at his father's house in 1636, brings him to view as the father of an illegitimate child, and his excesses developed to such a degree in 1645, that "threatening to kill and slay any person that should lay hands on him," the court, at which his father again sat, adjudged him "outlawed and incapable of any of his Majesty's laws, and proclaim[ed] him a Rebell." [York Court Records.] After Massachusetts assumed control of the government of Maine in 1652, he refused to submit to her government, and so far carried his guerilla warfare that the General Court proclaimed him an outlaw and offered a price upon his head to the person who would bring him to Boston alive or dead. This seemed to have the desired effect, and submitting to their authority in 1658, he behaved himself for a few years until the Restoration, when the Gorges party once more came to the front in Maine. Then he unloosed his bonds again, and defied his late political masters in an insulting letter to the Massachusetts magistrates. In 1668 the tables were again turned, and although Bonython remained recalcitrant, he found, after three more years of ineffectual opposition, that submission was the wisest course, and he wrote the magistrates a letter asking them to pardon his past offences, alleging that he "was blinded by a letter from Mr. Gorge." [Mass. Arch. xlviii. 103.] His offences were not always of a political nature, for he quarrelled with his brother in law, Richard Foxwell, in 1654, and tore down his house, for which he had to pay roundly when the court reviewed the case. In 1640 he was sued for libel by Rev. Richard Gibson (who had married Mary Lewis, the daughter of his father's partner), in that he had called him "a base priest, a base knave and a base fellow," besides slandering his wife.† The court gave the plaintiff a verdict of

* 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vii. Winthrop Papers.

† He was probably the instigator of the charges against Gibson's wife, recounted in the letter to Winthrop, 14 Jan. 1678-9, and we may suppose that jealousy was the cause of the trouble. [5 Mass. Hist. Coll. i. 267.]

£6. 6. 8. and costs 12s. 6d. This is a record unusually crowded with the events of a disreputable career, and it is not at all certain that the story is complete.* We are relieved, however, to learn that in 1666 he had so far obtained the confidence of his towns people as to be placed on a trial jury, but that is the extent of his public services, as far as can be learned.† At the outbreak of the Indian hostilities in Maine, 1675, his house was burned about September of that year, and with his family he fled to Marblehead for safety. There, 17 February, 1676, "in his last sickness," he made his will, from which we learn the names of his wife and children [*ante*, xxxiv. 99]. This date may be taken as the time of his decease; but though dead, his fame will not only live in Whittier's "Mogg Megone," but in an epitaph still preserved, which sums up his life in expressive rhyme:

"Here lies Bonython the Sagamore of Saco
He lived a rogue and died a knave and went to Hobbowocko."‡

Folsom says "He was buried at his own request near the river on the line separating one division of his estate from that of [James] Gibbins. A man who lives near the spot informs us that having had frequent occasion to pass it when a boy, . . . he was often told that the 'governor of Saco' lay buried there." [History Saco and Biddeford, 116.]§ His estate was not administered until 1732, when the property was found to consist of 5000 acres of land valued at 18 shillings per acre, which was divided among his heirs.

By wife Agnes he had issue:

- i. JOHN, "the eldest sonne," b. 1654; selectman, 1685; removed to Newcastle, N. H., 1689, where he was living in 1694. He had children: 1. *Richard*,⁷ of Newcastle, a cordwainer, who was living there in 1713, but died before 1732; 2. *Patience*,⁷ m. John Collins. She was the only heir of John Bonython, Jr., living in 1732, to take part in the division of the estate.
- ii. ELINOR, m. Churchwell. This daughter inherited her father's moral proclivities. She was examined, 20 Sept. 1667, on a charge of bastardy, and being convicted was punished in the usual way by standing in a white sheet in public meeting, but her father paid the alternate of £5 fine.
- iii. GAVRIGAN.¶ In 1672, this son had a suit at law against George Norton in the New Hampshire courts. [Mass. Arch. xxxix. 413.]
- iv. THOMAS, "who then lay sick" at the date of his father's "last sickness." Presented to the court in 1669 with his brother John "for living in a disorderly family in the house of their father, a contemner of this [Massachusetts] authority." [Folsom, 144.]
- v. WINNIFRED, m. [Robert] Nichols.

* In 1683, as if to atone for his past misdeeds and secure the good will of the people, he gave the town twenty acres of upland for the minister. [Folsom, 116.]

† In 1665 the townsmen elected him constable, but he refused the honor and was fined 4s. for not taking the oath of office. [Folsom, 115.]

‡ Hobbowocko is the devil of the Indians, according to Jocelyn, who says: "They acknowledge a God whom they call Squantan, . . . but *Abbowocko*, or Cheple, many times smites them with incurable diseases, scares them with his apparitions and panic terrors, by reason whereof they live in consternation worshipping the Devil for fear."

¶ It is presumptuous to offer corrections to Folsom's accurate work, but I suggest that the tradition of the burial place of the "governor of Saco" refers to Captain Richard, his father, who was in fact a magistrate of the place. John may have been buried near his father.

|| This name, like Reskymer, is a Cornish surname, and possibly gives clue to the maiden name of John's wife or mother. The Gavrigan family lived in St. Columb Major, where Capt. Richard Bonython was baptized.

This closes the record of a family of gentle blood who came to the Province of Maine to aid in the perpetuation of the feudal seignories of Old England. With this aristocratic scion of Bonython Manor were associated the almost royal Champernowne, owning kinship to the Plantagenets and Courtenays of England and the Montgomerys of France; the gentle Joscelyn of the knightly house of Kent; the noble Cammock, related to the powerful Earl of Warwick, and Godfrey, who bore the arms of the renowned Godfrey of Buillon the chivalrous King of Jerusalem. All these men were the associates of Richard Bonython, but no one to-day bears the name of Bonython, Champernowne, Joscelyn, Cammock or Godfrey in the state which they helped to found. The fate of the Bonython family in America bears a striking resemblance to the tragic end of the elder line in England, for the line of Richard the emigrant tapers off miserably in the profligate "Sagamore of Saco," for we hear nothing of his son's descendants. In the female line, however, through the Cummings match, the families of Bragdon, Banks, Longfellow and others, deduce their pedigree, while from the Foxwell marriage several other Maine families can be traced, including Thornton and Libby.

NOTE.—I am indebted to the *Western Antiquary*, Supplement, Part IV., March, 1882, for the facts connected with the English portion of the family. This was furnished to me by Mr. John Langdon Bonython of Adelaide, South Australia, who had collected most of the material for that magazine.

TEN GENERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

By HENRY E. WAITE, Esq., of West Newton, Mass.

THE result of an attempt to discover all the New England ancestors of a family of the present generation, is shown upon the accompanying folded sheet, which is submitted for additions and corrections.

The arrangement is as follows, to wit: Each column represents a different generation:

The dash (—) indicates that no more can be found in New England:

The dots (. .) reserve a space for those not yet discovered:

The asterisk (*) distinguishes names and dates not established as correct.

One name is found in the eleventh generation, viz.: Hugh Laskin, of Salem, father of Editha, wife of Henry Herrick. Each name is an index to material in hand relating to the family and generation of which it is a part.

Several of the lines of ancestry can readily be extended in Old England, where some were of gentle rank and ancient estate.

The source of information relied upon in this work has been a personal examination of the public records of towns, counties and colonies. The uncertainty of correspondence and printed histories is illustrated in the following instances, viz. :

I. In reply to a communication with the usual fee enclosed, a town clerk kindly sent a list of the name asked for, but not the particular family wanted. After a tedious personal examination of the records of surrounding towns and of the county, without success, a venture into the original town to verify the clerk's list revealed the missing family upon a page of the records which he had overlooked.

II. According to tradition, Patience Sprague—who married William Jenks, of Rhode Island, and had a son Jonathan Jenks—was supposed to have been a daughter of the first Jonathan Sprague, but in the printed history of the family by Hosea Sprague, it is stated that Jonathan Sprague, born at Hingham in 1648, removed to Rhode Island, and left no posterity. This is repeated in Soule's memorial of the family, and even Judge Mitchell, in his history of Bridgewater, says he died at Hingham and left no posterity, while Savage's Dictionary adds a wife Elizabeth and the birth of a daughter of the same name, July 21, 1670—perhaps quoting from the REGISTER, iii. 269, a correct transcript of the records of Weymouth, Mass. It appears from original sources of information, that there were three Jonathan Spragues in Rhode Island at the same time; the eldest, born at Hingham in 1648, married Mehitable Holbrook, and removed to Rhode Island soon after 1675, where he was a Deputy from Providence to the General Assembly from 1695 to 1714, and had children—Patience, Jonathan, Joanna, Persis and William—and died in 1741, aged 93 years, leaving numerous descendants.

In Morse's history of Sherborn and Holliston, and in his Descendants of Ancient Puritans, he states that "Samuel Holbrook, Senior, of Weymouth, appears by his will of 1696, reported in Mitchell's history of Bridgewater, to have left an estate to his children, Mehitable, wife of Jonathan Sprague," and others. This is quoted by Savage, who adds: "I doubt if any more obscure family report can be discerned." A careful reading of Mitchell's Bridgewater—a volume without an index—fails to discover any will reported there.

In Deane's history of Scituate, however, is found an abstract of the will referred to, but an examination of the probate records of Plymouth County shows the maker of the will and father of the children to have been *William*, and not Samuel Holbrook.

Samuel Holbrook, Senior, of Weymouth, was son of William, and his will, dated 1718 and proved 1719, names children corresponding with the registry of their births and marriages upon the records of Weymouth and Scituate. The confusing arrangement of his children with those of his father by "Morse" and "Vinton," and the acceptance of their "obscure report" by "Savage," seems to have originated with the error by "Deane" of a single word.

EARLY PAPERS AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

[Copied from originals in possession of North Parish, Portsmouth, by FRANK W. JETT, of Portsmouth.]

I.

RICHARD MARTYN'S ACCOUNT WITH THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH

1669 The Town of PORTSMO.	DR.	1669 per Contra
	£ s. d.	
To 10 bush corn to Guner Onyon	02 00 00	By my own rate 69
To pd Jno Brewster	10 00 00	By ledbrook's rate
To pd Guner Onyon	00 10 09	By mr Hunking's rate
To 1 bush corn to ditto	00 04 06	By Wm. Coleman's rate
To pd Roger Knight	00 10 00	By Wm Cotton's rate
To 3 lb great nayles schoolhouse	00 07 06	By Sam Haines rate
To 3 lb ditto to ditto	00 07 06	By Ja: Leach his rate
To 1 lb duble tenus	00 03 00	By Rich: Sampsons rate
To 2 lb great nayles	00 11 00	By mr Cumling rate
To pd James Leach for work on ye schoolhouse	01 02 06	By Jno Denet & Jno Tomson
To 2 pr stocking Guner Onyon	00 05 00	By Jo Atkinson
To 3½ cotton ditto	00 14 00	By Bernard Squire
To 16 dayes work James Leach on ye schoolhouse	2 13 04	By Jno Jackson
To 2 lb great nayles ditto	00 11 00	By Ladwick fowler
To 1 lb nayles ditto	00 03 00	By Edw: melcher's rate in the yeare 70
To pd Edw Clarke for work on ditto	1 10 00	By Roger Calls rate in 70
To 2 qrs beefe to Onyon	3 05 06	By Edw: Clarke rate
To pd Jno Sherbourn for worke on schoolhouse	0 18 00	By mr Wallis rate
To pd Emillu Purington for making clothes for Knight	0 10 06	
	26 07 01	1670 By mr fletchers rate
To pd Wm Richards & Rogr Call for work on schoolhouse	0 06 00	By Ladwick fowlers rate
To pd mr Hunkings on ditto	0 10 00	By Wm Richards rate
To 1 bush corn goodm Onyon	0 04 00	By Sam: Hayns for himself & his man
To more pd Edw: clarke for worke on schoolhouse	1 06 03	By Jno Hunkings rate
To 2 qts rum at raising the schoolhouse	0 02 06	By Rich Samsons rate
To mine own charge ditto	0 08 00	By mine owne rate
May 26 To money to mr Stilleman		By Tho: Brackets rate
1671 about ye town Bounds	0 05 00	By Robt. Ellets rate
	29 08 10	By mr Tho: Harvies rate
1672 73		By Jo: Halls rate
To my charge at Boston Deputy	4 00 00	By Abiell Lambe rate
To nayles about ye belwheele	0 1 09	By Jno Partridge
To A belrope	0 07 01	By 1 bush corn of Jo: Hall
To my going to gen'l court	2 10 00	By James Leach his rate
To nayles to schoolhouse to Jno Tompson	0 06 00	By Wm Hearls rate
To pd mr Phillips to hanging ye bell & wheele	1 10 00	By Jno Cutt Senr of Portm
To 48 lb porke to Joan Clemence	00 12 00	By 1½ lb pyssesarry
To pd preston for ringing ye bell	4 10 00	By Jno Kenistone for 2 rates
To pd mr moodey in part of my rate 73	2 10 00	By Just: Richard
To coats for ye meeting house	0 10 06	By Jno Banfield 2 rates
To pd folinsby & Jno Denet for work on ditto	0 04 02	By Rich: Samson's rate
	46 10 04	By mine own rate 72
Carried over the ballance	44 14 1	1672 73
	1 16 3	By son Cutts rate
		By 2 M boards Phillip Lews
		By mine owne rate 73
		By son Cutts rate 73
		By Edward Mechers rate 72
		By ditto 73
		By Ledbrooks rate

1674 PORTSMO Dr.	£ s. d.	1674 Contra	CR. £ s. d.
To ballance on ye other side	1 16 3	By Caleb Stephins rate	0 10 00
To 1 lb bread to surveyors	0 10 0	By Jno Bowmans rate p Oba: Morss	0 15 00
To nayles & line for ye meetinghouse	00 00 6	By mine own rate	1 03 00
To A shroud for Tho Williams	00 05 0	By Antho: Ellins rate	0 07 00
To money to ye glazier	0 15 0	By Josiah Clarks rate	0 03 00
To pd Wm Lucome per odr	3 05 6	By Jno Denets rate p S Keales	0 04 06
To nayles to watchhouse	0 08 6	By Wm Hearls rate ditto	0 05 00
To 15:39 foots board ditto	3 01 0	By Obadi: Mors his rate ditto	0 09 00
To 1 lb nayles ditto	0 01 0	By Geo: Lavers rate ditto	0 09 00
To serving an attachmt upon Purmet	0 02 0	By Son Cutts rate ditto	0 05 06
To entering an accom ditto y money	0 10 0	By Edw. Melchers rate 74	0 03 06
To Rich. Weber to making Lucomes clothes	0 06 0	By Jno. Brackets rate 74	0 03 06
To my going to Gen ^l Court	4 00 0	By Deacon Haynes & his son Sams rate 74	0 17 06
To Ja: Brown for glass for ye school house money	0 10 0	By Tho. Wacoms rate 74	0 04 06
Pd Alex Denet for stocks	0 05 0	By Matthias Haines rate 74	0 03 06
		By Phillip Severets rate 74	0 07 06
		By Benj Stars rate 74	0 04 06
	15 15 9	By Ledbrooks rate 73 p Obad: Morss	0 06 40
1676		By Rich. Webers rate 74	0 06 00
To pd Oba: Mors for A lock for ye stocks money	0 02 0	By Isaac Phillips rate 74	0 03 06
To one pe square timber for ye meeting house	0 08 0	By Jno Kelleys rate 74	0 02 06
To 1 pd ditto to ditto	0 03 0	By Leonard Weeks rate 74	0 04 06
To 2 M shingle nayles school house	0 08 0	By Jno Kenistons rate 73 p Oba: Mors	1 03 00
To pd Rob ^t Burnam for meeting house self	0 15 0	By Symon Eares rate 74	0 02 06
To Wm Richards in bread & rum at fetching ditto	0 03 0	1676	
To A pent mt County Court in money	0 02 6	By Dan: Duggin & Jas Joans p Sam Keales	0 07 00
To pd John Denet for worke on ye meeting house	0 07 0	By mr Tho: his rate 74	0 02 06
To pd follinsble on schooles	0 10 0	By James Johnsons rate by Purmet	0 05 00
To pd Alex: Denet for worke on ye meeting house	0 05 0	By Goodman Becks rate by ditto	0 02 00
	18 19 6	By Goodman Hoskins by ditto	0 15 00
Of this accot I have expended in money forty nine shill	4 16 3	By Jno. Lewes by ditto	0 03 06
	3 8 3	By mr Barshams rate 74 S Keales	0 02 00
	£ 1 8	By Jno Bowmans rate 74	0 07 00
febr 29th: 1676-7		By mr Hen: Sherbourn rate 74	0 05 00
Errors excepted.		By Jno Partridge his rate 76	0 04 06
RICHARD MARTYN		By Alex: Dennets rate 76	0 06 0
[Endorsed]		By Jno Denets rate 76	6 10 0
Mr Martines Account to 76-7		By Sam: fernalds rate 76	0 12 0
		By Wm Waker & Thos (Subtaylor 74	0 06 0
		By Jno Bowmans rate 76 mr Tucker	0 06 0
		By Jno Kenistons rate 76	0 05 0
		To ballance this accot this day	14 03 0
			4 16 6
			15 19 6

II.

LETTER OF COMMITTEE OF TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH TO CAPT. ELIAS STILEMAN.

Capt^t Elias StilemanPortsmouth y^e 28 May 1676.

S^r yours p m^r Moodey came safe to our hand and in order to your desire y^e Inhabitants convened this morning and agitated that Concerne, ye result of which is thus, by reason of sodaine a mo—upon so great Concerne requiring present Answer that ye main is left unresolved untell further Consideration what was done you have underneath. The vote of y^e Towne as followeth That the Inhabitants have consented & are willing to Joyne with ye rest of this Jurisdiction to bare their equal proportion of ye charge of this present warr with y^e Indians provided it Infringe not upon y^e agreed upon at our first Articling wth s^d m^r husett Jurisdiction.

Wee have not farther to say y^e Lord direct you in all that may tend to our welfare

JOHN CUTT

PHI LEWIS

THO DANIELL

JO: HARVIE

W^m VAUGHAN

JOHN PICKERIN

NATH FFYER

NATHANELL DRAKE

EARLY PAPERS AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPS

[Copied from originals in possession of North Parish, Portsmouth, by FRANK ETT, of Portsmouth.]

I.

RICHARD MARTYN'S ACCOUNT WITH THE TOWN OF PORTS.

1669 The TOWN OF PORTSMO.	DR.	1669 per Contra
	£ s. d.	
To 10 bush corn to Guner Onlon	02 00 00	By my own rate 69
To pd Jno Brewster	10 00 00	By ledbrook's rate
To pd Guner Onlon	00 10 09	By mr Hunking's rate
To 1 bush corn to ditto	00 04 06	By Wm. Coleman's rate
To pd Roger Knight	00 10 00	By Wm Cotton's rate
To 3 lb great nayles schoolhouse	00 07 06	By Sam Haines rate
To 3 lb ditto to ditto	00 07 06	By Ja: Leach his rate
To 1 lb duble tennis	00 01 00	By Rich: Sampsons rate
To 2 lb great nayles	00 11 00	By mr Cumling rate
To pd James Leach for work on ye schoolhouse	01 02 06	By Jno Denet & Jno Tomson
To 2 pr stocking Guner Onlon	00 06 00	By Jo Atkinson
To 3½ cotton ditto	00 14 00	By Bernard Squire
To 16 dayes work James Leach on ye schoolhouse	2 13 04	By Jno Jackson
To 2 lb great nayles ditto	00 11 00	By Ladwick fowler
To 1 lb nayles ditto	00 03 00	By Edw: melcher's rate in the yea
To pd Edw Clarke for work on ditto	1 10 00	By Roger Calls rate in 70
To 2 qrs beefe to Onlon	3 05 06	By Edw: Clarks rate
To pd Jno Sherbourn for worke on schoolhouse	0 18 00	By mr Wallis rate
To pd Emiliu Purington for making clothes for Knight	0 10 06	
	26 07 01	1670 By mr fletchers rate
To pd Wm Richards & Rogr Call for work on schoolhouse	0 06 00	By Ladwick fowlers rate
To pd mr Hunkings on ditto	0 10 00	By Wm Richards rate
To 1 bush corn goodm Onlon	0 04 00	By Sam: Hayns for himself & his
To more pd Edw: clark for worke on schoolhouse	1 06 03	By Jno Hunkings rate
To 2 qrs rum at raising the schoolhouse	0 02 06	By Rich Samsons rate
To mine own charge ditto	0 08 00	By mine owne rate
May 26 To money to mr Stileman	0 05 00	By Tho: Brackets rate
1671 about ye town Bounds	29 08 10	By Robt. Ellets rate
		By mr Tho: Harvies rate
1672: 73		By Jo: Halls rate
To my charge at Boston Deputy	4 00 00	By Abiell Lambie rate
To nayles about ye belwheele	0 1 00	By Jno Partridge
To A belrope	0 07 01	By 1 bush corn of Jo: Hall
To my going to gen'll court	2 10 00	By James Leach his rate
To nayles to schoolhouse to Jno Tompson	0 06 00	By Wm Hearis rate
To pd mr Phillips to hanging ye bell & wheele	1 10 00	By Jno Cutt Senr of Portm
To 48 lb porke to Joan Clemence	00 12 00	By 1½ lb pyssesarry
To pd preston for ringing ye bell	4 10 00	By Jno Kenistone for 2 rates
To pd mr moodey in part of my rate 73	2 10 00	By Just: Richard
To coats for ye meeting house	0 10 06	By Jno Banfield 2 rates
To pd folinsby & Jno Denet for work on ditto	0 04 02	By Rich: Samson's rate
	46 10 04	
Carried over the ballance	44 14 1	By mine own rate 72
	1 16 3	1672: 73
		By son Cutts rate
		By 2 M boards Phillip Lews
		By mine owne rate 73
		By son Cutts rate 73
		By Edward Mechers rate 72
		By ditto 73
		By Ledbrooks rate

1674 PORTSMO Dr.	£ s. d.	1674 Contra	Cr. £ s. d.
To ballance on ye other side	1 16 3	By Caleb Stephins rate	0 10 00
To 1/2 lb bread to surveyors	0 10 0	By Jno Bowmans rate p Oba: Moras	0 15 00
To nayles & line for ye meetinghouse	00 00 6	By mine own rate	1 03 00
To A shroud for Tho Williams	00 05 0	By Antho: Ellins rate	0 07 00
To money to ye glazier	0 15 0	By Josiah Clarks rate	0 03 00
To pd Wm Lucome per ord	3 05 6	By Jno Denets rate p S Keales	0 04 06
To nayles to watchhouse	0 08 6	By Wm Hearls rate ditto	0 05 00
To 1539 foots board ditto	3 01 0	By Obadi: Mors his rate ditto	0 09 00
To 1/2 lb nayles ditto	0 01 0	By Geo: Lavers rate ditto	0 09 00
To serving an attachmt upon Furmet	0 02 0	By Son Cutts rate ditto	0 05 06
To entering an accom ditto y money	0 10 0	By Edw. Melchers rate 74	0 03 06
To Rich. Weber to making Lucomes clothes	0 06 0	By Jno. Brackets rate 74	0 03 08
To my going to Gen'l Court	4 00 0	By Deacon Haynes & his son Sams rate 74	0 17 06
To Ja: Brown for glass for ye school house money	0 10 0	By Tho. Wacoms rate 74	0 04 06
Pd Alex Denet for stocks	0 05 0	By Matthias Haines rate 74	0 03 06
		By Phillip Severets rate 74	0 07 06
		By Benj Stars rate 74	0 04 06
1676	15 15 9	By Ledbrooks rate 73 p Obad: Moras	0 06 60
To pd Oba: Mors for A lock for ye stocks money	0 02 0	By Rich. Webers rate 74	0 06 00
To one pe square timber for ye meeting house	0 08 0	By Isaac Phillips rate 74	0 03 06
To 1 pd ditto to ditto	0 03 0	By Jno Kelleys rate 74	0 02 06
To 2 M shingle nayles school house	0 08 0	By Leonard Weeks rate 74	0 04 06
To pd Robt Burnam for meeting house self	0 15 0	By Jno Kenistons rate 73 p Oba: Moras	1 03 00
To Wm Richards in bread & rum at fetching ditto	0 03 0	By Symon Eares rate 74	0 02 06
To A pent mt County Court in money	0 02 6	1676	
To pd John Denet for worke on ye meeting house	0 07 0	By Dan: Duggin & Jas Joans p Sam Keales	0 07 00
To pd ffolinsble on schooles	0 10 0	By mr Tho: his rate 74	0 02 06
To pd Alex: Denet for worke on ye meeting house	0 05 0	By James Johnsons rate by Furmet	0 05 00
		By Goodman Becks rate by ditto	0 02 00
		By Goodman Hoskins by ditto	0 15 00
		By Jno. Lewes by ditto	0 03 06
		By mr Barshams rate 74 S Keales	0 02 00
		By Jno Bowmans rate 74	0 07 00
		By mr Hen: Sherbourn rate 74	0 05 00
		By Jno Partridge his rate 76	0 04 06
		By Alex: Dennets rate 76	0 06 0
		By Jno Denets rate 76	6 10 0
		By Sam: fernalds rate 76	0 12 0
		By Wm Waker & Thos Gubtavles 74	0 06 0
		By Jno Bowmans rate 76 mr Tucker	0 06 0
		By Jno Kenistons rate 76	0 05 0
Of this acct I have expended in money forty nine shill	4 16 3		
	3 8 3		
	£ 1 8		
febr 20th: 1676-7			
Errors excepted.			
RICHARD MARTYN		To ballance this acct this day	14 03 0
[Endorsed]			4 16 6
Mr Martines Account to 76-7			18 19 6

II.

LETTER OF COMMITTEE OF TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH TO CAPT. ELIAS STILEMAN.

Capt' Elias Stileman

Portsmouth y^e 28 May 1676.

S^r yours p m^r Moodey came safe to our hand and in order to your desire y^e Inhabitants convened this morning and agitated that Concerne, ye result of which is thus, by reason of sodaine a mo—upon so great Concerne requiring present Answer that ye main is left unresolved untill further Consideration what was done you have underneath. The vote of y^e Towne as followeth That the Inhabitants have consented & are willing to Joyne with ye rest of this Jurisdiction to bare their equal proportion of ye charge of this present warr with y^e Indians provided it Infringe not upon y^e agreed upon at our first Articling wth s^d m^r husett Jurisdiction.

Wee have not farther to say y^e Lord direct you in all that may tend to our welfare

JOHN CUTT

PHI LEWIS

THO DANIELL

JO: HARVIE

W^m VAUGHAN

JOHN PICKERIN

NATH FFRYER

NATHANELL DRAKE

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., now residing in London, Eng.

[Continued from vol. xxxvii. page 388.]

WILLIAM QUICKE, citizen and grocer of London, 26 October, 1614, proved 21 January, 1614. He mentions daughter Apphia, wife Elizabeth, daughter Elizabeth, daughter Debora, brother Nicholas Quicke and his children, the rest of brothers' and sisters' children, kinswoman Mary Marshall the younger, brother-in-law Thomas Hodges, merchant taylor, &c.

"I give and bequeath to and amongst my three daughters aforesaid, all my pte of all such landes, tenements and hereditaments as shall from time to time be recovered, planted and inhabited eyther in Virginia or in the somer Ilandes heretofore called the Bermoodas together wth all such mynes and mineralls of gold, silver and other mettalls or treasure, perles, precious stones or any kinde of wares and merchandices, comodities or profitts whatsoever which shalbe obtayned or gotten in or by the said voyages and plantations accordinge to the adventure and portion of money that I have employed to that use."

Rudd, 1.

[John Smith, in his "Generall Historie," Ed. 1626, page 126, gives the name of William Quicke in the List of the Adventurers for Virginia.—R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va.]

THOMAS GOLLEDGE, his will in form of a letter written from Charde in Somerset, 10 May, 1645, and addressed to his wife Mrs. Mary Golledge at Chichester; proved by Mary Colledge, 1 June, 1648.

"My Deere Wyffe I am now goinge in the service of my Lord and Master Jesus Christ. I knowe not howe hee will dispose of my fraile lyfe in breife I shall desire thow wilt take all fitt opportunity yf the Lord see dispose to leave thee wth out an husband as to transport my sweete poore innocent children into New England or some such place voyd of Trouble because the Lord ys ready to shoote his fiery darts of wrath against this sinfull land and yo^a wthout an husband and they wthout a ffather may suffer the black darknesse of Egiptian Popery or Athisme pray sell what of mine is to bee sould for though I cannot wthowt helpe of a lawyer make a fformall will yet my desire in breife ys that thow bee my sole executor & have full power."

Essex, 98.

SMALEHOPE BIGG, of Cranbrooke in the County of Kent, clothier, 3 May, 1638, proved 3 October, 1638, by John Bigg. Brother John Bigg, of Maidstone, to be executor. To the poor of Cranbrooke ten pounds. To my Aunt Mary Bridger of West Peckham and her two sons, Robert and Thomas Betts; to my kinswomen, the wife of William Hunt of Brenchley, Anne Bottinge of Brenchley, widow, and the wife of John Saxby of Leeds; to Judith, wife of Thomas Tadnall, late of Dover; to Godfrey Martin of Old Romney and his sisters; to the children of Robert Pell of New Romney, jurat, deceased.

To my kinsfolk Thomas Bate, of Lydd, James Bate, Clement Bate, the wife of William Batchelor, John Compton, Edward White and Martha his wife, all which are now resident in New England, twenty shillings each. I give ten pounds to be distributed to them or to others in New England by

my mother and my brother John Stow. To Peter Master of Cranbrook who married my sister. To my mother Rachell Bigg one hundred pounds. Lands &c. at Rye in County Sussex to my wife Ellin. To my sisters Patience Foster and Elizabeth Stow in New England. To Hopestill Foster, son of my sister three hundred pounds. To Thomas and John Stow, sons of my sister Stow two hundred pounds each. To Elizabeth Stow and the other three children (under age) of my said sister Stow. Lands in Horsmonden to my brother John Bigg. Lands at Wittersham, Lidd and Cranbrook to Samuel Bigg, my brother's son, at the age of twenty-three years. My friends John Nowell of Rye, gentleman, James Holden and Thomas Bigg the elder, of Cranbrook, clothiers, to be overseers. To my cousin Hunt's children and John Saxbey's children; to the two sons of my Aunt Betts; to my cousin Bottenn's children; to my cousin Pell's children, viz., Joan Pell, Elizabeth Pell, Richard Pell and Thomas Baytope's wife.

After a hearing of the case between John Bigg, brother and executor of the one part, and Hellen alias Ellen Bigg (the relict), Patience Bigg alias Foster, wife of Richard Foster, and Elizabeth Bigg alias Stow, wife of Richard (*sic*) Stow, testator's sisters, of the other part, sentence was pronounced to confirm the will 4 April, 1639 (the widow having previously died, as shown by date of probate of her own will which follows).

Consistory Court, Canterbury, Vol. 51, Leaf 115.

ELLEN BIGGE, of Cranbrooke, widow of Smalehope Bigge, of Cranbrook, clothier, 24 November, proved 12 February, 1638. To be buried in Cranbrooke Cemetery, near my husband. To Samuel Bigge, son of my brother John Bigge, of Maidstone. Lands and tenements at Rye in the County of Sussex to my only sister Mary, wife of Edward Benbrigg, jurat, of Rye, for her life, remainder to her son John Benbridge; to Anne Benbridge, alias Burrish, and Elizabeth and Mary Benbrigg, daughters of my aforesaid sister Mary. To John Benbrigg, clerk, Thomas Benbrigg and Samuel Benbrigg, sons of my deceased sister Elizabeth; also her daughters Anne Benbrigg, alias Puttland, and Elizabeth Benbrigg (the last named under age). My said sister Mary Benbrigg and her son John Benbrigg to be executors. To Peter Master, son of my brother Peter Master, of Cranbrooke; to my sister-in-law Katherine Master. To William Dallett (son of my dec'd sister Bridgett) and his son (under age). To William Edwards, son of my sister Mercy. To Thomas Pilcher, Elizabeth Pilcher alias Beinson, Judith Pilcher alias Burges, and Anne Pilcher, son and daughters of my uncle John Pilcher of Rye, deceased. To Mary, wife of Robert Cushman and their son Thomas (under age). James Holden of Cranbrooke, clothier, and my brother-in-law Peter Master of Cranbrooke, mercer, to be overseers.

Archdeaconry, Canterbury, Vol. 70, Leaf 482.

JOHN BIGG, of Maidstone in the County of Kent, 17 August, 1640, proved 7 February, 1642. Crane, 11.

As a copy of this will has already been printed in the REGISTER (vol. xix. p. 256), the above reference only is given. H. F. W.

See will of Christopher Gibson, Suffolk Probate Records, vi. 64. He and Hopestill Foster, Jr., married sisters, daughters of James Bate.

For the foregoing abstracts of the wills of Smalehope Bigg and his widow, Mrs. Ellen Bigge, the readers of the REGISTER are indebted to the kindness of Joseph Edes, Esq., who has, moreover, given me numerous clues and references to other

American names, to be followed up hereafter. Indeed all my fellow workers here are constantly exhibiting proof of that good will and kindly fellowship which my experience, in America as well as England, has shown me to be characteristic of the brotherhood of antiquaries.

HENRY F. WATERS.

By an instrument dated Sept. 10, 1653, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, lib. i. fol. 318, Hopestill Foster of the one part and Thomas, Nathaniel and Samuel Stowe of the other part, all of New England, for the purpose of ending the "many & vncomfortable differences" which have arisen concerning the wills of their deceased uncles Mr. Smallhope Bigg and Mr. John Bigg both of the County of Kent in old England, and which "haue occasioned much trouble each to other p'tie & likewise vncomfortable suits att Lawe," agree that each party shall "enjoy what they now enjoy namely Hopestill foster or his assigns the one half of all those lands In Crambrooke Withersham & Lidd wch m^r Smallhop [] Bigg gaue vnto Samuell Bigg his Brothers Sonne & Thomas Stowe and his sonne John as heires to John Stowe his Uncle deceased And Nathaniell & Samuell Stowe the other half of the said land and likewise quietly & peacably to enjoy the lands of m^r John Bigg of 60^u a yeare or thereabout wch hee deuided as by his will is exp^d Unto Hopstill foster 15^u a yeare, John Stowe 15^u a year, Thomas Nathaniell & Samuell y^e remainder."—JOHN T. HASSAM.

Smallhope Bigg, in his will, mentions sisters Patience Foster and Elizabeth Stow. They were the wives of Hopestill Foster of Dorchester (see Dorchester Antiq. Society's Hist. Dorch., p. 118) and John Stow of Roxbury (see the Apostle Eliot's Ch. Records, REGISTER, xxxv. 244). Of the kinsmen whom he names, Edward White, Dorchester, Mass., had married in 1616, at St. Dunstan's Church, Cranbrook, Kent, Martha King, according to a pamphlet printed in 1863, entitled, In Memoriam Lieut. W. Greenough White; John Compton was probably the person of the name who settled at Roxbury (REG. xxxv. 244), and William Batchelor may have been the Charlestown settler who had wives Jane and Rachel (Wyman's Charlestown, i. 42). Clement Bate settled at Hingham (Barry's Hanover, p. 245) and James Bate at Dorchester (Hist. Dorch. p. 106). For the parentage of the latter, see REGISTER, xxxi. 142.

John Bigg in his will (REG. xxix. 259), mentions as persons "that went from Cranbrook," "Edward Whitt [White], John Compton, John Moore, Thomas Brigden and Goodman Beale."—EDITOR.]

THOMAS BELL, senior, of London, merchant, 29 January, 1671, proved 3 May, 1672, by Susanna Bell, his relict and sole executrix.

I give unto Mr. John Elliott, minister of the church and people of God at Roxbury in New England and Captaine Isaac Johnson, whom I take to be an officer or overseer of and in the said church, and to one such other like godly person now bearing office in the said church and their successors, the minister and other two such Head Officers of the church at Roxbury, as the whole church there, from time to time, shall best approve of successively, from time to time forever, all those my messuages or teuements, lands and hereditaments, with their and every of their appurtenances, situate, lying and being at Roxbury in New England aforesaid, in the parts beyond the seas—To Have and To Hold to the said Minister and Officers of the said church of Roxbury for the time being and their successors, from time to time forever,—In Trust only notwithstanding to and for the maintenance of a Scoole-master and free schoole for the teaching and instruction of Poore mens children at Roxbury aforesaid forever, And to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever.

Whereas my son Thomas Bell did pay unto me the sum of three hundred pounds which he received in marriage with his wife, I therefore give, &c., over and besides two hundred pounds formerly given him, the sum of twelve hundred pounds within twelve months after my decease. If he be dead then to his wife Jane the sum of five hundred pounds. To grand child Clement Bell three hundred pounds at the age of one and twenty. To grand child Thomas Bell three hundred and fifty pounds; to grand child

Simon Bell one hundred and fifty pounds at one and twenty. Whereas I gave in marriage with my daughter Susan to John Wall deceased the sum of three hundred pounds and afterwards the sum of four hundred pounds to M^r John Bell her now husband, I do give to M^r John Bell and to said Susan his wife the sum of eighty pounds between them. To grand child John Wall the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds at the age of one and twenty. To Simon Baxter, my son-in-law, and Sarah his wife eighty pounds, and for Edward and Simon their sons, and to Sarah and Susan Baxter, my grand children, one hundred pounds apiece at age of one and twenty or on day of marriage, &c. To my daughter Mary Turpin, wife of John Turpin; to Edward Bell, son of my brother Edward, at age of twenty one years; to Elizabeth and Sarah Bell, at age of twenty one; to Susanna —, late wife of Edward Bell, and to her two children which she had by the said Edward; to the poor of the parish of Allhallows Barking, London, where I now dwell, &c.

I do hereby give and bequeath unto Thomas Makins, my sister's son, in New England, the sum of twenty pounds and to the other child of my said sister, whose name I remember not, twenty pounds. And to all the children of my sister Christian, on her body begotten, who married one Chappell* or Chapman, I give and bequeath twenty pounds apiece, &c. To my cousin Ann Bugg, widow, an annuity of three pounds for life. To cousin Thomas Wildboare (my cousin Sarah's son) ten pounds at age of twenty one, and to Susan, her daughter, ten pounds. To said cousin Sarah Wildboare the sum of twenty pounds, and her husband to have no power over it. A legacy to M^r Isaac Daffron. The sum of one hundred pounds to be distributed among poor necessitous men late ministers of the Gospel, of which number I will that that M^r Knoles and M^r John Colling, both late of New England be accounted. Legacies to the said M^r Knoles and M^r Samuel Knolls his son, M^r John Colling and one M^r Ball. To my cousin M^r John Bayley of little Warmfield, in co. Suffolk and his wife and daughter Martha and his other four children; to my cousin William Whood and his wife; to my uncle's daughter of St Edmundsbury whose husband's name is John Cason; to Mary Bell, daughter of brother Bell. Houses in Grace church St., London, to wife Susan for life, then to son Thomas. I omit to give anything to his daughter. Eure, 56.

[Thomas Bell of Roxbury and his wife "had letters of Dismission granted & sent to England an^o 1654 7^{mo}," according to the Apostle Eliot's records (Rxo. xxxv. 245). Thomas Meakins and his wife Catherine were admitted to the church in Boston, Feb. 2, 1633-4. His son Thomas settled in Braintree, and thence removed to Roxbury and Hadley (Savage). "M^r Knoles and M^r John Colling," mentioned as "ministers of the Gospel," were the Rev. Hanserd Knollys and the Rev. John Collins. Knollys preached at Dover, N. H., awhile, and returned in 1641 to England. He died in London, September 19, 1691, aged 93. See his *Life and Times*, London, 1692, and articles by A. H. Quint, D.D., in the *Congregational Quarterly*, xiii. 38-53; and by J. N. Brown, D.D., in *Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit*, vi. 1-7. A society in England for publishing Baptist historical works was named for him. The Rev. John Collins, graduated H. C. 1649, returned to England, was chaplain to Gen. Monk, and afterwards pastor of an Independent Church in London, where he died, Dec. 3, 1687. (See Sibley's *Harvard Graduates*, i. 186-91.) He was a son of Edward Collins, of Cambridge, N. E., who with sons Daniel, John and Samuel and daughter Sible, are mentioned in 1639, in the will of his brother Daniel Collins, of London. (Emmerton and Waters's *Gleanings*, p. 20.) Mr. Waters sends us, as confirmatory of his queries four years ago, in Emmerton and Waters's *Gleanings*, p. 21, about the Collins family, the two following short pedigrees:

* Perhaps William Chappell of New London. (See Savage's *Gen. Dict.* i. 363.)—H. F. W.

Sam^l Bedle of Wolverston, Suff.=Abigail, dau. of Collins in com. Essex.

John.	Samuel.	Nathan ^l .	Dorothy.	Abigail.
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Have we not here, Mr. Waters adds, Abigail widow of Samuel Bedle, wife of William Thompson, sister of Daniel Collins, Dorothy daughter of above and first wife of John Bowles, and Abigail her sister wife of Michael Powell?

John Collins of London, Salter=Abigail, dau. of Thos. Rose of Exmouth, co. Devon, 3d wife.

Daniel Collins of London, merch^t. 1633, s. p.=Sibil, dau. of Thos. Francklyn of London, goldsmith.

—EDITOR.]

NATHANIEL EELES, of Harpenden in the County of Hartford, 28 March, 1678, with codicil of 9 April, 1678, proved 12 February, 1678. To wife Sarah one third of household goods and the lease of Denhames house and land, and the money made of her lauds at Boringdon, now in the hands of M^r Combes of Hemsted, for her natural life, and my watch and largest English bible in folio, with annotations thereon, in two volumes, and Deodate's Annotations, and all the books I have of M^r Carill upon Job, &c. Certain property to three daughters at day of marriage or age of twenty four years. To son Nathaniel ten pounds and my sealing ring, he having formerly received his portion, for which I have a writing under his hand. To son John ten pounds, he having received his portion and part formerly, the said ten pounds to be paid to him within one year after my decease, or be then or as soon as may well be after sent over to him into Virginia, if he be then living; and if he die before the time limited for the payment thereof to him, I give the said ten pounds unto my son Nathaniel. To son Isaac my lease of Denhames, with the rents and profits thereof, after the decease of my wife, and all my books, he to pay ten pounds unto my son Daniel within one year after the decease of my wife. To sons Jacob, Joseph and Jeremiah, to each one hundred and fifty pounds for to educate, maintain, and put them forth to callings and for the setting them up in their trades after they shall have served up their apprenticeships or times with them to whom my wife shall put them; and the like sum of one hundred and fifty pounds to son Daniel for the same ends and purposes.

The portions to my four sons last named shall be paid unto them at their ages of twenty four years or when they shall have served out their apprenticeships and need the same to set up with, at the discretion of my wife. To daughter Sarah two hundred pounds; to daughters Rebecca and Mary one hundred and fifty pounds each; and to every of my sons and daughters I give a practice of Piety (a book so called) and M^r Alley his Treatise of Conversion and M^r Baxter his call to the unconverted, and a new bible to such as need the same. To my very loving brother M^r William Eeles and my dear and loving sister M^{rs} Foster, both which I appoint to be overseers of this my will, I give twenty pounds to each of them and desire them, by all the love they ever bare to me, to give my destitute and afflicted wife the best assistance, counsel and advice they can in all cases, from time to time, as need shall require. To loving sisters M^{rs} Eeles and M^{rs} Pearse, to each of them ten pounds, to buy them rings. My dear and loving wife Sarah to be sole executrix. The one hundred pounds in M^r Coombe's hand is of right my wife's during her life.

The witnesses to the will were William Eele, John Eeles, Will: Eeles

jun' and Jos: Marlow. All but the first named were witnesses to the codicil. King, 16.

[In Calamy and Palmer's *Nonconformist's Memorial* (1802), Vol. II., page 306, under the head of Harden, in Hertfordshire, we learn that Mr. Nathaniel Eeles (of Emmanuel College, Cambridge) was born at Aldenham in that county, of good parentage. Having prosecuted his studies till he was senior bachelor and then studied two years at Utrecht, he was ordained a Presbyterian, returned to England and preached at Caddington in Bedfordshire. In 1643 he was called by the people of Harding to be their preacher. There he continued till the year 1661, when he was ejected. He preached in private in sundry places till 1672, when he took out a license for his own house at Harding, where he preached, gratis, to all who would come. He died 18 December, 1678, aged 61, leaving, we are told, a wife and ten children.—H. F. W.]

I do not know of any present representative of the name Eeles in Virginia. I find that Samuel Eale and John Stith received a grant of 500 acres in Charles City Co., Va. in 1652. Va. Land Registry, Book 5, p. 268.—R. A. B.]

MARMADUKE GOODE, of Ufton, in Berkshire, clerk, 5 September, 1678, proved 20 February, 1678, by Samuel and Mary Goode, executors. To brother Samuel Goode all that messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, lying in Sulhamstead Abbots and South Bannister which I hold by lease from Francis Perkins Esquire, to said Samuel to enjoy the same during his natural life; and, after his death, I give the said messuage &c. to my niece Mary Goode, the daughter of my brother John Goode, to enjoy for the remaining term of the said lease. To my brother John Goode, citizen of London, & to Susanna his now wife all my house, tenement, lands and hereditaments &c. in Sylchester in the County of Southhampton, which I purchased of John Carter of Sylchester, and after their decease, to my nephew Marmaduke Goode, son of the said John Goode, he to pay to his sisters, Elizabeth, Susanna and Anne, forty pounds apiece within twelve months after he shall be possessed of the said lands and premises at Silchester. To my brother William Goode my messuages or tenements, &c. called or known by the name of the Heath lands or heath grounds, situated, lying & being in the several parishes of Ufton and Sulhamstead, in the county of Berks, and which I lately purchased of Richard Wilder of Theale in the parish of Tylehurst, in the said County of Berks, innholder, during his natural life and afterwards to my nephew Robert Goode, son of the said William Goode and his heirs forever, he to pay to his two sisters, Elianor and Mary, forty pounds within twelve months, &c. To my sister Mary Haines and her two maiden daughters fifty pounds apiece within one year after my decease; to my brother John Goode in Virginia ten pounds within twelve months after my decease, according to the appointment of my brother John Goode, citizen of London; to my brother Thomas Goode, in Ireland, ten pounds (in the same way); to my sister Ann Wickens of Upton ten pounds; to my servant Alice Payce ten pounds; to my servant Hugh Larkum five pounds. All the rest of the property to brother Samuel Goode and niece Mary Goode, daughter of my brother John Goode, who are appointed joint executors.

The witnesses were Samuel Brightwell and Robert King.

King, 17.

[By family tradition John Goode came to Virginia from Whitby, England, about 1660, with his wife, and purchased the plantation of one Gough (situated on the south side of James River, about four miles from the city of Manchester) which he named "Whitby." His descendants have intermarried with many prominent families of Virginia, including the Harrisons, Blands, Turpins, Gordons, Scotts, Cookes

and others. Col. Thomas F. Goode and Hon. John Goode of Virginia, and Prof. G. Brown Goode of the Smithsonian Institution, are descendants of John Goode. "Whitby" is now the property of A. D. Williams, Esq., Richmond, Virginia.—R. A. B.]

MARY HOSKINS, of Richmond in the County of Surrey, widow, 30 July, 1678, proved 28 February, 1678. To my dear mother Anne Githins, widow, all my plate and linen and diamond locket and five hundred pounds within three months after my decease. To M^r Mariana Carleton, the wife of Matthew Carleton, gentleman, my best diamond ring and twenty pounds. Ten pounds apiece to be paid to the three children of my late deceased brother John Githins in Meriland, Philip, John and Mary Githins. To Mary Evererd, daughter of Robert Evererd of Godstone, five pounds and five pounds to Richard Nye, whom I placed with M^r Taw. Twenty pounds to be laid out in placing two boys to trades, whereof one to be of Oxted and the other of Godstone. All my houses in the Maze in Southwark, held of S^t Thomas Hospital and all other personal estate, &c. to my loving brother William Githins, Gentleman, whom I appoint executor.

The witnesses were Thomas Jenner, Richard Smith (by mark), Winefrut King of Petersham and Jeoffrey Glyd. King, 19.

The pedigree of the Hoskins Family of Oxted is given in various MSS. in the British Museum. The marriage of any Hoskins with the testatrix named above has not been found.

[The name Everard has had most prominent representatives in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and is a favored Christian name in the distinguished Meade family of Virginia.—R. A. B.]

ANNE JONES, of S^t Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, widow, 20 February, 1676, proved 6 February, 1678. To Bridget Waite, wife of William Waite (certain household effects) and the lease of my house wherein I now dwell, she paying the rent, &c. All the rest to my son Thomas Daniell who is in Virginia, beyond the seas. And I do hereby make my said son Thomas Daniell full and sole executor, and my friends Charles Stepkin Esq. and M^r Richard Southey overseers, they to keep the estate in trust for my said son Thomas Daniell. In case he die before he comes from beyond the seas, then I bequeath to Edward Jones and Patience Jones, son & daughter of John Jones, of the parish of S^t Clement Danes, taylor, five pounds apiece; and all the rest of my estate to Mark Workman and Elizabeth Workman, son and daughter of Mark Workman, late of the parish of S^t Mary Magdalen, old Fish Street London, deceased, equally.

The witnesses were Richard Southey, Jun^r. John Searle and Ro: Stone. King, 19.

[I find of record in the Virginia Land Registry, Book No. 8, p. 428, a grant of 130 acres in the Counties of Isle of Wight and "Nanzimond," Va., to Owen Daniell, in 1695.—R. A. B.]

ROBERT LUCAS, of Hitchin, in the County of Hertford, in his will of 13 January, 1678, proved 14 February, 1678, speaks of land purchased of William Papworth of New England, lying close to land which was heretofore that of the testator's father, Simon Lucas, deceased, and lands heretofore the lands of William Willis. King, 21.

[*Query.* Where did William Papworth reside?—Ed.]

ANTHONY ROBY, of the Province of Carolina, 6 December, 1686, proved 11 July, 1688. To mother Early Roby, in England, all my estate in Carolina or elsewhere; if she be dead then to her next heirs then living. My friend Andrew Percivall Esquire, of the said Province, to be sole executor. The witnesses were David Harty, James Wyatt and John Shelton.

Exton, 99.

JOHN REED, mariner, 4 April, 1688, proved 6 July, 1688. I bequeath all my concerns aboard the ship Richard, of London, John Reade Master, riding at anchor in the York River, to my loving wife Mary Reade of Bristol. I desire my loving friend Capt. Trim, commander of the ship Judy, riding at anchor in York River, to take accompt.

The witnesses were Benjamin Eyre, George Lodge and Charles Perkes.

Exton, 99.

[John Read was granted 145 acres in Gloucester Co., March 18, 1652. Va. Land Registry Office, Book 5, p. 280. There are grants within a short period thereafter to Alexander Argubell and James Read or Reade.

The Eyres have been continuously seated in Northampton Co., Va., from the 17th century. They early intermarried with the Severns, Southeys and Lyttletons, and these latter names are now favored Christian names in the family.—R. A. B.]

HENRY WOODHOUSE, of the parish of Linhaven, of lower Norfolk in Virginia, 29 January, 1686, owned to be his will 31 January, 1686-7, and proved 24 July, 1688. To eldest son Henry Woodhouse my plantation where I live (containing five hundred acres, and described); to second son, Horatio, property called Moyes land (adjoining the above); to son John (other real estate); to son Henry two negroes Roger and Sarah; to daughters Elizabeth and Lucy, daughter Mary, wife of William More, and daughter Sarah, wife of Cason More.

Exton, 102.

[I find the following grants of land to the name Woodhouse, of record in the Va. Land Registry Office: Thomas Woodhouse, 200 acres in James City Co., March 24, 1644, Book No. 2, p. 1; Henry Woodhouse, 200 acres in Lynhaven parish, Lower Norfolk Co., April 5, 1649, p. 167; the same, 275 acres in same, May 11, 1652, Bk. No. 3, p. 254; the same, 749 acres in the same, April 3, 1670, Book No. 6, p. 357; Hamond Woodhouse, 340 acres in Charles City Co., April 20, 1669, Book No. 6, p. 216.—R. A. B.]

MICHAEL GRIGGS, of County Lancaster, Colony of Virginia, gentleman, 17 April, 1687, proved 10 September, 1688. To my father-in-law Robert Schofield. To wife Anne Griggs the residue. The witnesses were William Lee, Richard Farrington and William Carter.

The above will was proved at London "juramento Annæ Bray, als Griggs (modo uxoris Richardi Bray) relictæ dicti defuncti et executricis," &c.

Exton, 117.

[William Lee was doubtless the son of Col. Richard Lee, the founder of the distinguished family of the name in Virginia.

The name Bray is of early seating in Virginia. John Bray received a grant of 200 acres in "Worrosquinack" Co., June 4, 1636. Va. Land Records, Book No. 1, p. 362. His descendants intermarried with the Harrison and other prominent families. The Brays intermarried early also with the Plomer, Plommer, Plummer or Plumer family.—R. A. B.]

JOHN CURTIS, of Boston, Co. Middlesex, New England, mariner, belonging to Majesty's ship the English Tyger, appoints Robert Chipchace in County Middlesex, Old England, his attorney and sole executor, 31 January, 1689-90, in presence of Thos. Coall and Tho' Browne. Proved 3 December, 1690, by Robert Chipchace.

Dyke, 200.

ELIZABETH BRETLAND, late the wife of William Bretland, deceased, Barbados, 6 October, 1687. Legacies to daughters Elizabeth Taylor and Millicent Acklam; to grandson Peter Jones; to grandsons John and Jacob Legay. I give and bequeath to my brother Adam Coulson's children, of Reading near Boston, in New England, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be equally divided among them or the survivor of them.

Cousin Edward Munday and M^r John Mortimer of London, merchants, to be executors of the will.

Item I give unto my brother Adam Coulson's children, of Reading, near Boston, in New England, one negro woman, by name Sarah, being my own proper purchase, or to the survivor of them, to be sent to them the first opportunity after my decease. I leave, according to the desire of my dear husband, Mr. Edward Munday, to my three daughters, Elizabeth, Millicent and Mary, thirty five pounds of silver, at twelve ounces to the pound.

Friends, Capt. Elisha Mellowes and Mr. John Hooker, to be executors for that portion of the estate in the Barbados.

The witnesses made deposition as to this will 3 April, 1689. It was entered and recorded in the Secretary's Office, 17 February, 1689. Proved in London 5 December, 1690. Dyke, 199.

[Adam Colson, of Reading, Mass., married Sept. 8, 1668, Mary, daughter of Josiah Dustin. He was schoolmaster there from 1679 to 1681. He died March 1, 1687. See Eaton's Reading, p. 58, and Savage.—Ed.]

ROBERT HATHORNE, the elder, of the parish of Bray in the county of Berks, yeoman, 15 February, 1689, proved 16 February, 1691. He left all his estate to his son Robert Hathorne, the younger, of the parish of Bray in the county of Berks. Fane, 49.

[The testator of the above will was doubtless a brother of Major William Hathorne of Salem, Massachusetts, ancestor of the distinguished writer Nathaniel Hawthorne. (See Emmerton & Waters's Gleanings from English Records.)—H. F. W.]

EDWARD GADSBY, of Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, mariner, bound out to sea "with M^r Penn to Virginy" in the Charity of London, appointed John Duffield, citizen and barber-surgeon of London, his attorney, &c. 30 January, 1692, proved 28 April, 1696. He wished all his estate to be given to his brother Samuel Gadsby, of Woodborough, in the County of Nottingham, basket-maker. Bond, 47.

DANIEL JOHNSON, of Lynn in New England, trumpeter, 22 June, 1695, appointed Patrick Hayes of Bermondsey in the County of Surrey, victualler, to receive and collect his bounty or prizemoney, pursuant to their Majesties' Gracious Declaration of 23 May, 1689, and all such money, &c. as should be due to him for service in any of their Majesties' ships, frigates or vessels or any merchant ships, &c. He gave and bequeathed all unto his beloved children (without naming them) equally to be divided among them. Proved 6 April, 1696. Bond, 51.

[There was a Daniel Johnson at Lynn, Mass., who married March 2, 1674, Martha Parker, and had Abigail, born April 21, 1675, Stephen and Nathaniel, twins, born Feb. 14, 1678, Sarah, born July 5, 1680, Elizabeth, born March 7, 1689, and Simon, born Jan. 25, 1684 (Savage).—Ed.]

JOHN ROLFE, of James City in Virginia, Esquire, 10 March, 1621 proved 21 May, 1630, by William Pyers. Father-in-law Lieut. William

Pyers, gentleman, to have charge of the two small children of very tender age. A parcell of land in the country of Toppahannah between the two creeks over against James City in the continent or country of Virginia to son Thomas Rolfe & his heirs; failing issue, to my daughter Elizabeth; next to my right heirs. Land near Mulberry Island, Virginia, to Jane my wife during her natural life, then to daughter Elizabeth. To my servant Robert Davies twenty pounds.

The witnesses were Temperance Yeardley, Richard Buck, John Cartwright, Robert Davys and John Milwarde. Scroope, 49.

[It would appear that John Rolfe was three times married, his first wife bearing him in 1609 one male child, which died on the Island of Bermuda. His second wife was Pocahontas, and his third Jane Pyers, or Poyers, of the text, the mother of the daughter Elizabeth. The son Thomas appears to have married in England, having issue Anthony, whose daughter Hannah married Sir Thomas Leigh of co. Kent, the descendants of that name and of the additional highly respectable names of Bennet and Spencer being now quite numerous. Died prior to 8 Nov. 1632. See *Richmond Standard*, Jan. 21, 1882.

The witness Richard Buck (sometimes rendered Bucke) was doubtless the minister of the name at Jamestown, who died sometime prior to 1624, leaving a widow, and children—Mara, Gershom, Benoni and Peleg.—R. A. B.]

Sir GEORGE YARDLEY, 12 October, 1627, proved 14 February, 1628. To wife Temperance all and every part and parcell of all such household stuff, plate, linen, woollen or any other goods, moveable or immoveable, of what nature or quality soever, as to me are belonging, and which now at the time of the date hereof are being and remaining within this house in James City wherein I now dwell. Item, as touching and concerning all the rest of my whole estate consisting of goods, debts, servants, "negars," cattle, or any other thing or things, commodities or profits whatsoever to me belonging or appertaining either here in this country of Virginia, in England or elsewhere, together with my plantation of one thousand acres of land at Stanly in Warwicke River, my will and desire is that the same be all and every part and parcell thereof sold to the best advantage for tobacco and the same to be transported as soon as may be, either this year or the next, as my said wife shall find occasion, into England, and there to be sold or turned into money, &c. &c. The money resulting from this (with sundry additions) to be divided into three parts, of which one part to go to said wife, one part to eldest son Argoll Yeardley, and the other part to son Francis & to Elizabeth Yeardley equally.

The witnesses were Abraham Peirse, Susanna Hall and William Clayborne, Scr.

A codicil, dated 29 Oct. 1627, was witnessed by the same scrivener.

Ridley, 9.

Commission to administer on the estate of Sir George Yeardley, late in Virginia, deceased, was issued 14 March, 1627-8, to his brother Ralph Yearlley during the absence of the widow, relict, Temperance Yeardley, in the parts beyond the seas, &c.

Admon Act Book for 1628.

[From the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series (London, 1860), we learn that Governor Francis West and the Council of Virginia certified to the Privy Council, 20 December, 1627, the death of Governor Sir George Yeardley and the election of Captain Francis West to succeed him in the government. In July, 1629, Edmund Rostingham sent in a petition to the Privy Council stating that he was agent to his uncle Sir George Yeardley, late Governor of Virginia, who dying before any satisfaction was made to the petitioner for being a chief means of raising his estate to the value of six thousand pounds, Ralph Yearlley, the brother, took administra-

tion of the same. He prayed for relief and that his wrongs might be examined into. This was referred, July 11, 1629, to Sir Dudley Diggs, Sir Maurice Abbott, Thomas Gibbs and Samuel Wrote, late commissioners for that plantation, to examine into the true state of the case. Annexed is the report of Gibbs and Wrote, made 25 Sept. 1629, describing in detail the petitioner's employments from 1619, and awarding three hundred and sixty pounds as due to him in equity; also an answer by Ralph Yeardeley, administrator, &c., to Rosingham's petition. In January or February, 1630, Rosingham sent in another petition praying for a final determination. In it he styles Ralph Yeardeley an apothecary of London. On the nineteenth of February the Privy Council ordered Ralph Yeardeley to pay two hundred pounds to the petitioner out of his brother's estate, twelve hundred pounds having already come into the administrator's hand.

Captain Yeardeley was chosen Governor of Virginia in 1618, in place of Lord De la Warr, who is said to have died in Canada, and he departed immediately thither with two ships and about three hundred men and boys. On the twenty-eighth of November Chamberlain writes that Captain Yeardeley, "a mean fellow," goes Governor to Virginia, two or three ships being ready. To grace him the more the King knighted him this week at Newmarket, "which hath set him up so high, that he flaunts it up and down the streets in extraordinary bravery, with fourteen or fifteen fair liveries after him." He arrived in Virginia in April, 1619, and is said to have brought the colony from a very low state to an extremely flourishing condition. He was governor again 1626-27.—H. F. W.

Colonel Argoll Yeardeley married Sarah, daughter of John Custis, of Northampton Co., Va., a native of Rotterdam and the founder of the socially distinguished family of the name in Virginia.

"Colonel" Francis Yeardeley (died August, 1657) married Sarah the widow of Adam Thorowgood and of John Gooking, the latter being her first husband.

The name Yeardeley, or properly Yardly, is still represented in the United States, but I know of none of the name in Virginia.

One Abraham Piersey, or Percy, was treasurer of the colony of Virginia in 1619. He may have been the father of the first witness. The other witness was doubtless Col. William Clayborne, or Claiborne, as it is now rendered, the son of "the rebel" of the same name, who had the command of a fort in New Kent county in 1676 (Major Lyddal serving with him), and who distinguished himself in the Indian wars of Bacon's Rebellion. There was of record in King William County, Va., a certificate of his valorous service, signed by Gov. William Berkeley and attested by Nathaniel Bacon (senior, of the Council) and Philip Ludwill.—R. A. B.]

EDWARD COLE, of East Bergholt, in the county of Suffolk, clothier, 18 August, 1649, proved the last of May, 1652. To wife Abigail; to youngest son Peter Cole; to my two daughters Sarah and Mary Cole; to the children of my son Edward Cole; to my grandchildren in New England twenty pounds.

The witnesses were John Layman and Richard Royse.

Bowyer, 103.

ROBERT FEVEREARE, the elder, of Kelshall in the county of Suffolk, yeoman, 24 June, 1656, proved 5 September, 1656. To wife Elizabeth. Frances Brothers of Kelshall owes me on bond. To Edmund Feveryeare, my brother, the sum of forty shillings within six months after my decease. To William Feveryeare, my brother, three pounds. To Margaret Feveryeare, my sister, forty shillings within six months, &c. To Margery, my sister, wife of Robert Goodwin, forty shillings within twelve months, &c.; also eight pounds within twelve months, &c. To Anne, my sister, wife of John Miles, five pounds within six months, &c. To Richard Eade, mine uncle, twenty shillings; to Mary Minstrell, my former servant, twenty shillings within six months, &c. To Robert Goodwin, the elder, my new suit of apparel. To Henry Minstrel, the elder, a legacy. Brother William and wife Elizabeth to be executors and residuary legatees. Berkeley, 333.

CLEMENT CHAPLIN, of Thelford, in the county of Norfolk, Clerk, 16 August, 1656, proved 23 September, 1656, by Sarah Chaplin his relict and sole executrix. To wife, Sarah, all my houses and lands in Hartford and Weathersfield in New England, to her and her heirs forever. Loving brother Thomas Chaplin of Bury St Edmunds in old England, and my kinsman Mr. William Clarke, of Rocksbury in New England to be supervisors. Witnessed by Elizabeth Gurnham (her mark) and John Spincke.

Berkeley, 332.

[The testator of the above will, son of William Chaplin "of Semer" (see the Candler MS. No. 6071 of Harleian Collection, British Museum), we are told was a chandler in Bury, went over into New England, and was one of the elders in the congregation whereof Mr. Hooker was minister. His wife Sarah was one of five daughters and co-heiresses of — Hinds, a goldsmith in Bury. Her sister Elizabeth was wife of Thomas Chaplin (mentioned above), linen draper in Bury, alderman and justice of the peace for the County of Suffolk, her sister Margaret Hinds was married to George Groome of Rattlesden, Justice of the Peace, Abigail Hinds was married to Richard Scott of Braintree (who married secondly Alice Snelling), and Anne Hinds was married to — Alliston. Mr. Chaplin had, besides the brother Thomas whom he names, a brother William of Blockeshall, who had issue, a brother Richard, of Semer (*sine prole*), a brother Edmund of Semer, who had many children, and a brother Capt. Robert Chaplin of Bury, who had issue. A sister Martha is said to have been married to Robert Parker of Wollpit, who went into New England, another sister, whose name is not given, was wife of — Barret of Stratford, and mother of a Thomas Barret, and a third sister (also unnamed) was married to — Smith of Semer. Alderman Thomas Chaplin had a daughter Anne who was married to Jasper Shephard, an alderman of Bury, and a daughter Abigail married to Robert Whiting of — in Norfolk.—H. F. W.]

JOHN SMITH, citizen and merchant tailor of London, by reason of age weak in body, 17 December, 1655, proved 20 October, 1656, by Sarah Whiting, daughter and executrix. To wife the sum of five pounds in money, as a token and remembrance of my love, and I will and appoint that it shall & may be lawful for her to dwell and abide in my dining-room and wainscot chamber belonging to my dwelling house in the old Bailey, London, by the space of three months next after my decease; and I confirm the indenture bearing date 30 August, 1654, between me and Thomas Fitz Williams, of the one part, and my said wife, known by the name of Sarah Neale, and Vincent Limborowe, of the other part, &c. &c. To the children of my loving daughter, Sarah Whiting, ten pounds apiece towards putting them out to be Apprentices, &c., and also forty pounds apiece to the sons at twenty four years of age and to the daughters at twenty one.

Likewise I give to the children of my cousin William Smith, in New England, and Mary, his now or late wife, the sum of three pounds apiece, to be paid to them, the said children, at the ages as above is limited to my grandchildren, &c. &c.

Legacies to brother Thomas Smith and to the daughter of James Smith, son of brother Thomas. To grandchild John Whiting, son of daughter Sarah Whiting, the half part of certain lands, tenements, &c. in Hogsden, alias Hoxden, in the County of Middlesex, and to the male and female issue of the said John; failing such issue, then to grandchild Nathaniel Whiting, &c. &c.; with remainder to grandchildren Robert and Stephen Whiting; then to Samuel Whiting, another son of my said daughter, &c. The other moiety to grandchild Nathaniel Whiting; then to John; then to Robert and Joseph; then to Stephen Whiting. Legacy to son-in-law Timothy Whiting.

Berkeley, 337.

[There was a Nathaniel Whiting in Dedham who had sons John, Samuel and Timothy.—H. F. W.]

JOSIAS FIRMIN, the elder, of Nayland, Co. Suffolk, tanner, 27 August, 1638, proved the last of November, 1638. To the poor of Nayland. To wife Anne, houses and lands in Nayland and also in Stoke next Nayland (called Noke meadow in Stoke), then to Gyles Firmin my youngest son and his heirs, but if he die before he arrives at twenty four years of age, then to the rest of my children. Lands in Stoke called Edmondes Field, after death of wife, to eldest son Josias Firmin and his son Josias, my grand child. To John Firmin, my son, ten pounds within one year after my decease. To my daughter Mary, now wife of Robert Smith, forty five pounds. To daughter Martha Firmin one hundred pounds at age of twenty one. To daughter Sara Firmin tenement, &c. at Foxyearth, co. Essex, which I purchased of one Thomas Partridge, &c., to said Sara at age of twenty years. To grand child, John Firmin, son of Josias Firmin. Sons Josias and Gyles and my three daughters. Executors to be wife Anne and son in law Robert Smith of Nayland, mercer. Lee, 146.

[See abstracts of wills and extracts from parish registers relating to the name of Firmin in Emmerton and Waters's Gleanings, pp. 34-9.—Ed.]

JOSE GLOVER, of London, being by the providence of God forthwith to embark myself for some parts beyond the seas, 16 May, 1638, proved 22 December, 1638, by Richard Daveys, one of the executors, power being reserved for John Harris, another executor. To my dear and loving wife all my estate, &c. both in New England and old England for life, she to maintain and liberally educate all my children. After her decease the property to go to two eldest sons, Roger and John, equally. To my three daughters, Elizabeth, Sara and Priscilla, four hundred pounds apiece (then follows a reference to a decree and order of the court of chancery), my three daughters to release to Edmond Davyes Esq. and Thomas Younge, merchant of London, at day of marriage or arrival at full age, all their interests, &c. in tenements, &c. in Dorenth* and Stone in co. Kent, &c. To my ancient, faithful servant John Stidman fifty pounds. To all my brothers & sisters that shall be living (except my sister Collins) five pounds. To friend M^r Joseph Davies and his wife five pounds apiece. The executors to be John Harris, my loving uncle, warden of the College of Winchester, and Richard Davies, my ancient loving friend. The witnesses were E. Davies, Joseph Davyes, Thomas Younge, Samuel Davyes & John Davyes. Lee, 176.

[See the article by J. Hammond Trumbull, LL.D., on the christian name of Mr. Glover, in the REGISTER, xxx. 26-8. His will, from a copy preserved on the Middlesex Court Files, is printed in full in the REGISTER, xxiii. 136-7.—Ed.]

SIR ROBT CARR, of Ithall, co. Northumberland, knight. All estate in America, &c. to eldest son William Carr, the other estate in England being formerly settled. To James Deane, my now servant and his heirs, for and in consideration of his service, a plantation within any of the six islands granted unto me, except in Carr's Island. This having been read to him, 29 May, 1667, he did declare, &c. Proved 16 July, 1667, when commission was issued to William Carr, natural son and lawful heir and principal legatee named in the will of Sir Robt Carr, knight, lately of Carr's Island, in New England, in the parts beyond the seas. Carr, 90.

[See notice of Sir Robert Carr, with remarks on his will, in the REGISTER, xxiv. 187.—Ed.]

* Darent.

NOWELL HILTON of Charlestown, co. Middlesex in New England, mariner, appoints his trusty and loving kinsman Nathaniel Cutler, of the parish of Stepney in co. Middlesex, sawyer, his attorney, &c. The amount due for my service done or to be done on board of any of his Ma^{ty} ships, vessels or frigates, &c. Signed 6 October, 1687, in presence of Mary Story (her mark), Cuthbert Stoy (*sic*) and Samuel Sapp, at the two Anchors and three Stars on Wapping Wall. 17 September 1689 emanavit commissio Nath^l Cutler, &c. Ent, 123.

[Nowell Hilton, the testator, was born in Charlestown, May 4, 1663. He was a son of William Hilton of Charlestown by his second wife Mehitable, a daughter of Increase Nowell. After the death of his father his mother married (2) 29: 8th, 1684, Deacon John Cutler. Timothy Cutler, a son of Deacon John Cutler, married, Dec. 22, 1673, Elizabeth Hilton, a sister of the testator. See the articles entitled "Some of the Descendants of William Hilton," REGISTER, xxxi. 179. See also Wyman's Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, 255, 257, 504, 710. This will was printed in full in the REGISTER, xxxii. 50.—JOHN T. HASSAM.]

NATHANIEL WARDE, of Old Winsor, co. Berks, Doctor in Divinity, 3 December, nineteenth of K. Charles, proved 11 February, 1667. He mentions wife Susanna and marriage contract, a bond of one thousand pounds unto M^r Thomas Hanchett and M^r Solomon Smith, in trust for said wife. Son Nathaniel to be executor. The witnesses were Robert Aldridge, Elizabeth Reynolds and (the mark of) Edward Stokes. Hene, 26.

Notes on Abstracts previously printed.

JOSEPH HOLLAND. Will Dec. 25, 1658. [REG. xxxvii. 377.]

[We have received the following note from Prof. Arthur L. Perry, LL.D., of Williams College:]

If Mr. Waters's abstract of the will of Joseph Holland of London, citizen and clothworker, discredits one conjecture of Dr. Bond in his history of Watertown, it strikingly confirms another conjecture of that author in the same volume. A John Perry died in Watertown in 1674, aged 61. Another John Perry of Watertown married Sarah Clary, of Cambridge, Dec. 1667. Bond says the first John was "probably father" of the second John. Joseph Holland's will makes that guess a certainty. He leaves bequests "to son-in-law John Perry and Johanna his wife, my daughter, and their sons John Perry and Josias Perry and daughter Elizabeth Perry." In another clause: "To my said daughter Johanna certain needle work wrought by my first wife, her mother." In another clause he leaves twenty pounds in goods "to my son Nathaniel Holland of Watertown in New England." The first John Perry was therefore brother-in-law of Nathaniel Holland, and the second his nephew. The Perrys came to Watertown eight years (1666) after this will was drawn (1658). They were clothworkers, i. e. weavers and tailors, like the Hollands in London. The London names, John and Johanna and Josiah and Joseph, were kept up constantly among the Perrys in Watertown and after their removal to Worcester in 1751, and some of them are not even yet disused as christian names in the family. It is a matter of record in the family Bibles that the two Perrys came to Watertown from London. Inferentially, therefore, but certainly, they were among the heirs mentioned in Joseph Holland's will.

That will was drawn before the great fire of London in 1666. The mother of Mrs. John Perry the elder was already buried in St. Sepulchre Church in 1658; and the good Joseph Holland, citizen and clothworker, directed that his own body should be buried "on the south side of the christening pew" of that parish church.

A grandson of the second John Perry, Nathan, became deacon of the old South Church in Worcester in 1783, and continued in that office till his death in 1806; his son Moses succeeded in the office immediately, and continued in it till his death in 1842; and his son Samuel succeeded his father and sustained the office thirty-five years longer, making ninety-four years of continuous service in one family.

ARTHUR L. PERRY,
Seventh generation from first John.]

I find a grant of land on record in the Virginia Land Registry Office, of 189 acres, to Edward Besse, on the south side of Chickahominy River, April 7, 1651, Book No. 2, p. 321. The names Arnott, Gouge, Booth, Perry and Travers appear in the early annals of Virginia. Francis Willis, the ancestor of the worthy Virginia family of that name, married, about the middle of the 17th century, Ann Rich.—R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va.]

Sir ROBERT PEAKE, Knt. [REG. xxxvii. 379.]

[In the Virginia Land Registry Office the following grants are recorded: George Lyddal, "Gentleman," 1750 acres in York County, Nov. 25, 1654; "Captain" George Lyddal, 2390 acres in New Kent County (formed from York County in 1654) Jan. 20, 1657. Book No. 4, p. 214. The name Lyddall is a favored Christian name in a number of Virginian families, notably in the Bowles and Bacon. I find on record in Henrico County court, in June, 1754, the will of Langston Bacon. Wife Sarah is named, and also as Executors, Nathaniel Bacon, Lyddal Bacon and John Williamson. John Lyddall Bacon, Esq. is at this date President of the State Bank of Richmond.—R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va.]

THE DOLE FAMILY.

By the Rev. GEORGE T. DOLE, of Reading, Mass.

THERE seems to be good evidence that Dole, as a family name, is of French origin, introduced, like many others, into England by the Norman conquest. It is supposed to have been derived from the ancient city of Dole; and it is found early written, in some instances, with the particle *de* before it. Afterward, when surnames came into general use, that prefix was dropped; and for the last five centuries, as the name is found here and there in English records, it has, with a few temporary exceptions, its simple form and orthography, D-O-L-E, as now.

1. RICHARD¹ DOLE, the first American ancestor of all Doles of New England origin, and it is believed of most who bear the name in America, was baptized in Ringworthy,* near Bristol, England, December 31, 1622, O. S. Ringworthy had been the residence of his grandfather Richard, and his father William inherited the homestead there. Afterward William, then living in Thornbury, indented young Richard to "John Lowle, glover, of Bristol." When the brothers John and Richard Lowle and their father Percival, the ancestor of the present eminent family of Lowells, come to this country in 1639, they brought Richard Dole with them. The Lowle family settled in Newbury, Mass., and Richard Dole continued as clerk in their employ for a time. But he entered early, and with great activity and enterprise, upon business for himself. He long held a prominent place as merchant in Newbury, and also became an extensive landholder, and

* Now Rangeworthy. This parish is in Gloucestershire, about ten miles north of Bristol. The Rev. Mr. Dole, the author of this article, informs us that he gives the name Ringworthy on the authority of the late H. G. Somerby, Esq., to whom he is indebted for the record of Richard Dole's baptism, his father's marriage, &c. Mr. Somerby found the name of the parish so spelled in the official records, both of the Bishop's Court and those of the Registry of Wills for Gloucestershire.—EDITOR.

left at his decease an estate of £1840—a large property for those times. He built, and made his home through life, on the north bank of the river Parker, just below where “Oldtown bridge” is now located. He was a man of marked ability and upright character, influential and respected as a citizen and a christian.

Richard Dole came to Newbury, Mass., in 1639; married first, Hannah Rolfe, of Newbury, who died 16 Nov. 1678; married second, Hannah, widow of Capt. Samuel Brocklebank, of Rowley; married third, Patience Walker, of Haverhill. The date of his death is not ascertained. Inventory of his estate was taken 26 July, 1705, and will approved 30 July. So it is probable he died in his 83d year. He had children:

2. i. JOHN, b. 10 Aug. 1648.
 - ii. RICHARD, b. 6 Sept. 1650.
 - iii. ANNA, b. 26 March, 1653; d. 6 July, 1653.
 - iv. BENJAMIN, b. 14 June, 1654; believed to have d. young.
 - v. JOSEPH, b. 5 Aug. 1657. Said to have been captain of one of his father's ships. There is evidence that he lived to be more than thirty years of age, but no record of his death or marriage. Yet there is some reason to think he may have been the father of a John, who subsequently appears on the town records, but whose parentage is uncertain.
 - vi. WILLIAM, b. 11 April, 1660.
 - vii. HENRY, b. 9 March, 1663.
 - viii. HANNAH, b. 23 Oct. 1665; m. John Moody, 18 May, 1692.
 - ix. APPHIA, b. 7 Dec. 1668; m. Peter Coffin.
 - x. ABNER, b. 8 March, 1672.
2. JOHN² DOLE (*Richard*¹), born 10 August, 1648. Was a physician. Settled in that part of Newbury which afterward became the business centre of Newburyport. He married Mary, daughter of Capt. William Gerrish, 23 October, 1676. The date of his death is unknown. Administration upon his estate was granted 3 October, 1699. His children were:
- i. HANNAH, b. 16 Aug. 1677; m. Jonadab Waite.
 - ii. BENJAMIN, b. 16 Nov. 1679.
 - iii. MARY, b. 14 Nov. 1681; believed to have d. young.
 - iv. SARAH, b. 11 Dec. 1683; m. Joseph Macres.
 - v. JOHN, b. 16 Feb. 1686.
 - vi. MOSES, b. 24 Dec. 1688; d. unm. 22 Sept. 1708.
 - vii. ELIZABETH, b. 16 Aug. 1692; m. John Brown, Jr., 20 Jan. 1713.
 - viii. JUDITH.
3. RICHARD² DOLE (*Richard*¹), born 6 Sept. 1650; lived near his father; married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Stephen Greenleaf. She died Sept. 1718. He died 1 August, 1723. Monumental stones mark their graves in the oldest burying place in Newbury. They had:
9. i. RICHARD, b. 28 April, 1678.
 - ii. ELIZABETH, b. 1679; m. Joshua Plumer, 1699.
 - iii. SARAH, b. 14 Feb. 1681; m. William Johnson, of Woburn, 1 Jan. 1708. She d. 14 Oct. 1710.
 - iv. HANNAH, b. 5 Dec. 1682; m. Edmund Goodrich, 16 Nov. 1702.
 10. v. JOHN, b. 2 Feb. 1685.
 - vi. STEPHEN, b. 2 Dec. 1686; d. an infant.
 11. vii. STEPHEN, b. 1687.
 12. viii. JOSEPH, b. 5 Dec. 1689.
 - ix. MARY, b. 1 July, 1694; m. John Gerrish, 1723.

4. WILLIAM² DOLE (*Richard²*), born 11 April, 1660; lived near his father; married Mary Brocklebank, daughter of his father's second wife, 13 October, 1684; d. 29 Jan. 1718. They had:
 13. i. WILLIAM, b. 1684.
 - ii. HANNAH, b. 1685; m. — Kelley.
 - iii. MARY, b. 1 Feb. 1688; m. Joshua Boynton, 30 April, 1708.
 14. iv. RICHARD, b. 1 Dec. 1689.
 - v. JANE, b. 23 Jan. 1692; m. Joseph Noyes, 17 Aug. 1711.
 - vi. PATIENCE, b. 8 April, 1694; m. John Hale, 25 July, 1716 (see REG. xxxi. 95). Rev. Ephraim Peabody was one of her descendants.
 - vii. APPHIA, b. 13 May, 1696; d. unm. 1754.
 15. viii. SAMUEL.
 16. ix. BENJAMIN, b. 2 July, 1702.
5. HENRY² DOLE (*Richard¹*), born 9 March, 1663. He married Sarah Brocklebank, like his brother William's wife, a daughter of his father's second wife. He died at the early age of twenty-six and a half years, 13 Sept. 1690. His widow married Hon. Nathaniel Coffin. Henry's children were:
 - i. APPHIAH, b. 28 Feb. 1688; d. 9 Oct. 1694.
 - ii. SARAH, b. 12 Feb. 1690; m. Tristram Little, 30 Oct. 1707.
6. ABNER² DOLE (*Richard, 1st*), born 8 March, 1672; married first, Mary Jewett, 1 Nov. 1694. She died 25 Nov. 1695. He married second, Sarah Belsher, of Boston, 5 Jan. 1699. She died 21 July, 1730. The date of his death is not ascertained, but his will was proved 12 Jan. 1740. He had:
 17. i. HENRY, b. 28 Oct. 1695.
 18. ii. NATHANIEL, b. 29 March, 1701.
 - iii. SARAH, b. 14 Jan. 1703; m. Jonathan Woodman.
 19. iv. ABNER, b. 11 May, 1706.
7. BENJAMIN² DOLE (*John,² Richard²*), born 16 Nov. 1679; like his father, a physician; settled in Hampton, N. H.; married Frances, daughter of Capt. Samuel Sherburne, 11 Dec. 1700; died 8 May, 1707. Coffin (Hist. of Newbury) mistakes this man for Benjamin son of the first Richard, and has dated his birth accordingly. But he died, as appears on his tombstone, at the early age of 27.
 - +* i. JONATHAN, b. 14 April, 1703.
 - ii. MARY, m. Rev. John Tuck, of the Isles of Shoals. See REGISTER, x. 197. They were ancestors of the late Samuel G. Drake, A.M., for nearly ten years editor of this periodical. See REG. xvii. 199.
 - iii. LOVE, b. 1706; d. 1711.
8. JOHN² DOLE (*John,² Richard¹*), born 16 Feb. 1686; settled in Salisbury; m. Hannah Todd; died 18 August, 1720.
 - + i. JOHN, b. 1710.
 - ii. BENJAMIN, b. 29 Dec. 1712; d. 13 April, 1720.
 - iii. MOSES, d. an infant.
 - + iv. MOSES, b. 12 March, 1714.
 - v. MARY, b. 13 Oct. 1717; d. 1720.
 - vi. ELIZABETH, b. 20 Feb. 1719; m. Henry Dole, son of Abner; d. 11 June, 1805.
9. RICHARD² DOLE (*Richard,² Richard¹*), born 28 April, 1678; married first, Sarah Illsley, 3 April, 1706. She died 26 Feb. 1708;

* This mark, the sign of addition, indicates that the compiler has a record of the families of the individuals to whose names it is prefixed.

married second, Elizabeth Stickney, 4 Aug. 1709. Their home was in Rowley after about 1715. He had :

- + i. ENOCH, b. 20 Jan. 1708.
 - + ii. EDMUND, b. 12 Nov. 1710.
 - + iii. MOSES, b. 15 Jan. 1714.
 - iv. SARAH, b. 29 Sept. 1716 ; m. Jethro Pearson, of Exeter, N. H., 7 June, 1753.
 - + v. STEPHEN, b. 2 Feb. 1719.
 - vi. AMOS, b. 28 July, 1725 ; probably d. young.
10. JOHN^s DOLE (*Richard^s Richard^d*), born 2 Feb. 1685 ; married Esther Burpe, of Rowley, 24 June, 1717. He lived and died near the old home in Newbury. He had :
- + i. THOMAS, b. 16 Dec. 1718.
 - ii. SARAH, b. 23 March, 1722 ; m. Daniel Perkins, of Boxford, 27 Nov. 1740.
 - + iii. JOHN, b. 28 Oct. 1724.
 - iv. JEREMIAH, b. 22 Sept. 1727 ; d. Oct. 1727.
 - v. JUDITH, b. 4 April, 1729 ; d. unm.
 - + vi. NATHAN, b. 12 May, 1733.
11. STEPHEN^s DOLE (*Richard^s Richard^d*), born 1687 ; married Susanna Noyes, 29 Nov. 1706. She died 6 April, 1754. They lived and died in Newbury. He died 28 Jan. 1742. They had :
- i. ELIZABETH, b. 30 May, 1718.
 - + ii. STEPHEN, b. 28 Aug. 1720.
 - + iii. RICHARD, b. 4 Feb. 1722.
 - iv. SARAH, b. 18 Feb. 1726 ; m. Enoch Plumer, 9 Oct. 1759.
 - v. PARKER, b. 14 March, 1735 ; d. 25 Sept. 1758.
 - vi. ANNA, b. 1741 ; d. 1745.
 - vii. ELIZABETH, b. 12 Dec. 1746 ; m. D. Bailey.
12. JOSEPH^s DOLE (*Richard^s Richard^d*), born 5 Dec. 1689 ; married Lydia Noyes, 1 Feb. 1717. It is believed that he had no son who lived to adult years. He lived and died at "Oldtown." The date of his death not ascertained. His will was proved October, 1757. He had :
- i. HANNAH, b. 2 Nov. 1717 ; d. unm. 1788.
 - ii. JOSEPH, b. 4 Jan. 1719.
 - iii. MOLLY, b. 18 June, 1722 ; d. 5 Aug. 1723.
 - iv. MARY, b. 5 Dec. 1724 ; m. William Woodbridge.
 - v. LYDIA, b. 16 Aug. 1729 ; d. unm.
 - vi. JOSEPH, b. 12 Oct. 1732.
13. WILLIAM^s DOLE (*William^s Richard^d*), born 1684 ; married Rebekah Pearson, of Rowley, 8 Jan. 1714 ; lived at Oldtown. He died 8 Aug. 1752. They had :
- i. ANNA, b. 1 Feb. 1715 ; m. Moses Coffin, of Epping, N. H., 30 Sept. 1732 ; d. 1810.
 - + ii. DANIEL, b. 28 Sept. 1716.
 - iii. DAVID, b. 25 Aug. ; probably never married. Lost at sea.
 - + iv. WILLIAM, b. 19 Sept. 1720.
 - v. JOHN, b. 14 Aug. 1722 ; d. an infant.
 - vi. JOHN, b. 27 Nov. 1724 ; d. 14 June, 1729.
 - + vii. JONATHAN, b. 23 March, 1727.
 - viii. REBEKAH, b. 30 Aug. 1729 ; d. unm.
 - ix. MARY, b. 13 Sept. 1731 ; m. Samuel Plumer, 8 April, 1755, and became the mother of Gov. William Plumer of New Hampshire. See REG. 2.
 - x. EUNICE, b. 18 June, 1733.

14. RICHARD^s DOLE (*William,^s Richard^d*), born 1 Dec. 1689; married Sarah Emery, 21 May, 1719; died 10 March, 1778. They had:
- i. SARAH, b. 12 March, 1720; m. James Knight, 22 May, 1740.
 - ii. RICHARD, b. 1 March, 1721; d. an infant.
 - iii. RICHARD, b. 23 April, 1722; d. an infant.
 - iv. ABIGAIL, b. 14 April, 1727; m. John Plumer, 4 April, 1751; d. 24 May, 1807.
 - v. ANNE, b. 26 Nov. 1729; m. William Illsley, 24 Nov. 1747.
 - vi. ELIPHALET, b. 19 Feb. 1732; d. young.
 - vii. A son, b. 27 March, 1735; d. young.
 - viii. RUTH, b. 30 Nov. 1738; m. Thomas Plumer; d. 24 Aug. 1805.
- + ix. STEPHEN, b. 7 July, 1741.
15. SAMUEL^s DOLE (*William,^s Richard^d*), born 1 June, 1699; married Elizabeth Knight, 30 Oct. 1720. Moved to West Newbury 1730, and built on "Crane-neck Hill." Died 15 Dec. 1776. They had:
- i. ELIZABETH, b. 31 July, 1722; m. Henry, son of Abner Dole.
- + ii. SAMUEL, b. March, 1724.
- iii. MOSES, b. 4 Feb. 1726; d. 14 Nov. 1736.
 - iv. MARY, b. 14 Sept. 1727.
 - v. APPHIA, b. 25 Jan. 1730; m. Josiah Bartlet; d. 22 Nov. 1765.
 - vi. OLIVER, b. 13 Aug. 1732; d. 5 Feb. 1737.
- + vii. RICHARD, b. 3 Feb. 1736.
- viii. SARAH, b. 7 Jan. 1738; m. Joshua Moody, 4 May, 1758.
 - ix. EUNICE, b. 30 May, 1741; m. Nicholas Lunt, 26 Jan. 1768; d. March, 1824.
 - x. HANNAH, b. 11 Dec. 1744; m. ———.
16. BENJAMIN^s DOLE (*William,^s Richard^d*), born 2 July, 1702; supposed to have married Sarah Clark, 6 Nov. 1731. Settled at "Crane Neck," W. Newbury; died 4 Jan. 1776. He had seventeen children, but one of whom ever married:
- i. AMOS, b. 30 Jan. 1733; d. 28 March, 1816.
 - ii. SARAH, b. 16 June, 1734; d. 28 Sept. 1736.
 - iii. PATIENCE, born 8 Sept. 1736; d. 12 June, 1782.
 - iv. OLIVER, b. Oct. 1736; d. 24 Sept. 1770.
 - v. MICAH, b. 20 Feb. 1740; d. Dec. 1747.
 - vi. JANE, b. 1 Aug. 1742; d. 3 Feb. 1825.
 - vii. ELIZABETH, b. 2 March, 1744; married Joseph Wadleigh.
 - viii. SUSANNAH, b. 6 March, 1746; d. 26 Nov. 1804.
 - ix. JUDITH, b. 2 Sept. 1747; d. 17 Aug. 1837.
 - x. ———, d. an infant.
 - xi. MOSES, b. 13 April, 1750; d. 18 Feb. 1816.
 - xii. EUNICE, b. 17 Oct. 1751; d. 17 Nov. 1796.
 - xiii. ———, d. an infant.
 - xiv. SARAH, b. 8 June, 1754; d. 29 June, 1754, aged 21 days.
 - xv. DAVID, b. 15 March, 1756; d. 15 Oct. 1839.
 - xvi. HANNAH, d. an infant.
 - xvii. SAMUEL, d. an infant.
17. HENRY^s DOLE (*Abner,^s Richard^d*), born 28 Oct. 1695; lived near his father in Oldtown; married first, Mary Hale, 13 Nov. 1728; married second, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Dole, 4 Oct. 1742. Date of death not ascertained. His will was proved 1 Oct. 1766. He had:
- i. HENRY, b. 3 Nov. 1729; d. 13 Nov. 1736.
 - ii. SAMUEL, b. 30 Aug. 1731; d. 31 Aug. 1736.
 - iii. JEREMIAH, b. 2 May, 1733; d. 7 Sept. 1736.
 - iv. MARY, b. 5 Oct. 1737; m. Thomas Cross, 2 Dec. 1762.
 - v. SARAH, b. 25 May, 1739; m. John Poor, 8 Nov. 1759; d. 17 Aug. 1819.
- + vi. MOSES, b. 23 Aug. 1740.

- vii. EUNICE, b. 1 Aug. 1743; m. John Thurston, 26 Jan. 1765; d. 1817.
 + viii. HENRY, b. 12 Sept. 1748.
18. NATHANIEL² DOLE (*Abner*,² *Richard*, 1st), born 29 March, 1701; married Elizabeth Noyes, 26 Nov. 1730. Settled in Salisbury and died there 12 August, 1790. He had:
- i. NATHANIEL, b. 3 Nov. 1731; d. 24 Aug. 1736.
 - ii. BELSHER, b. 25 Feb. 1733; d. 23 Sept. 1736.
 - iii. ELIZABETH, b. 5 Nov. 1734; d. 28 Sept. 1736.
 - + iv. CUTTING, b. 30 March, 1736.
 - v. SARAH, b. 25 Dec. 1737; d. 15 Dec. 1765.
 - + vi. NATHANIEL, b. 20 May, 1739.
 - + vii. BELSHER, b. 23 Jan. 1741.
 - + viii. JACOB, b. 29 Oct. 1742.
 - ix. JANE, b. 6 Aug. 1744; m. Samuel Moody; d. 31 Aug. 1798.
 - x. SAMUEL, b. 6 May, 1746; d. 19 Oct. 1748.
 - xi. DAVID, b. 10 Dec. 1747; d. 7 Nov. 1748.
 - + xii. ISALAH, b. 4 Oct. 1748.
19. ABNER² DOLE (*Abner*,² *Richard*¹), born 11 May, 1706; married Mary Kent, 3 Sept. 1730. Date of death unknown; was living in 1769. Had:
- i. SARAH, b. 27 April, 1731; m. Joseph Warner, 8 Aug. 1749.
 - ii. ABNER, b. 5 Sept. 1732; d. probably unm. 1757.
 - iii. MARY, b. 7 July, 1735.
 - + iv. JOSEPH, b. 16 Jan. 1740.
 - v. ELIZABETH, b. 28 Oct. 1743; probably m. Abner Greenleaf, 12 Jan. 1762.

NOTE.—The compiler of this record, which for brevity's sake is little more than a list of names, is a native of Newbury, and began more than forty years ago to note down items in the family pedigree. Since that he has pursued the subject as opportunity has offered. He has searched the records of Newbury and adjacent towns; has corresponded extensively with Doles in various parts of the country, and has been able, in almost all cases, to trace their lineage from our common ancestor Richard. He has collected materials for a tolerably full genealogy of the various branches of the family down to a recent period. If sufficient interest is felt among them to give needed encouragement, he would be glad, should his life be spared, to put it into a form in which all interested in the subject may possess it.

NEW ENGLAND GLEANINGS.

UNDER this head we shall publish such items as are furnished us containing references to the English residences of the settlers New England.

I.

Middlesex County Deeds, I. 87.—Susan Blackiston, of New Castle upon Tine, widow, August 27, 1653, constitutes Joanna Scill of New England, widow, her attorney to recover from:—

Anne Errington, widow, debt, 1637.

Andrew Stevenson, cobbler, debt, 1637.

John Trumble, cooper, debt, 1637.

Thomas Chesholme, taylor, debt, 1635.

All late of New Castle upon Tine, and now of New England.

Ib. I. 143.—William Cutter, of New Castle upon Tyne, his attorneys and well beloved friends Edward Goffe, Mr. Elijah Corlett and Thomas Sweetman of Cambridge, and Robert Hale of Charlestown in N. E. January 12 1653.

Ib. I. 123.—Samuel Ward, of Hull, N. E., March 26, 1655, makes draft on Wapping and Algate.

Ib. II. 32.—Anne Palsgrave, of Stepney, co. Middlesex, England, widow of Richard Palsgrave, late of Charlestown, N. E., physician, March 17 1656, revokes power formerly given John Abbott of Roxbury, Thomas Cooper of Seaconk and William Dade of Charlestown, and makes her attorneys John Pierce, mariner of Wapping, co. Middlesex, and Edmund Haylet of Stepney.

Ib. III. 77.—The executors of William Tanner, late of Coggeshall Magna, co. Essex, Eng., make John Plumbe of Hartford, N. E., son of George of Inworth, co. Essex, Eng., his attorney to collect debts of Thomas Sweetman, merchant of Cambridge, N. E., and others, 1661.

Ib. IX. 165, and X. 576.—Daniel Bacon, of Cambridge, and his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Read of Colchester, co. Essex, old England deceased, 1678.

Ib. XV. 167.—Thomas Whinyard of y^e Parrish of Alhallows the Wall London, coachman, and Anna Wynyard alias Gould, his wife and sister of Thomas Gould late of y^e Parrish of St. Mary Ase, London, and of her Majesty's ship Eagle, mariner dec'd, constitute our loveing cousen James Gooding of Norton Island near Boston in N. E., our attorney, to collect rents, &c. in Charlestown late in possession of their unckle John Gould Sept. 7, 1708.

Middlesex County Court Records, IV. 68.—Nathaniel Harwood [Concord] assignee and attorney of his brother John Harwood of London the elder, June 19, 1683, sues Samuel Nowell Esq. who m. Mary, widow of Mr. Hezekiah Usher, for legacy of 50£.

Ib. I. 25.—Thomas Stow vs. Hopestill Foster for rents due from est. of John Bigs of Maidstone, co. Kent. 1652.

Essex County Court Files, IX. 45.—Daniel King of Becomfeld, co. Buckes, Eng. May 16, 1653, and bound for N. E., received 45£ 14s. 9d. from his cousin William Guy as an adventure.

Ib. IX. 46.—Daniel, son of Daniel King Senr of Lynn in 1658, had gone to Barbadoes.

Ib. XVII. 75.—Copy of draft by Michael Spencer, dated Boston, Jan'y 19, 1648, upon his cousin Daniel Spencer, Grocer, "in Friday Streete in London," payable to Mr. Thomas Ruck, Haberdasher att the Seaven Starres on London bridge for 30£ part of legacy "given mee by my Unckle Richard Spencer."

Ib. XXII. 142.—Salem, April 2, 1674. Inquest on Michaell partridge of Solcum In Devonshire and Thomas Hoop^r: of Seaton In s'd sheire drowned; debts at Marblehead.

Ib. XLVI. 100.—Thomas Starr, about 19, saw Francis Chappell, a youth, in Tinmouth, Devonshire, in February, 1685-6.

Beverly Town Records.—William Hooper, son of Julian Hooper of Coker in Old England was drowned at sea Nov. 8, 1679, aged 30.

Essex County Court Files, XXXIX. 136.—Thomas Alley servant to Daniel Chamberlin of the Island of Jersey, apprenticed to John Pedrick of Marblehead, on the neck side, May 3, 1675.

Essex County Court Files, XXXVII. 149.—From declaration of Job Tookie to the Court at Salem, June 27, 1682, having been imprisoned by Doctor Richard Knott, an Englishman of Marblehead, for refusing to ship on a fishing voyage as agreed, to recompense Dr. Knott for assuming a debt to Mr. Wentworth of Piscataqua—"Master Knott in a rage saying that he had better att home to wipe his shoes than ever my father was, &c. is no small grief to me, . . . My great grandfather was a Doctor of Divinity in London in Queen Elizabeth's Tyme & Deceased there: my Grandfather was Minister of St. Ives well known by y^e honoured Govern^r Broadstreet as his honour told me himself and likewise by Major Pendleton of Winter Harbor now Deceased; my father and M^r William Bridge Preached twelve yeares together in y^e New Church of Great yarmouth. I being his eldest son he did intend I should have been a minister and in my Thirteenth year of age Sent me to Emanuell Colledge in Cambridge. I had been there but a fortnight before my father sent for me home and asked me if I was willing to goo to London to be an apprentice. I went and was bound to a Whole Sale Grocer in Cheapside, but not much above a year the chiefest part of the Citty was burnt and my father consenting to my going to sea I was bound for three years to Capt Sam^l Scarlett of Boston which time I served," &c. &c.

[The Rev. Job Tookie, of Yarmouth, England, father of the deponent, was ejected under the Bartholomew act. There is a long account of him in Palmer's Nonconformists' Memorial (ed. 1777), vol. ii. pp. 209-12. He was born at St. Ives, Dec. 11, 1616, and died in London, Nov. 20, 1670, aged 54. He was the son of Job Tookie, minister of St. Ives in Huntingdonshire. There had been ministers in the family for several generations.—EDITOR.]

ib. I. 94.—John Wyatt of Ipswich 15—10—1647, grandfather of the children of Luke Heard Senior of Ipswich dec'd, and wife Sarah. A portion of land at Assington in Suffolk, Old England, to be the right of said Sarah after her mother's decease, if not entailed.

Com. by Henry E. Waite, Esq., of West Newton, Mass.

II.

Fork County Registry, II. 108.—Joseph Couch, son of W^m Couch in the County of Cornwall, sells land (at Kittery) to John Bray, late of Plymouth County of Devon, shipwright, — 1668.

The daughter Margery of the above John Bray m. the first William Pepperell.

Com. by William M. Sargent, Esq., of Portland, Me.

PORTRAIT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES REED.—A portrait of this patriot of the war of the Revolution was presented to the state of New Hampshire in August last. It was painted by Miss Anna De Witt Reed, daughter of the late Rev. Sylvanus Reed, of New York city, who was a great-great-grandson of Gen. Reed. It is presented by Mrs. Caroline G. Reed, widow of the Rev. Mr. Reed. It was copied from a miniature in enamel in possession of the family, taken prior to the year 1780.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

BELLINGHAM.—In looking over an interesting manuscript sheet pedigree of the Curwens of Workington and allied families, compiled by the late Mr. George Hanson of Maryland, for his "History of Kent County," I noticed some descents of "Bellingham of Levins," and it occurred to me that the Richard and William Bellingham, who came to Massachusetts in 1634, may have been of this family. Can any one tell me if these emigrants came from the north or west of England. Savage does not say.

A George Curwin or Curwen, from "Workington," came to Boston in 1698. His name does not appear on the pedigree of this branch, and I am not able to place him.

CARA J. HUBBARD.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

GLEANINGS FROM THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

1. *Parish Register of Somerby, in the County of Leicester, England.* Brit. Mus. Additional MSS. 24, 802. "Purchased of C. Devon, Esq. April, 1862." This is a long, narrow book of a few leaves of vellum, not more than five, with entries from 1601 to 1715—some of them barely legible. It is imperfect. There are few entries under the first date, the most perhaps of the years 1633 and following a number of years. After 1700 the entries are more full. The most frequent names are *Smith, Green, Knapp*. Some of those which occasionally occur are *Egglesfield, Trigg, Baxter, Barton* (a *St. John Barton*), *Byllington, Sharp* and *Roberts*. I notice several entries in the name of *Beeby*, after 1700, bearing the christian names of *Lydia, Francis, John* and *Robert*.

2. *John Adams.* Additional MSS. 24, 329, contains an interesting letter of John Adams of three quarto pages, dated "Quincy, near Boston, May 12, 1793," to "John Stockdale, Esq., Piccadilly, London," a reply to his of "16 March." From a manuscript note on the back it appears to have been bought at "R. Cole's sale 29 July 1861 Lot 9." This letter refers to the publication of some of Adams's writings. He says he did not write "Publicola, or any part of it." It is not written in a very amiable mood.

Another denial of the authorship of the above is to be found in *Randolph's Life of Jefferson*, where a letter is quoted of an earlier date than the foregoing.

Camden, N. J.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

THOMAS PURCHASE, AN EARLY CENTENARIAN (*Essex Co. Court Files*, xxviii. 147).—"An Inventory [sic] of the Estate of Mr Thomas Purshas Senior deceased in Linn may ist 1678 = : Aged 101 years = " presented by wife Elizabeth. H. E. W.

LARRABEE (*ante*, vol. xix. p. 128).—I can add one complete family to the Larrabees in the REGISTER for April, 1867, which seems so far to have been overlooked.

March 6, 1732-3. Isaac Larrabee, now of Lynn, but formerly of North Yarmouth, recites that his father Stephen Larrabee was by a deed from the Indians an owner of a lot of land in said North Yarmouth before Governor Danforth and others were regularly settling the town; that at a meeting at that time of the Committee and Proprietors it was agreed that the heirs of said Stephen Larrabee should quit and resign all their right and claim to said tract on condition that each of the children, viz.: Stephen, William, John, Thomas, Samuel, Isaac, Benjamin, Ephraim and Jean Ashfield should have a 10 acre lot laid out and granted them with a full share in the common and undivided lands—"but so it happened that John went to see and dyed abroad and Ephraim was killed by the Indians at North Yarmouth and there was no lot laid out either for John or Ephraim. Wherefore your Petitioner prays that said lots may be laid out to the heirs of said John and Ephraim Larrabee."

Portland, Me.

WILLIAM M. SARGENT.

THE NICHOLAS GILMAN HOUSE AT EXETER, N. H.—John T. Perry, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, retired last year from that paper, and has removed to Exeter, N. H., where he has bought and now occupies the house occupied by his great-grandfather, Nicholas Gilman, from about 1752 to his death in 1783. Mr. Gilman was Treasurer of New Hampshire and chairman of the Committee of Safety. Much of the headwork of the Revolution was transacted in the little office in one corner of the building. After his death the mansion was occupied for many years by his eldest son, Gov. John Taylor Gilman. The place has been recently thoroughly repaired, and is one of the most interesting of the few remaining colonial "seats," for such it is called in the Exeter map of 1802. The central part is built of brick, with walls about two feet thick. They have been covered with wood to conform to the wings put on, probably by Mr. Nicholas Gilman. There is some obscurity about the history of the older part of the house, but if the description in "The Homes of the Gilmans," published in the *Granite Monthly* for October, 1882, can be trusted, it was probably built by Nathaniel Ladd the younger, born 1679.

QUERIES.

WHITE.—Daniel White, of Cambridge 1696, and Lexington 1731, had wife Mary, and secondly, a wife Hannah. Who was his father, and what the wives' names?
Rochdale, Mass. T. W. NICKERSON.

ROBINSON.—Is it possible to find from what county in England Thomas Robinson, who settled in Hartford in 1640, came?
Moseley Homestead, Westfield, Mass. MARIA M. WHITNEY.

SPRIGGS, SPRAGG.—I am desirous of obtaining genealogical information relating to Elizabeth Spriggs, who married John Carter, Esq., July 3, 1733, in the Swedish Church, Philadelphia. The first of the family came from London and was named John Spragg.
53 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass. MRS. R. B. ALLEN.

WISE.—Can any of the readers of the REGISTER inform me who the wife of Rev. Jeremiah Wise was? She was buried at South Berwick, Me., Nov. 12, 1742. (REG. of Jan. 1856, p. 58.)
Port Gamble, Washington Ter. WINFIELD S. JAMESON.

COWLEY.—Are there any descendants on this side of the Atlantic of Walter Cowley or Cooley, who was the Solicitor General of Ireland in 1559, and who emigrated with his brother Richard to Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII. from Rutlandshire in England? The name was originally Cooley, and of one branch of the family the Duke of Wellington and others of the Wellesly family were members. Being a descendant of the "Cowleys" through my grandmother, I should be pleased to have correspondence with any connections of the Irish branch of that family.
Portland, Me. JOHN T. HULL.

WEEKS—WEEKES.—Information is desired in regard to the following persons and their descendants:

William, born 1654; George, born 1664; Joseph, Jr., born 1670 (wife Deliverance); Samuel, born 1680 (wife Elizabeth); Arumiel, born 1683 (wife Deborah) at Brookfield 1737-69; William, born 1690 (wife Sarah); Ebenezer, born 1699; Lemuel, born 1733 (wife Elizabeth); of *Dorchester and Boston*. William, born 1655 (wife Joan), of *Dorchester, Worcester and Northfield*. Elijah, born 1710 (at Rye, N. Y., 1747); Samuel, born 1729; Moses, born 1770; of *Marlborough*. THOMAS (had son Nathan, born 1764), of *Ware*. Ebenezer, Joel, Nathan, Eli, Isaac, Daniel, born 1772-92, sons of Holland and Mary, of *Belchertown*. Reuben, born 1776 (wife Anna), of *Harwich*. Barber (Genesee Co., N. Y., 1812-17), William, Ebenezer, born 1768-80, sons of Hezekiah, of *Norwich*—all born in Massachusetts.

Also any evidence showing whether William, admitted an inhabitant of Fal-

mouth, Maine, 1727, was or was not the same with William (above), born Boston, 1689-90, who married, 1721, Sarah Tukekee, of Dorchester. Address
Grovestend, Essex Co., N. J. ROBERT D. WEEKS.

AMES.—Abel Ames, born May 3, 1770 (supposed in Groton, Mass.), removed from Groton, N. H., to Lake (then Geauga) County, Ohio, in 1816. He married, in 1793, Polly Boynton, and in 1801 Hannah Fowler. Where was he born, and who were his ancestors?
Nevada, Iowa. R. H. MITCHELL.

HAYWARD.—Who was the wife of Thomas Hayward, the settler from England to Duxbury before 1638? and who was Elizabeth, the wife of Nathaniel Hayward, grandson of Thomas?
Nevada, Iowa. R. H. MITCHELL.

MITCHELL.—The old Book of Records of Chatham says "James Mitchell y^e son of William & Sarah Mitchell was born Nov. y^e 4th 1718." Tabitha, daughter of the same, was born July 19, 1720; Mary, daughter of same, born May, 1722; William, the son of William and Sarah, born June 31, 1725. Who can tell anything of this family?
Nevada, Iowa. R. H. MITCHELL.

REV. PETER BULKELEY'S LETTERS.—In the excellent "History of the Town of Concord," by the late Lemuel Shattuck, reference is made to the various letters of Peter Bulkeley, one of the founders of Concord, as well as its earliest minister. These letters are the following, taking them in the order in which they come in Mr. Shattuck's book: 1. (p. 150), "a long letter, . . . written by Mr. Bulkeley before his ordination, to the Rev. Mr. Cotton of Boston," and the date of which would therefore be previous to April 6, 1637. 2. (pp. 154, 5) Feb. 12, 1639, to Mr. Shepard, of Cambridge. 3. (same pp.) December 17, 1640, to John Cotton. 4. (p. 155) Sept. 26, 1642, to the same. These documents are not in the possession of Mr. Shattuck's family, and I shall be pleased to learn where they are preserved. Replies may be addressed to the care of Mr. Dean, 18 Somerset Street, Boston.
 B. BEEDHAM.

MOOR.—I wish to learn of a man named Moor, who was in business on Long Wharf about the time of the Revolution. I do not know his christian name. His wife's name was Hannah. She died in Boston in 1803. One of his sons was an officer in the 3d Mass. Artillery during the Revolution.
Boston, Mass. WILLIAM F. JONES.

SHERWOOD—BRADFORD.—I have received several inquiries about a daughter or granddaughter of Gov. William Bradford, who married a Sherwood. Can any one tell me her name, or anything about where her descendants settled, or whose daughter she was? Her name, and husband's name *alone*, will be valuable to me.
P. O. Box 55, Newark, N. J. W. L. SHERWOOD.

ALLEN QUERIES.—1. What was the maiden name of Zipporah, wife of Ephraim Allen? She died Dec. 28, 1769, at Attleboro', aged 80 years. Where was her birth-place?
 2. Of what place was Mary Torrey, who married Benjamin Allen, of Berkley, and who died in Attleboro', May 3, 1778, aged 53 years? Was she of Weymouth? His second wife was Catharine —? Where born?
Taunton, Mass. Please address Rev. E. W. ALLEN.

WRIGHT AND STEBBINS.—Wanted, the parentage of Henry Wright, who married Elizabeth Stebbins about 1755. Their first child was born in December, 1756, and the father, H. W., died in Wilbraham, Oct. 30, 1818, aged 89. Was he the H. W. born in Springfield, Aug. 7, 1729, son of Henry and Elizabeth?
 Wanted, also, the parentage of the above Elizabeth Stebbins. She died April 17 1776, in her 39th year, as the Wilbraham records say.
 115 Broadway, New York City. ALFRED C. CHAPIN.

AUSTIN.—Robert¹ Austin, of King's Town, R. I., died before 1687. Who was his wife? What were his children's names?

Jeremiah² Austin, King's Town, Exeter, R. I., was born between 1660 and 1670, and married, 1690 to 1695, Elizabeth ———. Who were the parents of Elizabeth? What were the names of Jeremiah's children?

Robert³ Austin, King's Town, Westerly, Charlestown; born 1690 to 1695, and died 1752 at Charlestown, R. I. Who were the parents of his wife Hannah? What were the names of his children?

P. O. Box 31, Providence, R. I.

J. O. AUSTIN.

POTTER.—Dorothy Potter, widow, born 1617, married about 1647 John Albro, of Portsmouth, R. I., for her second husband. She had only one child by her first husband (viz. Nathaniel Potter). Who were her parents, and what was the christian name of her first husband?

Providence, R. I.

J. O. AUSTIN.

SEARS.—"Richard Sears, of Hingham, co. Suffolk, province Mass." purchased land at Lyme, Conn., in 1719. Silas Sears bought land there in 1727, and James Sears in 1728. Neither of these names appears in Hingham town records. Any information respecting them, their parents, &c., will oblige

Newton, Mass.

S. P. MAY.

REPLIES.

EARLY RECORDS OF CASCO OR FALMOUTH, ME. (*ante*, xxxvii. 306).—I have noticed by your REGISTER that Mr. Mayberry and others are trying to discover what became of the earlier Falmouth records. I presume this will settle it for them:

1722. The Proprietors of North Yarmouth in a petition—request that a copy may be made of their records (then in Charlestown), but the original kept in Boston "that so the ancient Records of the said Town may be kept safe & secured from the danger of falling into the hands of the Indians & other casualties that may happen, which was the unhappy case of Falmouth in Casco Bay whose Records were lost, the loss of which has run them into great confusion & has almost proved their utter ruin & destruction."

Portland, Me.

WILLIAM M. SARGENT.

LONGMEADOW FAMILIES.—In examining the list of "Longmeadow Families," given in the REGISTER, xxxii. p. 402, I can add a couple of items. My father married the Flavia Burt there spoken of, who died in 1819, and I have met the Mrs. Burnham who was Miss Emelia Burt, after her marriage to Mr. T. K. Brace.

You can therefore add, if you see fit, to that family list—

Flavia Burt was married to Charles S. Phelps, of Warehouse Point, Conn., in the spring of 1819.

Mrs. Emelia Burnham was afterwards married to Thomas K. Brace, of Hartford, Conn.

My mother was Charles S. Phelps's second wife.

C. E. PHELPS.

WADSWORTH (*ante*, xxxvii. 403).—Our correspondent X. is informed that the entries in the Cowles bible about this family are printed in the Wadsworth book, page 129.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LETTERS AND TIMES OF THE TYLERS, FATHER AND SON.—Lyon Gardiner Tyler, Esq., of Richmond, Va., has ready for publication a work with the above title. It will contain memoirs of Gov. John Tyler of Virginia, and his son the Hon. John Tyler, tenth President of the United States. Numerous letters and documents will be introduced, including the address of Ex-President Tyler, May 13, 1857, at the quarter millenary celebration of the English settlement at Jamestown. The talented author is the youngest son of President Tyler, and has had decided success in obtaining original matter to illustrate the lives of his father and grandfather. Free access has been granted him to the papers of Daniel Webster, Caleb Cushing and Abel P.

Upshur, and he has conferred with Messrs. Bancroft and Curtis in preparing this work, which will be a valuable and interesting contribution to our historical and biographical literature. It will make two volumes of about 500 pages each, and will be furnished to subscribers at \$3 a volume. It will be illustrated by three portraits on steel, one of Gov. Tyler and two of President Tyler.

THE DARTMOUTH.—This college paper, of which Mr. Fletcher Ladd is the managing editor, is published bi-weekly at Hanover, N. H. Each number contains 26 pages, and the price is two dollars a year. The present volume is much improved in several respects, and the alumni of Dartmouth College are particularly appealed to for support. Special prominence is given to the "Memoranda Alumnorum" department, which has much biographical interest and value.

TOWN HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns are advised to send them at once to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

Weare, N. H.—A history of this town is in preparation under the charge of a committee of twenty-six persons who were appointed two years ago. The general committee assigned to twelve persons certain topics to write upon for the proposed work. A historian will soon be chosen to write the history of the town, making such changes and additions to the chapters prepared by the committee as he may deem necessary. The town has already appropriated five hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses. It is expected that the book will be completed and published in the course of two years.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Ballou. By the Rev. Adin Ballou, of Hopedale, Mass.—The genealogy of this family for some years has been in process of collection by Ira B. Peck, who has now relinquished, by reason of age, the undertaking to Ariel Ballou, M.D., and Hon. Latimer W. Ballou, of Woonsocket, R. I., and who in turn have engaged the Rev. Adin Ballou, the historian of the town of Milford, to complete the labors of compilation. Rev. Adin Ballou, the editor, would therefore solicit information from genealogists and local historians throwing light upon this family. All data, births, marriages and deaths; service for public good in civil, educational, military or industrial life, and in fact all data which reveal the life, labors and character of the scattered family, will be most cheerfully welcomed. The mother of our lamented President Garfield was a member of this family.

Codman. By Ogden Codman, Jr., of Boston.—Any information in regard to the Codman family will be gratefully received. Address Mr. Codman at 18 Somerset Street.

Dodge. By Robert Dodge, 12 Wall Street, New York City.—This work is completed and ready to be printed when an adequate subscription is secured. It will make a handsome 12mo. of about 300 pages, and the price will be \$3. It will be sold only to subscribers. It will be entitled "Tristram Dodge and his Descendants in America; with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of Block Island and Cow Neck, L. I., their original settlements."

Goodhue.—By the Rev. J. E. Goodhue, of Cuba, N. Y.

Goodrich.—"The Goodrich Family Memorial," Part II., by Edwin Hubbard, of Chicago, Ill., is in press, and advance sheets of 94 pages are before us. It is to contain the American history and four generations of the descendants of William Goodrich, an early settler of Wethersfield, Ct. The work is to be illustrated, and is well done.

Lamb. By Frank B. Lamb, Bainbridge, N. Y.—This book will be devoted to the descendants of Thomas Lamb of Roxbury, 1630. The author solicits aid from all members of the family.

Philbrick. By the Rev. Jacob Chapman, of Exeter, N. H.—The book will be devoted to the descendants of Thomas Philbrick, who in 1630 was of Watertown, Mass., and afterwards of North Hampton, N. H., where he died. The author will be thankful to any who will furnish materials to aid him.

Powers.—Edwin Hubbard, of Chicago, Ill., is carrying through the press a genealogy of this family, principally compiled from the collections of Amos H. Powers, of Chicago, and the late Herman Powers, of Massachusetts. Advance sheets of 82 pages, now before us, show that it will be a valuable book.

Ranlett, Randlet and Rundlett. By Seth A. Ranlett, Boston, Mass.—More than 500 names and a nearly complete record of several branches of this family have been collected. Circulars furnished and correspondence solicited by Seth A. Ranlett, Boston, Mass.

Treat.—A genealogy of the descendants of Rev. Samuel Treat of Eastham, son of Gov. Robert Treat of Connecticut, is in course of preparation. All who are able to furnish information are requested to correspond with J. H. Treat, Lawrence, Mass., or E. P. Treat, Frankfort, Me.

Weeks. By Robert D. Weeks, Grævestend, New Jersey.—Mr. Weeks is collecting materials for a genealogical history of the descendants of George Weekes, or Weeks, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1635. Encouraging progress has been made. Correspondence is solicited.

Weeks. By the Rev. Jacob Chapman, of Exeter, N. H.—This work is devoted to the descendants of Leonard Weeks of Portsmouth, N. H., 1656. Records and other materials thankfully received.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Wednesday, March 7, 1883.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A. M., the corresponding secretary, announced and exhibited some of the principal donations received during the past month.

Resolutions on the death of William Duane, honorary vice-president for Pennsylvania, prepared by George H. Allan, of the committee appointed in January, were read and adopted.

Rev. Charles C. Beaman, of Boston, read a historical paper on "Windsor, Vermont." Remarks followed from several members, and thanks were voted to him.

John Ward Dean, A. M., the librarian, reported as donations in February, 38 volumes and 97 pamphlets.

Rev. Mr. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting the membership to which they had been elected, from His Honor Albert Palmer, mayor of Boston; George C. Shattuck, M.D., and Robert K. Darragh, of Boston; Samuel B. Rindge, of Cambridge; Oakes A. Ames, of North Easton; Col. John M. Fessenden, of Princeton, N. J.; Hon. Francis H. Dewey, of Worcester, and J. P. Bishop, of Taunton.

Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of five deceased members, viz.: Hon. Marshall Jewell of Hartford, Ct.; Col. John M. Fessenden of Princeton, N. J.; Eliab Kingman of Washington, D. C.; Hon. Samuel L. Crocker of Taunton, and Hon. Paul A. Chadbourne of Amherst.

April 4.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The corresponding secretary announced important donations.

Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, chairman of the committee appointed in March, reported resolutions on the death of the Rev. Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne, which, after remarks from members, were adopted.

Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., of Cambridge, read a very interesting paper on "The Italian People," founded on observations during visits the last year and sixteen years previous. Remarks were made by several members and thanks were voted.

The librarian reported 58 volumes and 576 pamphlets as donations.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting membership from Joseph Foster of London and George William Curtis of New Brighton, N. Y., as corresponding, and Rev. William C. Winslow, Boston; Camillus G. Kidder, Orange, N. J.; Jeffrey R. Brackett, Quincy; Rev. William L. Chaffin, Easton; and Sillman B. Pratt, Marlborough, as resident members.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of three deceased members, viz.: Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, a benefactor; Major George Daniels, of Milford, N. H.; and Hon. William Greene, of Warwick, R. I.

May 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair. Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, chairman of the committee on the death of Hugh Montgomery, reported resolutions, which, after remarks by members, were adopted.

The corresponding secretary announced important donations.

William W. Wheildon addressed the society on the historical inaccuracy of the designs accepted for the statue of Paul Revere about to be erected in this city. The president stated that the board of directors had, at Mr. Wheildon's suggestion, ordered their secretary to remonstrate with the committee in charge of the statue.

Rev. William C. Winslow read a paper entitled, "What Egypt says of Israel and the Exodus." Remarks followed by several members, and thanks were voted for the paper.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from Waldo Higginson of Boston, Hon. Horace Davis of San Francisco, Charles F. Conant of Cambridge, Edward Stearns of Lincoln, and Samuel P. May of Newton, as resident, and Rev. Charles Hawley, D.D., of Auburn, N. Y., Silas Bent of St. Louis, Mo., and Charles C. Jones, LL.D., of Augusta, Ga., as corresponding members.

The librarian reported 454 volumes and 987 pamphlets as donations.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of three deceased members, viz.: Peter Cooper and Holmes Ammidown of New York, and Hugh Montgomery of Boston.

June 6.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, the president in the chair.

The president announced the deaths of the Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., LL.D., vice-president for Maine, and the Hon. G. Washington Warren; and appointed committees to prepare resolutions.

The corresponding secretary announced important donations.

Rev. William Barrows, D.D., of Reading, read a paper on "Webster in the Ashburton Treaty and the Oregon Question." Remarks followed from members, and thanks were voted to Dr. Barrows.

Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., and the Hon. James W. Austin, chairmen of committees appointed for the purpose, reported resolutions on the deaths of Hon. Marshall Jewell, vice-president for Connecticut, and Hon. G. Washington Warren, which were unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Tarbox, to whom the matter had been committed, reported resolutions approving the plan now before Congress, and brought to the Society's attention by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Lowville, N. Y.; of preparing and printing a centennial record of the Government of the United States under the direction of the national Congress, which resolutions were adopted.

The librarian reported as donations in May, 97 volumes and 484 pamphlets.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of eight deceased members, viz.: Hon. John D. Baldwin of Worcester, David P. Holton, M.D., of New York, Rev. Charles C. Beaman of Boston, Horatio N. Perkins of Melrose, Hon. Ginery Twichell of Brookline, Horatio S. Noyes of Newton, George Craft of Brookline, and John G. Tappan of Boston.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1883.—A quarterly meeting was held in the Society's Cabinet, Waterman Street, the president, William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

The president, as chairman of the committee to whom the letter of Franklin B. Hough, M.D., LL.D., on the subject was referred, reported a resolution approving of the passage of the bill introduced in Congress in March last, providing for the printing of a centennial history of the Government of the United States, which resolution was adopted.

Dr. Parsons read a letter of Roger Williams, which has never before been published.

A large number of donations was announced.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.—A stated meeting was held, President Gammell in the chair. Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., of New York, Judge Advocate of the United States Army, read a paper on "The Society of the Cincinnati in France under Louis XVI." Remarks from members followed and thanks were voted.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.—A stated meeting was held this evening. William B. Weedon read a paper on "Indian Money in English Civilization." After remarks by members, thanks were voted.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1883.—A quarterly meeting was held, President Arnold in the chair.

The librarian reported the accession, since the meeting in September, of 160 bound books, 262 pamphlets and unbound volumes, 99 maps, 5 flags and a large quantity of old newspapers.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, in behalf of Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, of Springfield, Ill., presented a large and valuable lot of letters and other manuscripts (seven volumes) that belonged to his father, Gov. Ninian Edwards.

Mr. Washburne also presented the society in behalf of Edward and Mary Coles, of Philadelphia, a nicely painted portrait of their father, Edward Coles, the second governor of Illinois.

W. F. Poole, LL.D., was then introduced, and read a paper on "The Ordinance of 1787 and Mr. Bancroft." After which the society adjourned.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1883.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held yesterday in the Society's Rooms in the Westmoreland Club House, William Wirt Henry, vice-president, in the chair.

A large number of letters were read from scholars and other eminent men, in America and England, commending the historical value and excellent typography of the recent publications of the society, and expressing warm appreciation of the generosity of Mr. Corcoran. A letter from the Hon. Charles C. Jones, Jr., of Augusta, was also read, stating that his *History of Georgia*, a critical and comprehensive work in two volumes of more than 500 pages each, was in press.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Three volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1859. A fourth volume is in press.

Hon. GINERY TWICHELL, a life member, constituted June 25, 1863, was born August 26, 1811, at Athol, Mass., and died at his residence in Brookline, Mass., July 23, 1883, aged 72 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The American founder of the Twichell family seems to have been Joseph, of Dor-

chester, 1633. The name as given by Savage is variously spelled Twitchell, Twichell, and Twithwell. The name is now more commonly spelled as above, Twichell. His father was Francis Twitchell, of Athol, and his mother was Sally Fish, of Athol. He was the second of nine children.

Mr. Twichell's career has been such as could hardly be possible, certainly not probable, under any other than the free institutions of this country. Born of a plain but vigorous stock, breathing in his boyhood and youth the air of the rough hill country of northern Massachusetts, enjoying the privileges of that common school education to which every New England boy and girl is entitled, he rose from humble employments through the rank of stage driver to become a large stage proprietor, owning and managing various lines reaching from Massachusetts into New Hampshire and Vermont. His experiences and successes as an express rider are also well remembered.

When the railroad age had been fairly inaugurated, he left the kingdom of horses, in which he had ruled and reigned, and turned to the iron track and iron horse. From assistant superintendent he became superintendent and then president of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, already when he took it, one of the important roads in the country; but it was immensely enlarged and improved during the period of his connection with it, partly by the rapid growth of the country and partly by his wise and efficient management. During this period the Boston and Worcester and Western roads were united, making the Boston and Albany Road. His presidency ended when the two roads were united. His connection with the road lasted, in its various forms of service, for about twenty-nine years, and was characterized, so far as he was concerned, by magnanimity,—a large and generous conception of the true interests of the road in its relations to its patrons. There was nothing of the mean and narrow in his composition.

In 1866 he was chosen Member of the fortieth Congress by the third district of Massachusetts, and was reelected to the forty-first and forty-second. He was not a talking, but a wise, working, thoroughly useful and practical member.

Mr. Twichell was first married to Miss Theolathia R. Ruggles, daughter of Captain Creighton R. Ruggles, of Barre, Mass. She was born April 26, 1820. There were six children from this marriage, all of whom, with the mother, are dead.

He was married a second time to Miss Burt, sister of the late post-master Burt, of Boston. The second wife with a daughter survive.

Hon. JOHN DENNISON BALDWIN, of Worcester, Mass., a resident member, chosen April 22, 1868, was born at North Stonington, Conn., Sept. 23, 1809, and died at Worcester, July 8, 1883, aged 73 years, 9 months and 10 days.

His father was Daniel⁶ Baldwin, born in North Stonington, Conn., and his mother was Hannah Stanton, born in Groton, Conn., March 11, 1786.

From Mr. Baldwin's own account of his American ancestry, on his father's side, we take the following items.

Sylvester¹ Baldwin was one of the company that left England and began the settlement of New Haven, Conn., in the year 1638, but died on the passage over. He left two sons, Richard and John.

John² Baldwin, by his second wife, had six children—four daughters and two sons, Sylvester and Theophilus. He removed from New Haven to North Stonington, and there the family resided for some generations.

Theophilus³ Baldwin married Priscilla Mason, a granddaughter of the famous Capt. John Mason, of Windsor, Conn., of Pequot memory, and had one daughter and three sons—John, Theophilus and Sylvester.

John⁴ Baldwin married Eunice Spalding, of Plainfield, Conn., and had several daughters and two sons, John and Ziba.

John⁵ Baldwin, son of last named, married Sarah Dennison, whose fourth son was named Daniel. Daniel⁶ Baldwin, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Hannah Stanton, April 21, 1808.

The name Baldwin, like the name Huntington, belongs specially to Connecticut. Harvard College, nearly two hundred and fifty years old, shows on its triennial catalogue only fourteen persons of the name Baldwin, and only eight of those are regular graduates from the college; while the Yale triennial, starting with its list sixty years later, presents between sixty and seventy students of this name, of whom fifty-five are regular graduates.

Hon. John Dennison Baldwin, however, was not a graduate. He studied for the ministry in the Yale Theological Seminary, finishing his course in 1834. He re-

ceived the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale College in 1839. He was ordained in West Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 3, 1834, where he preached till July 25, 1837. He was afterwards settled at North Branford, Conn., from Jan 17, 1838, to May, 1845, and at North Killingly (now East Putnam) from April 29, 1846, to Sept. 17, 1849. From 1849 to 1852 he was the editor of the *Republican* of Hartford. For some years after he was employed as editor or assistant editor in the *Boston Commonwealth*, the *Telegraph*, and *Daily Advertiser*. From 1863 to 1869 he was a member of the House of Representatives at Washington. During the later years of his life he has resided at Worcester, Mass., and has been the editor of the *Worcester Spy*.

Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage, April 3, 1832, with Miss Lemira Hathaway, daughter of Ebenezer Hathaway, of Dighton. From this marriage there were two sons—John Stanton, born Jan. 6, 1834, and Charles Clinton, born May 4, 1835. They are both married, with families, or children, and are living in Worcester.

He has, besides his editorial work, been a large writer of articles for magazines and quarterlies. He published in early life a book of poems, entitled "Raymond Hill and Other Poems," and in his later life he was the author of the work entitled, "Prehistoric Nations of Ancient America." He has also interested himself greatly in genealogical studies and researches.

GEORGE CRAFT, a life member, chosen March 2, 1869, was born in Brookline, Mass., May 26, 1812, and died in the same place, July 21, 1883, aged 71 years, 1 month and 23 days.

His father was Caleb Craft, born in Brookline, Dec. 10, 1783, and who died there July 11, 1860.

His mother was Sarah Richardson, of Needham, Mass., born April 25, 1783, and who died in Brookline, Nov. 27, 1861.

His grandfather was Caleb Craft, born in Roxbury, Mass., August 21, 1741, and who died in Brookline, Jan. 8, 1826, aged 84.

His grandmother was Eleanor White, daughter of Benjamin White, and was born in Brookline, Oct. 26, 1745.

His great-grandfather was Dea. Ebenezer Craft, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., May 22, 1705, and who died there in 1791 at the age of 86.

His great-grandmother was Susan White, daughter of Samuel White, of Brookline, Mass. She died Sept. 4, 1752, at the age of 39.

His great-great-grandfather was Ebenezer Craft, whose wife's name was Elizabeth. They were married Nov. 14, 1700.

Mr. Craft's earliest American ancestor must probably have been Griffin Craft, who appeared in Roxbury in 1630, and was made freeman in 1631. He seems to have been the only founder on these shores of the families bearing this name, which was early written also as Crafts and Croft. It is supposed that Griffin Craft came over in Gov. Winthrop's fleet, reaching these shores in the early summer of 1630.

Mr. Craft had such early education as the old New England school could give. He lived on the spot where he was born, and cultivated the lands belonging to his ancestors. He took great delight in the culture of flowers and trees, and this has been his business for many years. In the mean time he has interested himself in his leisure hours in studying and arranging the genealogy of his family, and though he has never completed the work and made it ready for publication, his collections have been such as to aid greatly in that direction.

He leaves behind a good record. All his business transactions have been marked by honesty and uprightness. He was never married, but has lived all his life on the old homestead, in that part of Brookline bordering closely on West Roxbury, in company with his sisters.

Hon. CHARLES BINGLEY HALL, a life member, admitted May 7, 1860, was born in the town of Orford, N. H., June 28, 1815, and died in Chester Square, Boston, May 8, 1883, aged 67 years, 10 months and 10 days.

His father was Richard Hall, of Orford, N. H., a farmer.

His grandfather was John Hall, who came from Pelham, N. H., to Orford.

His great-grandfather lived to great age, and died in Francestown, N. H.

The early life of the subject of this sketch was passed in his native town of Orford. He received during his youth such education as could be obtained in the schools of his own town and county. In 1834, when at the age of 19, he went to Haverhill, Mass., as a clerk in a store, where he remained four years. In 1838 he went into business by himself for the sale of West India goods. In 1841 he was

appointed post-master of Haverhill, which office he retained eight years. In 1849 he was chosen democratic representative to the legislature. In 1850 Gov. Briggs appointed him Trial Justice in Essex. In the same year he was made a director in the Merrimac Bank, Haverhill, and in the Haverhill Savings Bank. In 1851 he was made Treasurer and Receiver General of the commonwealth. In the same year he was made Commissioner to administer oaths and affirmations to persons appointed to office. In 1853 he was one of the Commissioners to divide the public lands in Maine. In the same year he was chosen a member of the State Convention to amend the constitution. In 1853 also the Charter of the National Bank of Boston was procured, and he was chosen cashier of the same. The capital was \$750,000. This office in the bank occasioned his removal in 1854 from Haverhill to Boston. In 1878 he became director and president of this same bank, in which offices he continued till his death.

In the year 1842, while residing in Haverhill, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth W. Dow, daughter of Mr. John Dow, of Haverhill. There was one daughter from this marriage, Ada Elizabeth, who was married, and who died last year.

Mr. Hall was a mason of high order, having received the thirty-three degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry. He was also a member of the Supreme Council of Grand Inspectors General of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Hon. MOSES THOMPSON WILLARD, a life member, admitted March 16, 1863, was born at Bow, N. H., June 21, 1806, and died at Concord, N. H., May 30, 1883, aged 76 years, 11 months and 9 days.

His father was Moses F. Willard, and his mother was Mehitable Robertson.

He attended the common schools of his native town in his childhood, and afterwards received a good academical training at Pembroke Academy. He went from this school to the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1835, in a class of twenty-nine. He chose the profession of a dentist, and took up his residence in Concord soon after his graduation.

Dr. Willard was first married to Miss Mary B. Morgan, of Pembroke, with whom he lived many years. After her death he was united in marriage with Miss Zella Morgan, of Pembroke. She also died before him, some two years ago. He had no children.

Dr. Willard was mayor of Concord in 1859-60, and was post-master for several years. The Concord Daily Monitor of May 30, 1883, says of him: "He was one of the Old Guard of Freesoilers, an ardent supporter of John P. Hale, and when the Republican party came into existence he became one of its earliest and most steadfast supporters, never losing faith in its principles. He was also a devoted friend of temperance, and for many years was connected with the Sons of Temperance organization, filling its principal chairs. He was long identified with the educational interests of the city, and always felt a deep interest in public education, and whatever would tend to elevate and improve people. In brief, he was a public spirited citizen, liberal in the way of his means, broad and charitable in his views, a kind neighbor, and an honest man, who had the courage of his convictions."

A well known citizen of Concord, in a private letter, writes thus of him: "I have ever considered the Doctor an honest man. I don't know that he ever did a dishonest act. He was a conscientiously good dentist, and years ago, when good dentists in the country were few, Concord had in him one of first class ability. He was honest in his calling, and despised all shams, even when covered up."

He was also a man possessing a forcible and effective humor, which came into ready play on occasions, and his sayings in this line are remembered and repeated among the people of Concord.

JOHN GALLISON TAPPAN, Esq., a resident member and benefactor, chosen January 26, 1871, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1808, and died in Brookline, Mass., Aug. 29, 1883.

His father was the Hon. John⁶ Tappan, of Boston, who was born in Northampton, Mass., July 26, 1781.

His mother was Sarah Salisbury, daughter of Samuel Salisbury and granddaughter of Nicholas Salisbury, both of Boston.

His earliest American ancestor on the paternal side, was Abraham¹ Toppin, who came from Cambridge, England, with his wife and two children, in the year

1637, and settled in Newbury, where he was made freeman, October 10, that same year.

A son of Abraham was Peter² Toppan, of Salisbury, who was born in England in 1634.

A son of Peter was Samuel³ Toppan, of Newbury, who was born June 5, 1670.

A son of Samuel was Benjamin⁴ Tappan, minister at Manchester, Mass., who was born at Newbury, Mass., February 28, 1720. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1742, and died in Manchester, May 6, 1760. About this time the name seems to have been changed, in its American use, from Toppan to Tappan.

A son of Rev. Benjamin was Benjamin⁵ Tappan, of Northampton, Mass., who was born in Manchester, Mass., Oct. 21, 1747, and died at Northampton, Jan. 29, 1831.

A son of Benjamin was John⁶ Tappan, of Boston, already mentioned. He (John Tappan) was one of eleven children, among whom were Hon. Benjamin Tappan, of Ohio, U. S. Senator and Judge, Arthur Tappan, of New York, first president of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and Lewis Tappan, of New York.

The subject of our sketch, in his early life, attended the public schools of Boston, and afterwards was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He entered Harvard College, where he remained only one year, and then gave himself vigorously to a mercantile life. He was for many years president of the Boston Belting Company.

He was united in marriage, May 8, 1839, with Miss Eliza Lawrence Trask, daughter of Israel Trask, of Springfield, Mass. From this marriage there were six children, four sons and two daughters.

For the last few years of his life Mr. Tappan has lived in Brookline, Mass. Before his removal thither his home was in Ashburton Place, Boston.

ELIAS KINGMAN, Esq., a corresponding member, chosen Dec. 12, 1861, was born in Warren, R. I., May 24, 1797, and died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1883.

He was graduated in Brown University in the class of 1816, at the age of 19, having among his classmates such men as Benjamin Bosworth Smith, Bishop of Kentucky, and Solomon Peck, D. D., professor of Hebrew and Latin in Amherst College. Though born in Warren, R. I., the ancestral home of his family for several generations was Bridgewater, Mass. Henry Kingman, of Weymouth, was his first American ancestor, who was here in the very early years of the settlements in the Massachusetts Bay. Soon after graduation he was invited south as private tutor in the family of the father of Gov. Henry S. Foote, of Virginia. By this honorable association he was led into connection with other distinguished families of Virginia, and thus enjoyed rare opportunities for culture. In 1821 he went to Washington. He was then twenty-seven years of age, and entered at that time upon the career of journalism which became his life-work. At that period the profession of journalism was far less distinct and marked than at present. Mr. Kingman became one of the most distinguished men of his time in that department.

He came to Boston in 1830 and purchased the New England Palladium, but not succeeding with it as well as he hoped, he sold it out after a time to the Columbian Centinel and returned to Washington. In 1841 he purchased on 14th Street a house, with quite a tract of land, where he lived through all his remaining years. This purchase proved a very valuable one, as he was able to sell building lots from it at a greatly advanced price.

In 1835 he was united in marriage to Miss Cordelia Ball Ewell, eldest daughter of Dr. James Ball Ewell. She died in 1876, and in the same year Mr. Kingman met with an accident which seriously lamed him.

Hon. ROGER AVERILL, of Danbury, Conn., a life member, admitted November 20, 1869, was born in the town of Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn., Aug. 14, 1810, and died in Danbury, Dec. 9, 1883, aged 73 years, 3 mos. and 25 ds.

His father was Nathaniel Perry Averill, born in Washington, Conn., July 25, 1770. His mother was Mary Whittlesey, born in Washington, Conn., June 13, 1771.

His remoter ancestors, on his father's side, were—Samuel Averill, 2nd; Samuel Averill, born 1715; Isaac Averill, born about 1685.

The boy Roger, after being educated in the common schools, and being fitted for college, entered Union in 1828 at the age of eighteen, and was graduated in due course in 1832. He then studied law in the office of the Hon. Samuel Church,

Chief Justice of Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He made his home in his native town until 1849, holding the offices of justice of the peace, town clerk and town treasurer. He then removed to the town of Danbury, Conn., which has since been his home.

He represented both his native town and his adopted town in the General Assembly of Connecticut. He was for three years Judge of Probate in the Danbury Probate District.

In 1862 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the state, and was reelected to the same office for the three years following.

The Boston Journal, in its issue of Dec. 11, 1883, says of him: "In 1863 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, and most ably assisted Gov. Buckingham during the early part of the late war. He was reelected to the same position and served to 1866. He held the position of Trustee of the State Normal School for twelve years, and was also a member of the State Board of Education for three years, besides holding many other offices of trust. Mr. Averill leaves a widow and four children."

Mr. Averill was united in marriage, Oct. 16, 1844, with Miss Maria D. White, of Danbury. By this marriage there were four children—Arthur H., John C., Maria W., Harriet E., all of whom are now living. His wife died Feb. 13, 1860, and he was married again, Sept. 18, 1861, to Mary A. Perry. His second wife survives him.

Capt. SAMUEL RICHARDSON KNOX, U.S.N., a resident member, admitted Nov. 9, 1874, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 28, 1811, and died at Everett, Mass., Nov. 20, 1883, aged 72 years, 2 mos. and 23 days.

His father was Robert Knox, born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 4, 1770.

His mother was Ann Richardson, born in Boston, Nov. 1, 1770.

His earliest American ancestor was Adam Knox, who was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1719. He with two brothers came to this country in 1737. He settled in Boston, and his brothers went elsewhere, one of them to Connecticut. Adam Knox was married in June, 1741, to Martha King, daughter of Henry and Martha King.

One of the children of this marriage was Thomas Knox, born April 18, 1749. He married Feb. 1, 1770, Elizabeth, daughter of Dea. Samuel Barrett. The eldest child of this marriage was Robert, mentioned above.

He was educated at the common and private schools of Boston, and in 1828 entered the naval service, being appointed thereto by Hon. Samuel L. Southard, under the presidency of John Quincy Adams. He served at first on board the U. S. Frigate Constitution. From November, 1828, he served in different ships until 1833 on the Pacific Station. In the autumn of 1833 he sailed in the ship Europa for the Northwest coast, and returned in 1836. In 1838 he joined the U. S. Exploring Expedition, and returned home in 1842. In 1843 went in the ship Plymouth to the Mediterranean, returning in 1845. During the Mexican war he was stationed in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. In 1849 he went to the Pacific in command of the U. S. Steamer Massachusetts, and was employed in making a naval and military survey of the coasts of California and Oregon. He returned in 1845, but on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he served on the coasts of Florida and Texas, and also in the recruiting service.

Capt. Knox was not married.

WILLIAM LEVERETT DICKINSON, A.M., a corresponding member, admitted Jan. 15, 1848, was born at Windsor, Vt., Jan. 9, 1819, and died in Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 3, 1883.

His father was Cotten Gaylord Dickinson, who was born in Northampton, Mass., July 11, 1786. His mother was Lucy Stone, born in Windsor, Vt., Jan. 9, 1794.

After finishing his early education and his preparation for college, he was entered at the University of Vermont, and was graduated there at the early age of nineteen in 1838. He very soon entered upon his work as a teacher in Jersey City, beginning first as a private tutor, then as the principal of a private school, then as the head of one of the public schools. In the year 1870 he was chosen superintendent of the public schools, which office he continued to hold till near the time of his death. This office, for some part of the time, seems to have included within its compass the schools of the county as well as the city. A man acting for so long a period of time in one locality, with a constantly ascending scale of responsibility, gives

abundant evidence that he is possessed of most reliable qualities of mind and character.

He was united in marriage, Aug. 28, 1843, with Miss Celia Goss, who was born in Winchester, N. H. Her father was Phillips Goss, who was born in Winchester, N. H., 1791, and her mother was Diantha Pierce, born July 24, 1797.

From this marriage there are two children now living, viz.: William Henry, born January 20, 1850, and Gordon Kimball, born Dec. 14, 1855. His wife survives.

WILLIAMS LATHAM, Esq., a life member, admitted March 7, 1865, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 4, 1803, and died in Bridgewater, Nov. 6, 1883, aged 80 years and 2 days.

His father was Galen Latham, who was born in 1775, and his mother was Susanna Keith, daughter of Eleazar Keith. They were married in 1802.

His earliest American ancestor on his father's side was William¹ Latham, who was in Plymouth in 1623. In 1637 he lived in Duxbury. In 1639 he sold his home and land to Rev. Ralph Partridge and removed to Marshfield.

A son of William was Robert,² who held the office of constable in Marshfield in 1643. He married in 1649 Susanna Winslow, daughter of John and niece of Gov. Edward Winslow. The mother of Susanna Winslow was Mary Chilton, who was the first woman, according to tradition, who came ashore from the Mayflower. For this reason a son of Robert was Chilton Latham.

This Chilton³ Latham married in 1699 Susanna, daughter of John Kingman, and had a large family.

A son of Chilton was Charles⁴ Latham, who married Susanna, daughter of Nathaniel Woodward.

A son of Charles was Woodward⁵ Latham, who married, in 1763, Rebecca Dean. This Woodward was the father of Galen,⁶ already named, and Galen was the father of Williams⁷ Latham, the subject of this sketch.

He was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1827, having among his classmates Gov. John H. Clifford, John Pratt, president of Denison University, and Eben Smalley, D.D.

He settled in Bridgewater, where he opened a law office and practised law for more than forty years.

The Boston Evening Journal of Nov. 7 has the following just and discriminating paragraph upon Mr. Latham's public services:

"His public spirit was early manifested in a desire to adorn and beautify his town with shade trees, and many hundreds of these monuments to his memory are the pride of Bridgewater and his native town. He was for many years active in the interest of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, and as a Trustee and Treasurer and Secretary his services have been frequently acknowledged in its reports. He was one of the pioneers in the society's interest, and was foremost in securing and beautifying the ample grounds and hall. He was often called to places of important trust, ever discharging his duties with signal ability and faithfulness. One of his numerous public benefactions was a preparation of a record of the ancient burial grounds of Bridgewater and vicinity, which he had printed in a handsome volume. He was many years a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and also of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. His familiarity with ancient records rendered him high authority upon the early history of New England, and his home was a museum of interesting and valuable material that would enrich the archives of a historical society. His love of music identified him with musical circles, and his collection of church music embraced nearly all the ancient and modern publications of note. He was a member of the Stoughton Musical Society, and was a frequent attendant upon its meetings. He was one of the active members of the First Congregational Society, and was liberal in contributions to its support. His broad catholic spirit was in sympathy with all true Christian denominations, and he often remarked that he would rejoice to see one church that would embrace all sincere believers of the Christian religion."

Mr. Latham was married June 29, 1843, to Miss Lydia Thomas Alger, of West Bridgewater. She was born Sept. 15, 1818. She was the daughter of Abiezer and Anne (Cushing) Alger. His wife survives. There were no children. He left a bequest of one thousand dollars to this society, besides legacies to other institutions.

Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, a resident member, admitted Oct. 6, 1870, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 1, 1813, and died in Boston, May 13, 1883.

His father was Isaac⁶ Warren, of Charlestown, born in Weston, Mass., July 30, 1759, and his mother was Abigail Fiske, born in Weston, Mass., April 4, 1769.

His earliest American ancestor was John¹ Warren, who came to these shores in 1630, aged 45, and died Dec. 13, 1667.

Daniel² Warren, third child of the above, was born in England in 1628, and took the freeman's oath in New England in 1652.

John³ Warren, seventh child of Daniel, was born in March, 1665, and died July 11, 1703.

John⁴ Warren, son of the last named, was born March 15, 1684, and died in 1745. Elisha,⁵ seventh child of John, was born April 9, 1716, and died Sept. 18, 1795.

Isaac⁶ Warren, seventh child of Elisha, was born (as above) July 30, 1756.

The subject of this notice was therefore of the seventh generation from the American founder.

On his mother's side he was also of the seventh generation from Nathan¹ Fiske, of Waltham, through Nathan,² Nathan,³ Nathan,⁴ Jonathan⁵ and Abigail.⁶

Mr. Warren was graduated at Harvard College in 1830, at the early age of seventeen, having among his classmates the Hon. Elisha R. Potter, of Rhode Island, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

In 1835 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Rogers Newell, of Stow, Mass., daughter of Jonathan Newell, M.D., and Eunice Bigelow, daughter of Alpheus Bigelow, of Weston. From this marriage there was one son, Lucius Henry Warren, born Oct. 6, 1838, who was graduated from Princeton College, N. J., in 1860, and from the Harvard Law School in 1862. In both institutions his name stands upon the roll of honor for military services rendered during the War of the Rebellion. He lives in Philadelphia.

Judge Warren's first wife died Sept. 4, 1840, and he married the second time Georgiana Thompson, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Pratt) Thompson, of Charlestown. By this marriage there were five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and a daughter, now married, with the mother, survive.

In 1838 Judge Warren was chosen to represent the town of Charlestown in the State Legislature. In 1853 and 1854 he was State Senator from Middlesex County. From 1847-50, inclusive, he was mayor of Charlestown, these being the first four years of Charlestown under a city charter. From 1847 to 1875 he was president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and from 1837 to 1847 he was secretary of the same. He is the author of the large and valuable volume giving the History of this Association. From 1861 to the present time, he has been Judge of the Municipal Court for the Charlestown District.

OTIS DRURY, a resident member, admitted Feb. 9, 1874, was born in New Salem, Mass., Nov. 26, 1804, and died at West Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 2, 1883, aged 79 years, 10 months and 6 days.

Though born in New Salem his family removed to Natick, Mass., the year of his birth, and there he remained till he came to Boston in 1826, where the larger part of his life has been passed.

His father was Abel Drury, who was born in Framingham, Mass., in 1774, and as above stated fixed his residence in Natick in 1804, where he died Aug. 31, 1833.

His mother was Nabby Broad, who was born in Natick, Mass., Feb. 14, 1784, and lived in that town many years after the death of her husband, dying at a very advanced age.

Mr. Drury's education was obtained in the common schools of Natick and at Leicester Academy.

He was united in marriage, Oct. 6, 1836, with Miss Julia Ann Alger, daughter of Mr. Abiezer Alger, of West Bridgewater. From this marriage there were no children.

Mr. Drury first appears on the Boston Directory in 1830, in the firm of Drury & Macomber, 95 Commercial Street, for the sale of West India goods. In 1844 he was alone in business at No. 7 Commercial Wharf as a commission merchant. In 1864, in the same business, his office was at 99 State Street. In 1864 his place of business was at Gray's Wharf, and afterwards at the R. R. Exchange. For some years he has had an office at 75 State Street, and has been employed in the care of the Alger estate belonging to his wife's kindred. He gave up this office at the beginning of the present year.

Through the years of his business life he has been known as a man faithful, just and upright in all his relations. Though he met with reverses in the earlier years of his active life, yet, by patient industry and wise economy, he retrieved his for-

times, and is believed to have died possessed of a handsome property. He has held no public offices.

His earliest American ancestor was Hugh¹ Drury, who came from Sudbury, England, about 1640, and settled in Boston. The line from him runs as follows: John,² Thomas,³ Caleb,⁴ Caleb,⁵ Caleb,⁶ Abel,⁷ Otis.⁸

Mr. Drury's widow survives him.

Hon. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE MOUNTFORT, a corresponding member, admitted Jan. 10, 1863, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1800, and died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1883, aged 82 years, 11 mos. and 3 days.

His father was Joseph⁴ Mountfort, born in Boston, Feb. 5, 1750.

His mother was Sarah Gyles, daughter of John Gyles, of Boston, born Dec. 7, 1759.

His first American ancestor was Edmund¹ Mountfort, who came from London to this country in 1656, and in 1663 was united in marriage with Elizabeth Farnham, daughter of Deacon John Farnham. He died Aug. 14, 1690.

A son of Edmund was John² Mountfort, who was born in Boston, Feb. 8, 1670, and was married Jan. 19, 1693, to Mary Cock, granddaughter of Nicholas Upsall.

A son of John was Joseph³ Mountfort, born April 12, 1713, who was married in 1736 to Rhoda J. Lambert.

A son of Joseph was Joseph⁴ Mountfort, above mentioned.

As a boy the subject of this sketch was educated at the Eliot School in Bennett Street, where for his superior scholarship he received two Franklin medals. From fourteen to sixteen he was assistant teacher in the same School without pay, and afterwards spent a year in the Salem Street Academy, where he was one of the foremost scholars.

After his school days were ended he was educated as a merchant in the store of Horace Draper, but circumstances occurred to change his plan of life, and he went to New York and entered as a law student the office of Hon. Willis Hall, then Attorney General of the state. In one year he had so far perfected himself in legal studies that he was permitted to practise in the highest courts.

He was united in marriage, Jan. 2, 1825, with Miss Mary Trull, eldest daughter of Ezra Trull, of Boston. She died in New York in October, 1858, and was buried in the Granary cemetery, Boston. By this marriage there was a large family of children, of whom all but two are dead. These are William H. Mountfort, of the firm of Frazer, Lee & Co. of New York, and Joseph Mountfort, a merchant in Denver, Col.

He held many offices in the city and state of New York. He was for some years Judge of the Police Court. For a long course of years he had a large and controlling influence in the affairs of the city of New York, which influence he used for order and good government, and not like some who have followed him, for private plunder and gain—a man, taken all in all, of a very strong and unique character, as also an able and successful lawyer.

While living in New York he was one of the chief founders of the Calvary and St. Barnabas Episcopal Churches.

He was prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows, being chosen August 4, 1852, Grand Patriarch for the State of New York.

He had also a high place in the Order of Free Masons.

Dr. GEORGE W. BAGBY, a corresponding member, admitted July 19, 1860, was born at North View, Buckingham Co., Va., August 13, 1828, and died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 29, 1883, aged 55 years, 3 mos. and 16 days.

His father was George Bagby, for many years a merchant of Lynchburg, Va., and his mother was Virginia Young Evans, daughter of William Evans. She was born in Pennsylvania, but moved with her family to Virginia in early life.

He was fitted for college at Edge Hill School, Princeton, N. J., and entered Delaware College, Newark, Del., in 1843, at the early age of fifteen. After spending two years at the college, he left to enter the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of M.D.

He gave but little time, however, to the practice of medicine, but followed in his early manhood the strong bent of his mind, which led him into the walks of general literature, as also to journalism. He became in 1853, when twenty-five years of age, the editor of the Lynchburg *Daily Express*. In 1860 he was made editor of the

Southern Literary Messenger. He was for several years the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*, the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Dispatch*. He has had connection, in one form or another, with various other southern papers and periodicals. He has been also a frequent contributor of very popular articles to *Harper's Magazine*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, and other northern monthlies and periodicals.

But he was perhaps still more widely known as a public lecturer. In this department few men have achieved a more marked success. In his lectures he could be grave or sportive. Some of his humorous lectures by which he is well known, bear such titles as these—"Bacon and Greens, or The Native Virginian," "An Apology for Fools," "Humor and Nonsense," "The Virginia Negro, Past and Present." Other lectures and printed volumes, also, he gave to the public. In short, few men in the country have plied a more busy pen than his, and his reputation was of the best as a generous fine-hearted gentleman.

In 1858-9, he was secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society. From 1870, on for several years, he was assistant secretary of the Commonwealth.

He was united in marriage, Feb. 16, 1863, with Miss Lucy Parke Chamberlayne, daughter of Dr. Lewis W. Chamberlayne, of Richmond, Va. She is sister of the late John Hampden Chamberlayne.

This marriage proved an exceedingly happy and helpful one. In all his activities he could turn to his home for healthful sympathy and companionship. From this marriage there were ten children, of whom eight, four sons and four daughters, with the wife, survive.

FRANCIS JOSIAH HUMPHREY, A.M., a life member, admitted June 20, 1863, was born in Boston, Mass., May 17, 1812, and died in Boston, August 9, 1883, aged 71 years, 2 mos. and 22 days.

His father was Benjamin Humphrey, who was born in Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 18, 1781, and died in Boston, Jan. 28, 1857.

His mother was Orens Turner, who was born in Scituate, Mass., August 28, 1786. She was the daughter of William and Eunice (Clapp) Turner. Her father was born in Scituate, Jan. 16, 1747, was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1767, and became an officer in the army of the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Harvard College in 1832, in a class of 71; received the degree of LL.B. in 1836, that of A.M. in 1851.

Favored with a sufficient fortune, he has lived a life of benevolent leisure.

Mr. Humphrey was united in marriage, May 24, 1852, in Boston, with Miss Susan R. D. Charter, daughter of Daniel Charter. She was born in Marlboro', Vt., about 1823, and died at Harrison Square in 1875. There were no children from this marriage.

The earliest American ancestor of Mr. Humphrey was Jonas¹ Humphrey of Dorchester, 1630, who came from Wendover, co. of Bucks, England. He died March 19, 1662.

A son of his was Jonas² Humphrey, of Weymouth, who was born in England in 1600, and died Feb. 11, 1678.

James³ Humphrey, of Weymouth, was a son of the foregoing, who was born September 16, 1665, and died August 17, 1718.

A son of James was James⁴ Humphrey, of Weymouth, who was born June 22, 1711, and died May 2, 1798.

Josiah⁵ Humphrey, of Weymouth, was a son of the last-named James. He was born in 1748 and died in 1834. He had two wives, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Bicknell, and Mary Kingman.

A son of Josiah was Benjamin⁶ Humphrey, of Boston, already named, who was father of Francis Josiah,⁷ the subject of this sketch.

For the above ancestral details we are indebted to George Lamb, Esq.

EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq., of Newton, Mass., a resident member, admitted May 15, 1878, was born in Boston, Nov. 7, 1803, and died at Newton Centre, May 26, 1883, aged 79 years, 8 mos. and 19 days.

His father was Isaac Winslow, of Boston, who was born in Boston, February 2, 1774. His mother was Margaret Blanchard, born in Boston, April 25, 1777.

His first American ancestor was John¹ Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow of Plymouth, who came over in the ship *Fortune*. A son of John was Edward,² whose two wives were Sarah Hilton and Jane Hutchinson. Edward,³

son of the last named, had three wives, Hannah Moody, Elizabeth Pemberton and a Mrs. Scaver. Joshua,⁴ son of Edward and Hannah, married Elizabeth Savage. Isaac⁵ Winslow, son of Joshua, had two wives, Elizabeth Sparhawk and Mary Davis. Isaac,⁶ son of the last-named Isaac and Mary Davis, was the father of the subject of this sketch, who was therefore of the seventh American generation.

Mr. Winslow's early education was obtained chiefly in the Boston public schools, ending with the Latin School. He had also separate and special instruction in bookkeeping and in French.

He began his business life as cashier in a manufacturing establishment, and not long after went as a clerk into the house of Isaac Winslow & Co. (Martin Brimmer, afterwards mayor of the city, being the partner). He afterwards went into business for himself in partnership with Mr. Ward, son of Judge Artemas Ward.

He was united in marriage, Sept. 25, 1847, with Miss Elizabeth Sparhawk, only daughter of Hon. Samuel Sparhawk, of Concord, N. H., for many years State Secretary in New Hampshire. From this marriage there were no children.

Mr. Winslow was honorably connected by his birth and by his marriage. Among his own ancestral kindred was Copley the painter, father of Lord Lyndhurst. Among his wife's kindred were Sir William Pepperell and family.

Mr. Winslow was to some extent a writer, and wrote especially for the papers about the time of the formation of the Republican party, being associated with Henry Wilson, Charles Francis Adams and Charles Sumner, in furthering the aims of that party.

In the latter years of his life he was general agent of the Industrial Aid Society, having his office at the Charity Building, Chardon Street, Boston.

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, LL.D., was made a resident member of the society, December 8, 1864, and in January, 1865, was chosen vice-president for the state of Maine. He was born in Livermore, Oxford County, Me., June 6, 1813, and died in Philadelphia, May 12, 1883.

His father was Israel Washburn, of Raynham, Mass., who in his later years lived in Maine. He was born in Raynham in November, 1784, and was for four years a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

His mother was Martha Benjamin, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Benjamin, an adjutant in the war of the Revolution. She was born in Livermore, Me., October, 1792, and died there in 1860.

The family springing from this married pair has proved a truly remarkable one. There were in all eleven children, among whom were Hon. Israel Washburn, member of congress and governor of Maine; Hon. C. C. Washburn, member of congress, governor of Wisconsin, brigadier general and major general in the war of the rebellion; Hon. E. B. Washburn, member of congress, governor of Illinois, secretary of state at Washington, and minister to France; and Hon. W. D. Washburn, surveyor-general and member of congress from Minnesota. These four brothers, when their congressional records are added together, have probably occupied seats in the national House of Representatives for a longer term of years than can be shown by the members of any other family of brothers in the land. If we have made the count correctly, their united services in this respect cover a period of forty years.

Israel, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was educated as a boy in the common schools of Maine, but at the age of fourteen was placed under private instruction, where he remained for four years. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834 at the age of twenty-one. He practised law in Orono, Me. He was a member of the Maine legislature in 1850, and the next year was chosen member of congress from the Bangor district. He served in congress continuously from 1851 to 1860. In 1860 he was chosen governor of Maine, and resigned his seat in congress to take this office. He was one of the distinguished "war governors." In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Collector of the port at Portland, which office he held till 1877. He was a popular lecturer on literary subjects, and was a prominent and active member of the Maine Historical Society. He sustained many important relations to local institutions in Portland as well as to more distant organizations.

He left his home in Portland quite recently and went to Philadelphia for medical treatment, where he died unexpectedly. His wife was with him during his last hours.

Mr. Washburn was a prominent member of the Universalist denomination, and was president of the Board of Trustees of Tufts College.

DAVID PARSONS HOLTON, M.D., a life member, admitted June 4, 1868, was born in Westminster, Vt., June 18, 1812, and died in New York city, June 8, 1883, aged 71 years, 11 mos. and 20 days.

His father was Joel⁶ Holton, born in Westminster, Vt., Oct. 5, 1769, whose wife was Phebe Parsons.

His earliest American ancestor was William¹ Holton, who came to New England in the year 1634, in the ship Francis, and settled in Northampton, Mass. He died in Northampton, Aug. 12, 1691. A son of the foregoing was John² Holton, who married a woman whose christian name was Abigail, and died April 14, 1712. William³ Holton, of the next generation, married Abigail Edwards, and died Nov. 13, 1757. A son of William was John,⁴ who was born Oct. 24, 1707, and died Oct. 25, 1793. His wife's name was Mehitable Alexander. Joel⁵ Holton was a son of the last-named John, and was born at Northfield, Mass., July 10, 1738. His wife was Bethiah Farwell. A second Joel⁶ was born at Westminster, Vt., Oct. 5, 1769, and as already stated was the father of David Parsons Holton.

The subject of this sketch was therefore of the seventh generation from William of Northampton, the American founder.

After a good education in his childhood and youth, he passed two years, 1835 and '36, in the University of the City of New York, but did not remain to finish his course and graduate. The institution, some years later, bestowed upon him the honorary degree of A.M.

After leaving college he studied in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and was graduated there in 1839.

In the year of his graduation he was united in marriage, May 12, 1839, to Miss Frances K. Forward, daughter of Mr. Pliny Forward, of Southwick, Mass. She was born in that town, May 5, 1815, and survives her husband. There were three children from this marriage, all of whom are dead.

After marriage he practised as a physician in the city of New York until 1843. Then he removed to Westport, N. Y., where he followed his profession till 1847. He then visited Europe for the purpose of studying physiology, which he did for four years in the universities of Paris and Berlin.

After the death of his own children he labored in behalf of orphan children; and especially after the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, these labors were carried on in connection with the Institute of Reward for orphans of patriots, in which benevolent work he was greatly assisted by his wife.

He has been a genealogical and antiquarian student, and has published books of genealogy on the Winslow and Farwell families.

A memorial sketch by Henry R. Stiles, M.D., is printed in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for October, 1883.

REV. CHARLES COTESWORTH BEAMAN, of Boston, a resident member, admitted Nov. 9, 1875, was born in High Street, Boston, Aug. 12, 1799; died in Boston, July 4, 1883, aged 83 years, 10 mos. and 22 days.

His father was Ephraim Beaman, born in Lancaster, Mass., Nov. 17, 1770, and his mother was Rebecca Greenleaf, born in Haverhill, Mass., March 28, 1778. His grandfather was Joseph Beaman, born in Lancaster in 1733. His earliest American ancestor on his father's side was Gamaliel Beaman, who came to Dorchester, New England, in 1635, a lad of twelve years old, and after his marriage in Dorchester removed to Lancaster, Mass. His earliest American ancestor on his mother's side was Edmund Greenleaf, who was born at Brixham, Devonshire, Eng. He married Sarah Dole, and had several children born in England, when he removed with his family to New England, settling first in Newbury, Mass., and afterward made his home in Boston, where he died in 1671.

His early education was in Boston in the Public School on School Street, the building standing on the ground now occupied by the City Hall. Afterwards, at the age of thirteen, he was placed in a private school kept by Mr. Lawson Lyon on Federal Street, where he remained four years. Being then seventeen years of age, and looking forward to a life of business, he was placed in the store of Blake & McLellan on Long Wharf. He afterwards served as clerk in other stores until 1829, when he went into the auction and commission business for himself, in the Faneuil Hall building.

In 1834 he gave up business to prepare himself for the ministry. He took a three years course at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1837. He was ordained at Houlton, Me., June 20, 1839, and served as Congregational minister in

Bolton, Me., North Falmouth, Mass., Edgartown Mass., Wellfleet, Mass., Southborough, Mass., North Scituate, R. I., Howard St. Church, Salem, Mass., and Westford, Ct. This brings us to the year 1874, since which time he has resided in Cambridge and Boston without change.

He was united in marriage, July 10, 1839, with Miss Mary Ann Stacy, daughter of Nymphas Stacy, of Wiscasset, Me. From this marriage there were four sons, all living. His sons Charles C. and William S. are lawyers in New York city, and his sons George H. and Nathaniel P. are associated in business in the city of Boston. His wife died in Cambridge, Feb. 22, 1875.

Mr. Beaman was a gentleman of fine personal appearance and exceedingly pleasant address. His voice and manner were especially attractive. He read before the society, a few years since, a paper giving his recollections of life in Boston in the early years of the present century, when the choice residences of the town were largely in the region of the present Pearl, Federal, Congress and High Streets. He was about eighty years of age at the time of the reading, but his minute and graceful narrative was listened to with much pleasure.

He has been during his long life a frequent contributor of articles, in prose and verse, to different periodicals. Among them was a series of historical sketches of Scituate and Foster, towns in Rhode Island, which were published in the Providence Journal.

His son Charles C., of New York, married the daughter of Secretary Evarts, and was the private secretary of Hon. Charles Sumner.

BENJAMIN OSGOOD PEIRCE, A.B., of Beverly, Mass., a resident member, admitted Sept. 26, 1877, was born in Beverly, Mass., Sept. 26, 1812, and died in same town, Nov. 12, 1883, aged 71 years, 1 month and 16 days.

His father was Benjamin Peirce, born in Paxton, Mass., Sept. 2, 1776. His mother was Rebecca Orne, born in Wenham, Mass., Oct. 12, 1775.

His earliest American ancestor was John¹ Peirce, of Watertown, whose wife was Elizabeth. From him the line proceeds through Robert² Peirce, of Woburn, whose wife was Mary Knight; Benjamin³ Peirce, of Charlestown, whose wife was Hannah Bowers; Jeremiah⁴ Peirce, of Charlestown, whose wife was Rebecca Hurd; Benjamin⁵ Peirce, of Salem, whose wife was Mary Wait; and Benjamin⁶ Peirce and Rebecca Orne, already given. He was therefore of the seventh generation from the early New England days.

Mr. Peirce's early education was obtained in the public and private schools of Beverly and in the South Reading Academy, where he was prepared for college. He entered Waterville College, Me. (now Colby University), and was graduated there in 1835.

He was married, June 15, 1841, to Mehetable Osgood Seccomb, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Marston) Seccomb, of Salem. His wife was born May 3, 1821.

From this marriage there were three children—Emily Rebecca Osgood Peirce, Mary Osgood Peirce, and Benjamin Osgood Peirce.

Mr. Peirce has performed the duties of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at New Hampton Institution, N. H.; Principal of Madison Female Academy, Morgan Co., Georgia; Principal of Penfield Female Seminary, in Greene Co., Georgia; and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Mercer University, Georgia. In the first named institution he served from 1835 to 1837; in the second he was employed in 1838 and 1839. After spending some seven or eight years more at the south, in 1847, on account of the ill health of his wife, he removed to the north, and has lived at Beverly and at Cambridge. His son Benjamin Osgood Peirce is a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1876.

DR. JOSIAH ATHERTON STEARNS, a resident member, constituted June 17, 1858, was born in Bedford, Mass., Sept. 1, 1812, and died in Boston Highlands, Sept. 8, 1883, aged 71 years and seven days. He was baptized the Sabbath after his birth, and his first name was given him in memory of his grandfather, Rev. Josiah Stearns, of Epping, N. H. His second baptismal name was in remembrance of his father's college classmate and chum, Hon. Charles Humphrey Atherton, of Amherst, N. H.

His father was Rev. Samuel Stearns, born in Epping, N. H., April 8, 1770; graduated at Harvard College in 1794; settled in Bedford, Mass., April 27, 1796, and dying in Bedford, Dec. 26, 1834.

His mother was Abigail French, eldest daughter of Rev. Jonathan French, of

Andover, Mass. She was born in that town, May 29, 1776. By her marriage with the Rev. Mr. Stearns she became the mother of thirteen children, and lived many years after the death of her husband. Four of her sons were graduates of Harvard College, viz.: William Augustus, D.D., president of Amherst College; Jonathan French, D.D., for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J.; Rev. Samuel H., who died in 1837, three years after he was chosen pastor of the Old South Church, Boston; and Eben Sperry, chancellor of some institution of learning in Tennessee. Besides these, the subject of this sketch received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1854.

There have been not far from twenty-five graduates of Harvard College of the name Stearns, and these have been chiefly among the remoter kindred of this Bedford family.

Mr. Stearns's earliest American ancestor was Isaac¹ Stearns, of Watertown, who came over in 1630 in the fleet of Gov. Winthrop. His son John² Stearns was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Billerica, and the first child born in the town was John³ Stearns. A son of the last named was John, afterward known as Lieut. John⁴ Stearns, of Billerica. A son of this John was Josiah,⁵ born in Billerica, Jan. 20, 1732, who was graduated at Harvard, 1751, settled in Epping, N. H., March 8, 1758, where he died, July 25, 1788. He was the father of Rev. Samuel,⁶ of Bedford, and the grandfather of Josiah Atherton⁷ Stearns, the subject of this sketch.

JOHN ROGERS KIMBALL, Esq., of Lexington, Mass., a life member, constituted Dec. 10, 1853, was born in the town of Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 23, 1816, and died at Lexington, Mass., Sept. 17, 1883, aged 67 years and 24 days.

His father was Rev. David Tenney Kimball, who was born in Bradford, Mass., Nov. 23, 1762, was graduated at Harvard College in 1803; was ordained and settled over the First Congregational Church of Ipswich, Mass., Oct. 8, 1806, where he continued till his death, Feb. 3, 1860.

His mother was Dolly Varnum Coburn, daughter of Capt. Peter and Mrs. Elizabeth (Poor) Coburn, of Dracut, Mass. They were married Oct. 20, 1807. From this marriage there were five sons and four daughters.

Mr. Kimball was fitted for college by his father, but developing a taste for business he did not enter college, but was early placed in a store in Boston, and as years passed on was connected as partner with the house of Austin Sumner & Co., and Sumner, Brewer & Co., on Milk Street, and afterwards E. O. Tufts & Co., on Franklin Street.

He was united in marriage, May 30, 1844, with Miss Lydia Ann Coburn, daughter of Paecal P. and Lydia (Jones) Coburn, of Dracut, and after a few years residence in Boston and Roxbury, fixed his home in Woburn, where he remained many years, taking an active part in the affairs of the town and of the Congregational Church, of which he was deacon. He represented the town of Woburn in the legislature during the years of the war.

He took a very active part, by the expenditure of both time and money, in founding the Hancock Congregational Church at Lexington, Mass., which was organized in 1868. He aided greatly in the erection of the church edifice, which was dedicated entirely free from debt.

His first wife dying Feb. 20, 1867, he was again united in marriage, in 1873, with Miss Eliza J. Davis, of Lexington, Mass., daughter of John and Mary (Phelps) Davis, and with her lived several years at the west, where his two sons have their home. His second wife died at Lexington, April 10, 1883. Her father was born in Gloucester, Oct. 15, 1794, and died in Lexington in 1880. Her mother was born at Gloucester, Oct. 1, 1795, and is still living at Lexington.

Mr. Kimball's line of ancestry on the paternal side dates from Richard¹ Kimball, of Watertown, through Benjamin,² Jonathan,³ Nathaniel,⁴ Daniel,⁵ David Tenney.⁶

Since 1880 his home has been at Lexington. In the preparation of this notice we have been aided by Rev. Edward G. Porter, of Lexington, and by Mr. Kimball's brother, Mr. Daniel Kimball, of Woburn. We cannot better close this brief paper than in the just and affectionate words of this brother. He says: "My brother was always ready with heart and voice and hand to aid every good and benevolent enterprise connected with the speed of the Redeemer's kingdom. Nor did he forget the poor and needy, the forlorn and forsaken, the wretched inebriate and his suffering family. He was a dutiful child, a loving brother, a kind husband and father, a warm-hearted and earnest christian."

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Truro, Cape Cod; or Landmarks and Seamarks. By SHEBNAH RICH, Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Seventy-seven Illustrations. Boston: D. Lothrop and Company, 33 Franklin Street. 8vo. pp. 580. With List of Subscribers and Index. Price \$5.

That portion of the old Plymouth Colony named by Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold Cape Cod, and which stretches its bent arm out before Massachusetts as if in defence of the state against all aggressors from across the ocean, has always been a locality of much interest, not only from its having been the first landing-place of the Pilgrims, but from its high, distinctive character, and its quaint, antique appearance. It has perhaps preserved more of its ancient garb than any section of the state, although time and the ocean have wrought many changes in the configuration of its bays and harbors.

There is an air of breezy saltiness about the cape that is invigorating; and the author in this Truro history has succeeded in imparting something of this atmospheric flavor to his book. It is certainly original, vigorous, and at times eloquent in style. The usual incidents pertaining to town histories are described in a forcible manner. The third and fourth chapters tell, in a very interesting way, the oft-told story of the Pilgrim landing. The incidents of the great shipwreck of 1841 are also graphically described. But the book is not without grave defects. The author has a way of wandering from his subject, which distracts the attention of the reader from the main facts of the history. There are also needless repetitions, such as the extract from the records relating to the laying out of a highway through the lands at Tashmuit, given on pages 91-2, and again presented on page 98, the only difference being the date, which in the first instance is given "June 15, 1703," and in the second, "June 15, 1705." There are also inaccurate statements, such as on page 75—" 'Reliance,' Governor Hinckley's daughter, the wife of Nathaniel Stone, second minister of Boston"—whereas the second minister of Boston was the Rev. John Cotton. Wrong dates are given in numerous cases, which may be possibly attributed to bad printing or proof-reading. We understand that the first edition is nearly sold, and there will be a chance for a thorough revision before another edition is printed, which we hope will be soon. The illustrations and general typographical appearance of the work are excellent.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

An Historical Catalogue of the Old South Church (Third Church), Boston. Printed for Private Distribution. 1883. 8vo. pp. 371.

This book is divided into three parts. First we are given a list of the Pastors, Deacons, Members, and the members of the baptismal covenant. The second part consists of an alphabetical arrangement of the two last, whereby any person ever connected by membership with this church can be readily found, and the third part consists of biographies, with notes and index, from 1669 to 1719.

The volume is prepared for the use primarily of the members of this church at the present day, but so rich is it in local material that no antiquarian who loves Boston can be without it.

This book is edited by Mr. Hamilton A. Hill and Dr. George F. Bigelow, the committee to whom the work was entrusted. The publication of Judge Sewall's Diary added much that was needed to the understanding of every day life in ancient Boston during the colonial period; and in the third part of this book the editor has been greatly assisted by his diary in bringing before us incidents relating to this church, for this was Sewall's church, and dearly he loved it and tenderly he wrote of it. We see again, as we turn over the pages of this catalogue, the faces of the members of two centuries ago, the warriors of King Philip's time, not in battle array, but at their firesides, in the house of God, or keeping holy time. The spiritual life of the seventeenth century comes out vividly before us, and is exemplified in

the lives and characters of the founders of the "Old South." Again the book is full of suggestions, a wide field for notes and queries. There are names in it that have a history, which the boon of its publication may exhume. Valuable as this book is for the new lines of thought it offers, and the light it throws on families hitherto unknown, it is, we are glad to learn, but the harbinger of a more complete and amplified edition, for the editor, who has shown good judgment and great research in the preparation of this volume, desires not only to receive additional information in regard to the seventeenth, but trusts to complete the biographical portion of the book down to the close of the eighteenth century. Certainly no braver men or more faithful followers of Christ lived than those who in the Revolution fought bravely and prayed fervently for the cause of their country, and many of the bravest and the best of them were the descendants of those worthy Old-South men who had been partakers of its communion, and who fought in the wars of the Narragansetts.

The book reflects credit upon the Old-South people of to-day, and we trust that all religious societies in New England who are historic and rich, will follow their example, and give their members and the world the benefit in print of the musty records now lying useless in the closet of the Deacon.

By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.

History of the Town of Amherst, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. With Genealogies of Amherst Families. By DANIEL F. Scomb. Concord, N. H.: Printed by Evans, Sleeper and Woodbury. 1883. 8vo. pp. 978. Price \$4.

This volume is a valuable addition to our rapidly extending local-history literature. It includes a map, which might have been enlarged to advantage, of the town, with its early and larger boundaries, fifteen portraits and ten other illustrations, including meeting-house, town-house and soldiers' monument. The index of names fills 42 pages, and is well made; and the large clear type in which it is printed deserves mention. This remark applies indeed to the whole volume, as its open and fair pages are very pleasant, and the paper is heavy and good. We should question, indeed, whether these advantages were not secured at some sacrifice to the highest convenience and value of the book. It fills 978 pages, and it is too large. With margins a trifle narrower, and more compactness in the make-up of paragraphs, especially in the genealogies, a saving of 200 pages, or 250, might have been made, to the greater convenience of those who handle the book.

Amherst, at first Souhegan East, was one of the Narragansett townships, and the author gives a good resumé of the early grants to the survivors of King Philip's war, the processes by which they were secured and improved, and the later growth and changes. The style is somewhat fragmentary, but the substantial and important facts are interwoven with considerable skill, and the care with which the records are drawn upon is very satisfactory.

The theory that town histories should omit genealogies and remit them to the family historians, has not been acted upon. One half of the volume is devoted to them. They are very full and carefully worked out, and the time and toil which they have cost the author can only be appreciated by those who have done such work. The number of different family names occurring is unusually large, and there is no such proportionate prominence of one name or of a few, as is found of the Sanborns in Sanbornton, or of the Crosbys, Danforths, Hills, Stearns and Whitings in Billerica.

A word should be added in recognition and commendation of the filial spirit of one son of the town, Hon. Edward Spalding, of Nashua, who defrayed "the expenses of the compilation and publication of the work." The volume will be a noble memorial of his munificence, and he deserves the thanks of the town, of her children scattered abroad, and of all the increasing number who are interested in our local genealogical history.

By the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, of Auburndale, Mass.

History of the Counties of Dauphin and Lebanon in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Biographical and Genealogical. By WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D., M.A., Author of "History of Pennsylvania." Philadelphia: Everts & Peck. 1883. Royal 8vo. pp. 616+360.

Dr. Egle is one of the busy historical students and writers of the country. He has done much for the preserving and publishing of the history of Pennsylvania, and for all of which he should receive much credit from the citizens of the state.

This volume is largely his work. Harrisburg is the chief city of Dauphin County, and Lebanon County adjoins it on the east. The first named county was in the purchase of 1749, while the latter was purchased of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania in 1736 and prior. The Germans early came into Lebanon County, and the Scotch-Irish into Dauphin County, even before substantial titles were held. The strifes between the various "original purchasers" of different nationalities and religions are understandingly portrayed. These settlers, hardy in race and earnest in contending with the forests, developed a still stronger character, and made the people alive to their best interests in times of war and peace.

Dr. Egle in this work also presents those characteristics of the Pennsylvania German speech, which has been maligned even by learned ones who should have known more of it. The author throughout shows an independent tone in his words. Those of central Pennsylvania find in Dr. Egle a champion of their history, and he makes statements, and sustains them by documents, which will make the Quaker champion wary in coming times. The conduct of Pennsylvania towards Gen. Braddock is placed in a new light, and if censure is needed is placed where it has not been. The first American flag hoisted upon the citadel of Mexico was by the Cameron Guards. The abolishing of slavery in Pennsylvania is claimed by Dr. Egle to have had its origin not among the Quakers of Philadelphia, but to have been due to the Scotch Irish and German elements of the state.

The parts played in the various wars of the country, from that of the Revolution to the Civil, are graphically described, while official reports are largely used, that all names of the veterans may be preserved to posterity. The editor forgets not the "Paxtang boys" nor the "Buck shot war." The business thrift of to-day receives generous attention. The book is fully illustrated by engravings of men of more or less local celebrity, and of residences and places of business of public-spirited citizens. This volume is a large one. It contains a vast deal of information, and doubtless is more carefully edited than the general run of those of like character.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Weymouth, Mass.

Dorothea Scott, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben, of Egerton House, Kent, 1611-1660. A New and Enlarged Edition. By G. D. SCULL, Editor of the *Evelyns in America*. Printed for Private Circulation, by Parker & Co. Oxford, 1883. 8vo. pp. ix.+216. Illustrated.

The first edition of this work was noticed in the *REGISTER*, vol. xxxvii. p. 225. It contained only 28 pages. This edition contains a great deal more than its title implies—1. Sketch of Dorothea Scott; 2. Sketch of Daniel Gotherson, her first husband; 3. Of John Scott, a "Jeremy Diddler" of the time of Charles II., who defrauded the others out of their estate; 4. Of Thomas Scott, her father. It contains also four tabular pedigrees, tracing her ancestry to Charles Martel, ob. 741, and her descendants to the author, who has inscribed an affectionate sonnet to her memory.

He has also reprinted her "Call to Repentance, &c.," from what is supposed to be an unique copy in possession of the Society of Friends at Devonshire House, London, printed in 1660; with copious extracts from a similar work written by her husband, published in the same year; besides a treatise on Knighthood and kindred subjects, written by her father in 1628, and addressed to the Earl Marshall of England.

The writings of these different persons mark the distinct characteristics of each. Her father, descended from the most distinguished aristocracy of the realm, looked with disgust upon the cheap knighthood created by the Stuart kings, and the esquires, sons of hod-carriers or of pot-house politicians. His prose is as pointed and as terse as Peter Pindar's poetic allusions to the same kind of creations at a later period. The pride of Scott's own birth, which furnishes many illustrations of the class which he thinks should be honored, is in striking contrast with the modesty of his daughter Dorothea, as shown in her *Call to Repentance*; still she has the fearlessness which comes as an inheritance of her blood.

"O England, England, art thou so wise
In thy own deceitful eyes? . . .
Why sure there is a christal stream,
A fountain pure, a river clean;
What hinders thee in it to go
The cause is in thee yet I trow
And thou art in it still I know.

The contrary a dirty puddle
A sink, a splash, that doth bemuddle
And sink thee down into the mire,
Which is thy place till thou choose higher.
For shouldst thou stand still in this state
Thy mischief would come on thy own pate."

It must be remembered that she wrote in the lascivious times of Charles II., and one of the non-conformist divines brought her name into his books for disobeying the bible in not allowing her male visitors to *kiss* her; and the sly Sam. Pepys was brought into business relations with her. We know from his diary how much he liked to indulge in that kind of holiness.

The husband of Dorothea was not a "level-headed man." Unfortunate in business; deluded out of his wife's fortune by John Scott; afterward an officer in Cromwell's army, and finally an eaves-dropper and tell-tale for the royalists, he was an unworthy husband of a most worthy woman. She settled upon Long Island, and was a highly respected teacher in the Society of Friends. She has many descendants in the United States.

Mr. Scull's tastes and instincts are thoroughly historic. The different phases of life and thought which he has gathered in this book illustrate so well the crumbling of the aristocracy of the previous age, the vacillating course of the men of the time, and the development of purer religion by the shame at the villainy of the times felt by such women as Dorothea (Scott) Gotherson, that this book should be *published* (instead of *privately printed*), and placed in every public library in the United States.

By John Coffin Jones Brown, Esq., of Boston.

Groton during the Indian Wars. By SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. Groton, Mass. 1883. 8vo. pp. 214. Price \$2.50.

The towns are fortunate that have among their sons one so loyal and at the same time so able, to chronicle their history. In many respects this work of Dr. Green's is unique. It relates in a complete and clear manner the most important and interesting affairs of the town's annals, such matters as in the ordinary town histories are crowded into a few pages without authority or explanation.

The author begins with the earliest settlement of the town, and gives a succinct account of the relations of the settlers to the Indians, thus leading up to "King Philip's war." Many original documents are here reproduced from the archives of the state and other records, both from public and private sources. Many are given complete, others in abstracts, but all showing the patience and fidelity of the writer in preserving the quaint phraseology and spelling of the original papers.

The connection of events is kept up in the intervals of peace with the Indians, so that we do not lose sight of individuals, but are able to keep the relations of men and things along with the story, the growth in population and resources, better knowledge of Indian warfare and improved means of defence against them, the gradual outpushing energy of the new generations advancing the frontiers, the vanishing of the Indians farther into the forests; all these matters are kept along through the six Indian wars recurring at intervals from 1675 to 1763. Many valuable lists of names, both of settlers and soldiers, are given, sources of authority carefully quoted, explanations briefly but clearly put. The zeal of the historian, the good judgment and pure style of the editor, the art of the printers, have combined to make this one of the most valuable, and at the same time most readable, of works on this subject of our Indian wars. A full index of names and subjects makes the volume easily available and helpful to students of history, and it becomes at once an important addition to the working library, a pleasing and instructive volume in any library.

By the Rev. G. M. Bodge, Dorchester, Mass.

Recollections of a Naval Officer, 1841—1865. By Capt. WILLIAM HARWAR PARKER, Author of "Elements of Seamanship," "Harbor Routine and Evolutions," "Naval Tactics," "Naval Light Artillery—Afloat and Ashore," "Remarks on the Navigation of the Coasts between San Francisco and Panama," "The Greatest Friend of Truth is Time: her Greatest Enemy is Prejudice." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons: 1883. pp. 372. Price \$1.50.

The story of the seaman has a peculiar narrative. It is different from those in other walks of life. Their duties and dangers are such as others know not of. The title of this book tells its character. It is one of interest, and once begun is hard to lay down. We may not coincide with certain opinions dropped here and there, but the story of the navy in the war with Mexico, and as it was before the civil strife, is well told; and the service of the author in the navy of the Confederacy, and his writing out of personal knowledge, throws light upon places of history, and

will aid doubtless to clarify our judgment of events wrought in the heat of civil war. Capt. Porter saw much of naval service between 1841 and 1865, and being one having authority upon naval subjects, this book, as have his others, will attract attention from students of military and naval science.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Weymouth, Mass.

Instruction Primaire en Languedoc, avant 1789. Toulouse: 1883. 12mo. pp. 27.

Collège de Maguelonne. Par M. SAINT-CHARLES. Toulouse: 1883. 8vo. pp. 19.

These two brochures are from the pen of M. Léon St. Charles, of Toulouse, France.

The first is an interesting collection of facts upon the education of children in "la lecture, l'écriture, le calcul et la grammaire," in the south of France during the middle ages. It is of especial value to the student of pedagogy.

The second is a brief history of a college which existed as a subordinate of the great University of Toulouse for five centuries, or from A.D. 1277 to 1767. It is a valuable paper on the history of such semi-monastic educational institutions.

M. Léon St. Charles, the author of these pamphlets, is a native of Toulouse, and a member, in the department of letters, of the Academy of Science, Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, of that city; a society established in 1620, erected into a Royal Academy under Louis XIV. in 1746, suppressed by the events of 1793, and resuscitated in 1807. It has a resident membership of forty, and a considerable number of correspondents in France and abroad. It publishes "Memoires."

M. St. Charles has distinguished himself by his researches in the Archives of the Civil Hospitals of Toulouse, the manuscripts of which, running back to the thirteenth century, and written in Latin, Provencal and French, he has classified and inventoried with great pains and diligence. Besides this great labor, M. St. Charles has compiled much relating to the history of the streets of his native city, its public institutions, and, above all, its University and School of Medicine, which at one time had high celebrity. ***

Index to American Poetry and Plays in the Collection of C. Fiske Harris. Providence: Printed for Private Distribution. 1874. 18mo. pp. 171.

Catalogue of American Poetry, comprising Duplicates from the Collection of the late C. Fiske Harris, of Providence, R. I. For sale by William T. Tibbitts, No. 64 Westminster Street, Providence. 1883. Sq. 16mo. pp. 83.

The late Caleb Fiske Harris, A.M., of Providence, of whom a sketch is printed in the REGISTER, xxxvi. 336, collected a rare and valuable library, described in Rogers's Private Libraries of Providence," pp. 179-202. At his death it is said to have numbered nearly ten thousand volumes. One of his specialties, and probably the principal one, was American Poetry, of which he had the largest collection ever made. In 1874 he had 4129 titles, which appear in the "Index" compiled and printed by him in that year. He continued collecting seven years longer, till Oct. 2, 1881, when he and his wife met with a sad death by drowning on Moosehead Lake.

We are glad to learn that, though other portions of his library have been scattered by auction, his library of American Poetry remains intact, having been purchased by the Hon. Henry B. Anthony, United States Senator from Rhode Island, who we think had previously a fine collection. The duplicates are offered for sale by Mr. Tibbitts. We hope that Senator Anthony will take precautions to ensure that at his death the library will be kept together.

A Brief Sketch of the Life of William Green, LL D., Jurist and Scholar, with some Personal Reminiscences of him. By PHILIP SLAUGHTER, D.D., Historiographer of the P. E. Church, Diocese of Virginia. Also a Historical Tract by Judge Green, and some Curious Letters upon the Origin of the Proverb "Vox Populi, Vox Dei." Richmond: 1883. 8vo. Cloth, price, \$1.25. Address Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., Mitchell's Station, Va.

The learned author of this graceful and touching tribute enjoys a wide popularity through his numerous graphic and delightful contributions to local, church and family history, as well as by his glowing eloquence as a pulpit orator.

A relative and early associate, and through life an intimate friend of the distinguished subject of the memorial, he has, as might have been justly expected, felicitously acquitted himself of his loving office. Disclaiming "ambitious preten-

sions" as a biographer, he yet presents a comprehensive and well rounded view of the usefully occupied life of a remarkable man, who was one of the most learned jurists of this age certainly, and it has been asserted, of any "time or clime."

Not only is the descent of William Green carefully traced from eminent English ancestors, and his mental traits and personal characteristics faithfully portrayed, but through the "confidence of private friendship" enjoyed by Dr. Slaughter with the deceased, "glimpses into the inner life of this many-sided, complex and incongruous being" are given.

Dr. Green was not only profound in the classics, and indeed "at home" in the wide realm of literature, but was intimately and curiously erudite in history, and singularly so in that of his native state. His memory was quite as prodigious as that of Magliabecchi the famous Florentine, and his conversation was a quaint out-pouring and marvellously curious mosaic of the whole arena of learning and thought.

A valuable example of his research and mode of expression is afforded in the "Historical Tract" by him on "The Genesis of Certain Counties in Virginia from Cities or Towns of the same name."

It will be found importantly suggestive. Notwithstanding the limited pages of Dr. Slaughter's "sketch," it yet contains attractive pabulum for the student, the moral philosopher and for the public.

By R. A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

Ancient Egypt in the Light of Modern Discoveries. By Prof. H. S. OSBORN, LL.D. Cincinnati, Ohio: Robert Clarke & Co., Publishers. 1883. 12mo. pp. 232. Price \$1.25.

The author says in his preface, "Our main object is to present the whole subject in its general historical unity, and in so popular and comprehensive a manner, that any reader may find an interest in the discoveries and the records of that wonderful Nation and Empire of Ancient Egypt," and he has carried out his plan in a most admirable manner, for every page is replete with valuable information. The third and fourth chapters treat of Egyptian chronology, and of the various theories and speculations employed in the hope of establishing a definite measurement of time from the first dynasty to the christian era. One scientist believes it to be 5004 years, another only 2700 years, and there is much doubt as to the duration of dynasties, and whether they were all consecutive or some of them contemporaneous. The fifth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth chapters are exceedingly interesting, the two former treating of events contemporaneous with Moses and the Exodus.

The ancient Egyptians were, according to Prof. Osborn, a distinct race from the other Africans, and were the first of all nations "to cut history into stone or write it upon papyrus."

A valuable map of Egypt is contained in the book, and gives a clear idea of the location of the ancient monuments, and of ancient places bearing old or new names, these being distinguished by different type. It will be noticed that Egypt is practically limited to the Valley of the Nile, a strip of territory 550 miles north and south, and only about 12 miles in width.

In this small volume the hieroglyphics, religions, arts, monuments, history, and to some extent the habits and customs of that land, so prominent in the world's history from the dawn of civilization to the declining period of the Roman Empire, is portrayed in a pleasing style.

By George K. Clarke, Esq., of Needham.

The Genealogist. Edited by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Vol. VII. London: George Bell and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. 1883. 8vo. pp. vii.+312. Price. bound, 12s.; in numbers, 10s.

The *Genealogist*, published quarterly in London, closed its seventh volume with the October number, and the editorship of George W. Marshall, LL.D., its founder, then ceased.

Dr. Marshall's principal wish has been to furnish reproductions of hitherto unpublished material, and these he gives with a simplicity and accuracy equalling an original document; he has no weakness for overloading with notes, and has always spoken freely against the style of those editors whose main ideas have been a second-hand compilation of already printed material, or who debased the profession of genealogist by catering to family vanity in publishing pedigrees of fabulous ancestry. The false pride of some New England families in attaching to fabulous ancestry has been exposed, and we already see a rising generation of genealogists here

who have been guided by Dr. Marshall to seek the *truth* in preference to the *pleasing*.

We regret that Dr. Marshall can no longer spare time for its editorial care. It is, however, well established, and will continue to obtain from its contributors most valuable material, as in the past. In the last volume we noticed the names of ancestors of American families in the Marriage Licenses at Worcester, and the reproduction of Parish Registers, Visitations and Family Sketches, are constantly bringing in material of use in this country, the search for which is thus obviated.

The annual subscription price is only 10s. for 384 pages, of which 32 pages in each future number will be devoted to "A NEW PEERAGE," embracing the whole British Isles, and will be separately paged from the body of the magazine. It will contain also the *extinct* and *dormant* peerages. Such a work is much needed, as Burke's new edition (so called) has been revised to a most trifling extent, the very type of the old edition, errors included, having been left unmolested. (See p. 285, vol. vii. *Genealogist*.)

By John Coffin Jones Brown, Esq., of Boston.

Magazine of American History. Illustrated. Edited by Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMB. New York: 30 Lafayette Place, January, 1884. Sm. 4to. Published monthly in numbers of 88 pages each. Price \$5 a year, or 50 cts. a number.

The Magazine of American History has just closed its tenth volume and fifth year, and the initial number of the sixth volume is before us. It has ceased to be an experiment and become a necessity among the students of the history of early American days. The magazine, since its commencement, has been ably edited, and each of its volumes bears testimony to care, research and painstaking. During the last year there has been a change in the editorship. The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, for the past year or two and until the May number of 1883, was its chief editor, and since then the present editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, has had charge of it. Each of the numbers has been full of papers upon subjects of national and local interest, and not these alone, but papers of import to historical students in other countries. None of the monthly parts are to be despised in Americana lore; but we venture a mention of articles of large worth printed in it in 1883. "Where are the Remains of Christopher Columbus?" "The Founding of Georgia;" "The Scotch-Irish in America;" "The Baron de Castine" (though on page 371 Fort Royal is mentioned as being in the present Portland, Maine. It should be Fort Loyal; Fort Royal was in Acadia); "Clayborne the Rebel," by J. Esten Cooke, the well known Virginia author; "The Centennial of the Cincinnati;" "The Last Cantonment of the Main Army of the Revolution." The editor, Mrs. Lamb, also contributes articles of high value—upon the "Wall Street in History," in which is much data concerning those times of great financial movements, and of the prominent actors in them. Attention during the year has been specially drawn to Washington, Columbus, the early voyages to the American waters, and the Franklin Papers.

The leading article in the number for January, 1884, is on "The Van Rensselaer Mansion," by the editor, illustrated with a portrait of Gen. Stephen Rensselaer. There are other articles on "The Beginning of the New England Society of New York;" "The Poll Tax in Maryland;" "History of the Location of the National Capital;" also a number of original documents, and a variety of Notes and Queries, reports of the proceedings of historical societies, and book notices.

The magazine is well and finely illustrated, and with deserved maintenance will be a repository which no student can afford to overlook.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Weymouth.

The Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley in the West Riding of the County of York, with a Description of the Church and a Sketch of its History. By SAMUEL MARGERISON. Vol. II. Bradford: G. F. Sewell, Printer, Dailey Street. 1883. 12mo. pp. viii.+254. Price 4s., including postage 4s. 4d.

The first volume of this work containing the entries in the Registers of the Calverley church from 1574 to 1650, was published in 1880. It contained entries interesting to the Wales (Reg. xxxv. 72) and other New England families.

The second volume, whose title we give above, continues the entries from 1650 to 1680. It contains a description of the church and a sketch of its history, an appendix of 37 pages of interesting matter and a full index of surnames. The readers of the REGISTER will feel most interest in the "Notes on the Ancestry of Longfellow," which fill 14 pages of the Appendix. We knew from the letter of Judge Samuel

Sewall, December 24, 1680, printed in the REGISTER, xxiv. 123, that the father of William Longfellow, the emigrant ancestor of the poet Longfellow, was named William, and that in 1680 he resided at Horsforth, Yorkshire, England. Mr. Margerison's researches make it probable that the emigrant was William, son of William Longfellow, baptized at Guiseley, Oct. 20, 1650, and that he was the fifth in descent from Percival¹ Longfellow, of Bagley, Parish of Calverley, through Thomas,² Edward³ and William.⁴ A tabular pedigree in the book gives the details of this descent, which though it is not pretended that it is proved, is extremely probable from the evidence in the case. Mr. Margerison gives extracts from registers of parishes in the vicinity of Calverley, abstracts of wills and other genealogical matter, relating to the name of Longfellow under its various spellings. Other entries of interest to American families will be found in this volume.

The two volumes now published can be had of Mr. Margerison, the editor, Calverley, near Leeds, England, price 4 shillings a volume, to which 4 pence for postage should be added. A third volume is in press which will contain the Registers of Calverley from 1681 to 1720. Price to subscribers, 3s.; to non-subscribers, 4s.

A Book of New England Legends and Folk Lore, in Prose and Poetry. By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE, author of "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast," "Old Landmarks of Boston," etc. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1884. Sm. 4to. pp. xviii.+461. Price, Cloth, \$3.50; Cloth gilt, \$4.

Mr. Drake has done a good service in gathering up the legends, romantic incidents and folk lore current among a people who have the reputation of being very matter of fact and prosaic, with little romance in their composition. Many of his readers will be surprised that he has been able to fill so large a book. It was no easy task that he undertook and has accomplished, to gather the legends among us, and to separate the false from the true.

"The recovery," he tells us in his preface, "of many legendary waifs that not only have a really important bearing upon the early history of our country, but that also shed much light upon the spirit of its ancient laws and upon the domestic lives of its people, has seemed to me a laudable undertaking. This purpose has now taken form in this collection of New England legends.

"As in a majority of instances these tales go far beyond the time when the interior was settled, they naturally cluster about the seaboard; and it would scarcely be overstepping the limit separating exaggeration from truth to say that every league of the New England coast has its story or its legend."

The incidents in this book extend from the settlement of the country to the present century, from William Blackstone and Anne Hutchinson to Moll Pitcher and Flood Ireson, and they are presented in the author's usual attractive style.

The book is profusely illustrated by F. T. Merrill, the engravings being of a high order of merit. It is handsomely printed and bound.

Outing and the Wheelman. Illustrated. Vol. III. No. 4. January, 1884. Boston, Mass.: The Wheelman Co., 175 Tremont Street. Royal 8vo. Published monthly, 72 pages to a number. Price \$3 a year, or 20 cts. a number.

The *Wheelman* has before been noticed in these pages. It was commenced in this city, Oct. 1882, as "an illustrated magazine of Cycling Literature and News." Five months previous, in May, 1882, *Outing* was begun at Albany, N. Y., as "a magazine devoted to the literature of pleasure travel, outdoor sports and the general field of recreation." Both magazines were ably edited and obtained the approval of the public. The proprietors of the *Wheelman* having determined "to broaden its scope and cover the general field of recreation in its literary and art contribution," purchased the subscription list of *Outing*, and now issue a consolidated magazine, the first number of which is before us. It contains accounts of travels, tales, poetry and other articles of particular interest to the class of readers for which it is intended. Its platform embraces "all recreations that tend to develop manliness and womanliness, and make people stronger, brighter, more vigorous, better and happier." Its literary character and its illustrations are deserving of praise.

Vick's Floral Guide. Rochester, N. Y., 1884. 8vo. pp. 134. Price 10 cents.

The Floral Guide for this year is fully equal in every respect to its predecessors. There are three elegant colored plates of flowers and vegetables, and more than one thousand other illustrations. "It is handsome enough for the centre table or for a holiday present."

The Papers and Biography of Lion Gardiner, 1599-1663. With an Appendix. Edited by CURTISS C. GARDINER. St. Louis: Printed for the Editor. 1883. 4to. pp. 106. Price \$3.

The name of Lion Gardiner is familiar to most historical students as that of one of the pioneers of New England and first proprietor of Gardiner's Island in Long Island Sound, which island is chiefly noted for its having continued in one family since 1639, passing from father to son by entail male. The work of Capt. Gardiner is a valuable contribution to the general history of New England, as well as an interesting sketch of his worthy ancestor, containing in the second and third chapters reprints from the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections of a "Relation" by Gardiner himself of his experiences in the Pequot wars, of his letters to John Winthrop, Jr., governor of Connecticut, during the same period, and in the biographical chapter, and the Appendix, much additional matter relating to the same wars and to Gardiner's Island.

Nothing is known of the ancestry of Lion Gardiner, although a record copied from an ancient Genevan bible gives quite a full account of his emigration from Holland, and of his wife's kindred there.

He was a native of England and went to Holland as a lieutenant in an English regiment, England then being an ally of Holland, during the reign of Charles First.

In 1635 Gardiner states that he was "an engineer and master of works of fortification in the legers of the Prince of Orange in the Low Countries," and was induced by some eminent Puritans to go to New England, setting sail July 10, 1635. He went first to Boston to complete the fortifications on Fort Hill, and about the same time was sent to Salem to ascertain if it was an object to fortify that settlement, but reported that the people were in more danger of starvation than of any "foreign potent enemy." He is spoken of by Winthrop as "an expert engineer."

In March, 1636, he was sent to Connecticut to fortify certain places there, and was commander of the fort at Saybrooke, taking an active part in the struggles with the Indians.

May 3, 1639, he purchased Gardiner's Island of the Indians, then called the Isle of Wight, and the next May he obtained a grant of the same from the Earl of Sterling, grantee of the King of England.

The book contains a map showing the location of the island, a list of the proprietors, a brief genealogy of the author, and a chapter on the Gardiner Arms.

Capt. Gardiner the editor has presented his subject in an attractive form, and the work is printed and bound in the best manner.

By George K. Clarke, Esq., Needham, Mass.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A. New Series. Vol. IV. No. 72. December, 1883. Hamilton, Adams & Co., Paternoster Row, London. 8vo. Published monthly, each number containing 16 pages. Price 6d. a number.

The December number of this valuable periodical completes the Second or New Series. The work was commenced in July, 1866, as a quarterly magazine, and two volumes were issued in that form. In April, 1870, the New or Monthly Series was begun. Four volumes of this series have been published. They are filled with matter interesting to the genealogist and antiquary.

With the January number a third series will be commenced. The number of pages will be increased, with an advertising sheet and a colored wrapper; and the price will be raised to 10s. 6d. per annum, 1s. a number, post free. "It has been arranged that a collection of Notes by the editor and the late Col. Chester, including an important series of Will Abstracts by Mr. Eedes, illustrating the Heraldic Visitation of London, 1633, will be printed in the *Miscellanea*. These Notes will be enriched with fac-simile wood-cuts of Arms, Seals and Autographs."

The first series of this work is out of print; but the second series of four volumes can still be furnished by Mitchell & Hughes, 140 Wardour Street, London, W. England. Price for the set £4 14s. 6d., and for a single volume £1 5s.

A Copy of the Old Epitaphs in the Burying Ground of Block Island, R. I. By EDW. DOUBLEDAY HARRIS. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson and Son. 1883. 12mo. pp. 66. Edition of 100 copies.

This elegant book shows that Mr. Harris knows how to prepare and bring out a work of this kind. His taste and judgment are conspicuous in every part of the

volume. Not only do the inscriptions represent those on the stone, even to the connected letters, but the kind of stone used is given. There are brief genealogical notes which add to its value. The index is a good one.

Genealogists have before been indebted to Mr. Harris and his lamented brother, the late William Thaddeus Harris, LL.B., for their care in preserving the inscriptions on the gravestones in the graveyards of Cambridge and Watertown, and we trust this is not the last contribution of the kind from him that we are to receive.

The Musical Record. A Journal of Music, Art, Literature. Edited by DEXTER SMITH. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co. November and December, 1883, and January, 1884. Published monthly, 32 pages royal 4to. each number. Price \$1 a year or 10 cts. a number.

The reputation which this periodical has attained as a musical and literary magazine is well maintained. Mr. Smith shows his ability to make an interesting and valuable miscellany for the musical world. The *Record* contains essays on musical subjects, the experience of music teachers, discussion of musical topics, notes and queries on music, choice poetry, criticism, reviews and items of musical news, movements of artists, and other matters. We commend the work to our readers.

Samuel Davis, of Oxford, Mass., and Joseph Davis, of Dudley, Mass., and their Descendants. North Andover, Mass.: George L. Davis, Compiler and Publisher. 1884. Cloth. 8vo. pp. 610.

The Descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, who came from Old to New England in 1635, and settled in New Haven in 1639, with numerous Biographical Notes and Sketches. By GEORGE FREDERICK TUTTLE. Printed and Published by Tuttle & Company, Official State Printers, Rutland, Vt. 1883. Cloth. 8vo. pp. lx.+754.

The Halls of New England, Genealogical and Biographical. By Rev. DAVID B. HALL, of Duaneburgh, N. Y. Albany: Printed for the Author by Joel Munsell's Sons, 82 State Street. 1883. Cloth. 8vo. pp. x.+735+55. Price \$5.

Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia; also a Condensed Account of the Nelson, Walker, Pendleton and Randolph Families. With References to other Distinguished Families in Virginia. By ONE OF THE FAMILY. New York: Jenkins & Thomas, Printers, 8 Spruce Street. 1883. Cloth. Royal 8vo. pp. 250.

The History and Genealogy of the Prentice or Prentiss Family of New England, etc., from 1631 to 1883. By C. J. F. BINNEY. Second Edition. Boston: Published by the Editor. 1883. Cloth. 8vo. pp. iv.+446.

Records of William Spooner of Plymouth, Mass., and his Descendants. Vol. I. By THOMAS SPOONER. Cincinnati. 1883. 8vo. pp. 694. Price \$5.

Thwing: a Genealogical, Biographical and Historical Account of the Family. By WALTER ELIOT THWING. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1883. Cloth. 8vo. pp. 214.

The Genealogy and Biography of the Waldos of America from 1650 to 1883. Compiled by JOSEPH D. HALL, Jr. Danielsonville, Conn.: Press of Scofield & Hamilton. 1883. Cloth. Large 12mo. pp. 127+xviii.

The Harris Family. Thomas Harris, of Ipswich, Mass., in 1636; and Some of his Descendants through Seven Generations to 1883. By WILLIAM SAMUEL HARRIS. Printed for the Author by Barker & Bean, Nashua, N. H. 1883. Cloth. 8vo. pp. vi.+135. Sent post-paid for \$2 a copy by the author, W. S. Harris, Windham, N. H.

The Humphreys Family in America. By FREDERICK HUMPHREYS, M.D., assisted by OTIS M. HUMPHREYS, M.D., HENRY R. STILES, M.D., and Mrs. SARAH M. CHURCHILL. New York: Humphreys Print. 1883. Paper. Royal 4to. pp. 114 (from p. 91 to 204). Price \$2 for a single number, or \$10 for the complete work.

Josiah Hornblower and the First Steam Engine in America, with Some Notices of the Schuyler Copper Mines at Second River, N. J., and a Genealogy of the Hornblower Family. By WILLIAM NELSON, Recording Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. Newark, N. J.: Daily Advertiser Printing House. 1883. Paper. 8vo. pp. 80. Sold by E. W. Nash, 80 Nassau Street, New York.

Pollock Genealogy. A Biographical Sketch of Oliver Pollock, Esq., of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, United States Commercial Agent at New Orleans and Havana, 1776-

1784. *With Genealogical Notes of his Descendants, And Genealogical Sketches of other Pollock Families settled in Pennsylvania.* By the REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN. Harrisburg, Pa.: Lane S. Hart, Printer and Binder. 1883. Paper. 8vo. pp. 59. Price \$1 50.

Genealogical and Historical Record of the Carpenter Family, with a Brief Genealogy of Some of the Descendants of William Carpenter of Weymouth and Rehoboth, Mass., William Carpenter of Providence, R. I., Samuel Carpenter of Penn., and Ephraim, Timothy and Josias Carpenter of Long Island, including a Full, Complete and Reliable History of the Carpenter Estate of England. By JAMES USHER, 9 Murray Street, New York City. 1883. Paper. 8vo. pp. 70.

Descendants of Thomas Deane of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. By JOHN WARD DEAN. Boston, Mass.: Privately Printed. 1883. Paper. pp. 12.

Specimen of the Register Plan for Arranging Genealogies. 8vo. pp. 4.

We continue our quarterly notices of genealogical works which have recently appeared.

The Davis genealogy, whose title heads the list this quarter, is a work that we can confidently refer to as a model for such works. The Hon. George L. Davis, to whom we owe the work, has been several years in collecting the materials which he now presents to the public. In preparing his book for the press he has had the assistance of George P. Daniels, of Oxford, author of the valuable historical work, *The Huguenots of the Nipmuck Country*, who has much taste and skill in these matters. The book is very full and precise, not only as to the genealogy but the biography of the family. It is arranged on the REGISTER PLAN, with a few new features that adapt it better for a book. It is handsomely printed, with clear and distinct type, and has a very good index.

The Tuttle book seems to be a very full account of the various families of the name, and must have cost much labor. Besides the descendants of William Tuttle of New Haven, it has genealogical accounts, more or less full, of John Tuttle of Dover, N. H.; Richard Tuttle of Boston; John Tuttle of Ipswich, and Henry Tuttle of Hingham, Mass., with genealogical notices of several allied families. It is illustrated with portraits and has two indexes.

The Halls, to which the next book is devoted, are a numerous race. The author gives a list of eighty-three early emigrants of the name, between few of whom, we think, has any connection been traced. The author has shown commendable perseverance in collecting the memorials of these scattered families. The volume is well printed and well indexed. Numerous portraits, many of them on steel, illustrate the work.

The Page Family of Virginia gives the genealogy of that ancient family, which is traced to Col. John Page, of Williamsburg, Va., of whom an original portrait by Sir Peter Lily is preserved and has been engraved for this volume. Other portraits and views also illustrate the work. Great research is shown in these pages, and much historical and biographical matter is preserved here. Besides the families whose names we have copied in the above title, there are references to those of Byrd, Carter, Cary, Duke, Gilman, Harrison, Rives, Thornton, Wellford and Washington.

Mr. Binney, the author of the next volume, published his first edition of the *Prentice Family* in 1852. Since then he has collected much material for a new edition, and the late Mr. E. C. Prentice devoted his leisure for several years to the same work. His collections have been added to those of Mr. Binney, who has compiled from the united collection a very valuable and interesting work. It is well arranged and well printed, and has good indexes. Numerous portraits and other illustrations embellish the book.

The first volume of the Spooner genealogy has been printed, and the advance sheets are before us. We notice it briefly in this number, but shall do so more fully in the next. The Hon. Mr. Spooner, of Glendale, Ohio, has spent many years and much money in gathering material for the genealogy of the Spooner family. In 1871 he published a preliminary outline volume. He now issues the first volume of the completed work, the result of nearly a quarter of a century of labor. The details are full and precise, as might be expected, and there is a full index in one alphabet. The book is handsomely printed.

The Thwing Family, the subject of the next book, is not a very numerous one; but the author has succeeded in filling more than two hundred pages with interest-

ing matter about it. An account of the Twenge family of England, of which this is supposed to be an offshoot, is prefixed. The immigrant ancestor of the Thwing family in this country was Benjamin Thwing, who came to New England in the Susan and Ellen in 1635, and settled in Boston. His descendants are fully carried out. A number of heliotype portraits, mostly portraits, illustrate the work.

Mr. Hall, the author of the book about the Waldos, has had the use, in preparing this volume, of the papers of the late Hon. Loren P. Waldo of Hartford, Conn., Charles E. Waldo of Canon City, Colorado, and Mrs. S. G. Waters of East Randolph, Vt., who have devoted more or less time to collecting facts about the family. Judge Waldo, of Hartford, had intended to prepare a work similar to this. Mr. Hall has preserved much valuable information concerning a distinguished family. The book has a good index, and is illustrated with portraits and other engravings.

The Harris Family of Ipswich seems to be very fully traced in the next volume. Thomas Harris was one of the early settlers of that town. He afterwards removed to Rowley, but returned to Ipswich and died there in 1687. Over six hundred families of his descendants are given in this volume. It is indexed and illustrated by heliotype portraits.

The first part of the Humphreys genealogy was noticed in our number for July last. The part before us is devoted to the descendants of Michael Humphreys, who settled in Windsor, Conn., as early as 1643. One of the most distinguished of these descendants was Gen. David Humphreys of revolutionary fame, of whom a portrait and good biography are given, illustrated by facsimiles of letters by Washington and himself. The work is very thoroughly compiled and handsomely printed. Facsimiles of several ancient documents are given.

Mr. Nelson's memoir of Josiah Hornblower preserves some interesting facts in the history of our country. Mr. Hornblower came from England to America in 1753, bringing with him the first steam-engine which was used in this country. The memoir details the incidents of his life, particularly in relation to this engine and the Schuyler Copper Mines at Second River, N. J., where it was used. The name of Hornblower is intimately associated with the steam-engine in England, and Jonathan Hornblower, Jr., a nephew of Josiah, invented in 1776 a double-cylinder engine. Mr. Nelson calls him "one of the rarest inventors of England." In the appendix is an account of this engine and Mr. Hornblower's controversy with Messrs. Boulton and Watt. The genealogy appended seems to be fully traced. There is an index to the whole pamphlet.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., is a careful historical and biographical writer, and in the present work has given a very interesting account of Oliver Pollock, particularly of his services to his country at the time of the revolution. He has appended a genealogy of the Pollock family of Pennsylvania and notices of others of the name.

The brief genealogies of the several American families of the name of Carpenter given on the title-page, are additions to our genealogical information. Appended is a report "To the Members of the Carpenter Fund Association," as whose agent Mr. Usher visited England. He gives the result of his investigations there. After stating the facts to the members, he adds: "It may now be definitely taken as a fixed fact that the so-called 'Carpenter Estate' does not exist, except in the fiction of tradition and the hopes of the expectant recipients."

The Deane genealogy is a reprint, from the REGISTER for July, 1883, of the article on that family, with an appendix of two pages, giving the ancestry of several of the individuals named in the genealogy. This carries back the ancestry of persons now living, in various lines.

The Specimen of the Register Plan is a reprint from the July REGISTER of a portion of the last article, and with it the short article on that Plan, giving an explanation of it. It will be furnished gratis.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO DEC. 1, 1883.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Mary, Queen of Scots. A Study. By "Anchor." New York: Charles H. Ludwig, Printer, 10 & 12 Beade Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 144.

An Inquiry into the Career and Character of Mary Stuart, and a justification of Bothwell. By J. Watts De Peyster, "Anchor." New York: Charles H. Ludwig, Printer, 10 & 12 Reade Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 260.

The Life and Misfortunes and the Military Career of Brig. Gen. Sir John Johnson, Bart. By J. Watts de Peyster, "Anchor," Major General S. N. Y. New York: Charles H. Ludwig, Printer, 10 & 12 Reade Street. 1882. 8vo. pp. 168.

Brinton's Library of Aboriginal American Literature. Number II. **The Iroquois Book of Rites**, edited by Horatio Hale, M.A., author of the *Ethnography and Philology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition*, etc. D. G. Brinton: Philadelphia. 1883. 8vo. pp. 222.

Truro—Cape Cod, or Land Marks and Sea Marks. By Shebnah Rich. Boston: D. Lothrop and Company, 32 Franklin Street. 8vo. pp. 580.

Public Document, 1881, No. 15, Supplement. **The Census of Massachusetts, 1880.** By Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Mass. Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Supervisor of U. S. Census, etc. etc. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 18 Post-Office Square. 1883. 8vo. pp. 698.

History of Steam Navigation. By Rear Admiral G. H. Preble, U.S.N. Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersley & Co. 1882. 8vo. pp. 271.

Metrical Effusions pertaining to College Scenes and Associations. By George Kent, a Dartmouth graduate of 1814. Washington, D. C.: "School of Music" Print. 1883. 8vo. pp. 40.

A copy of the Old Epitaphs in the burying ground of Block Island, R. I. By Edward Doubleday Harris. Cambridge: 1883. Press of John Wilson and Son. 8vo. pp. 66.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Herbert B. Adams, Editor. IX.—X. **Village Communities of Cape Anne and Salem.** From the Historical Collections of Essex Institute. By Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D. Baltimore: Published by the Johns Hopkins University. July and August, 1883. 8vo. pp. 81.

XI. **The Genesis of a New England State (Connecticut).** Read before the Historical and Political Science Association, April 13, 1883, by Alexander Johnson, A.M. Baltimore: Published by the Johns Hopkins University. September, 1883. 8vo. pp. 29.

British Views on American Trade and Manufactures during the Revolution. By William John Potts. Extracted from the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. VII. No. 2. 1883. Collins Printing House, 705 Jane Street.

In Memoriam. Mary C. Bispham; Francis J. Humphrey. **The night of Faith.** A Sermon preached in the Church at Harrison Square, Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1883, the first Sunday of worship after the funerals of Mrs. Mary C. Bispham and Francis J. Humphrey. By the Pastor, C. D. Bradlee. Boston: Press of George E. Todd & Co. Harrison Square: 1883. 8vo. pp. 16.

An Account of the White Kennett Library of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by Charles Deane. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 8.

Address at the nineteenth session of the American Pomological Society, held in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 13, 14, 1883 By Marshall P. Wilder, president of the Society. Published by the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 25.

The Classification, Training and Education of the Feeble-Minded, Imbecile and Idiotic, by Charles H. Stanley Davis, M.D. New York: E. Steiger & Co., 25 Park Place. 1883. 8vo. pp. 46.

The Trial and Execution for petit treason of Mark and Phillis, slaves of Capt. John Codman, who murdered their master at Charlestown, Mass., in 1755, for which the man was hanged and gibbeted, and the woman was burned to death, including also some account of other punishments by burning in Massachusetts. By Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 39.

Elementary German. An outline of the Grammar, with exercises, conversations and readings. By Charles P. Otis, Ph.D. Second edition. With revisions and appendix. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1883. 8vo. pp. 332.

1783—1883. **The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.** An Historical Address delivered on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration at Boston, Massachusetts, July 4, 1883, by Samuel C. Cobb, president. [Seal.] Boston: Printed by order of the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 50.

An account of the Seals of the Judicial Courts of the Colony and Province of the Massachusetts Bay, 1690—1780. By Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr. A paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, March 8, 1883. Boston: 1883. 8vo. pp. 14.

Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, edited by William A. Whitehead. Vol. VII. Part of administration of Gov. Jonathan Belcher, 1746—1751. Newark, N. J.: Daily Advertiser Printing Office. 1883. 8vo.

Four drawings of the engagements at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, reproduced from Doolittle's original copperplate engravings, with an explanatory text by Rev. Edward G. Porter. Boston: 1883. Quarto.

Catalogue of ancient and modern editions of the Scriptures, with other sacred books and manuscripts from the Library of S. Brainard Pratt, Boston.

Notes on the Rubrics of the Communion Office; illustrating the history of the rubrics of the various prayer books, &c. &c., together with a review of the decisions of the Privy Council, and observations on Modern Ritualism. By John Harvey Treat. With an introductory letter by the Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D. With many illustrations. . . . New York: James Pott, publisher, 12 Astor Place. 1882. 8vo. pp. 278.

In Memoriam. Lucinda Freeman Hoyt. 8vo. pp. 6.

Notes on the History of Witchcraft in Massachusetts, with Illustrative Documents. From the Proceedings at the annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, Oct. 21, 1882. Worcester, Mass.: Printed by Charles Hamilton. 1883. 8vo. pp. 32.

History of the Counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Biographical and Genealogical. By William Henry Egle, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: Everts and Peck. 1883. Large 4to. pp. 360.

II. Other Publications.

Biennial Report of the Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, to the Legislature of Minnesota, session of 1883. Minneapolis: Johnson, Smith & Harrison. 1883. 8vo. pp. 42.

Records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1731 to 1737. Edited by Franklin P. Rice. Worcester, Mass.: The Worcester Society of Antiquity. 1882. U. S. A. CVI. 8vo. pp. 197.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Provost to the Trustees of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, June 1, 1883. Baltimore: Steam Press of Wm. K. Boyle & Son. 1883. 8vo. pp. 35.

List of Palaeozoic Fossil Insects in the United States and Canada. A paper read before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, April 6, 1883. By R. D. Lacoe. Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1883. Publication No. 6. Wilkes Barre, Pa.: Printed for the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 21.

Fund Publication, No. 18. The Foundation of Maryland and the origin of the Act concerning Religion of April 21, 1649. Prepared for and partly read before the Maryland Historical Society. By Bradley T. Johnson, a member of the Society. Baltimore. 1883. 8vo. pp. 211.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vols. XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV., XXVI. and XXVII. Washington: Published by the Smithsonian Institution. 1892, 1883. 8vo.

What Science is saying about Ireland. By the author of "The Irish Land Bill." Second edition, with considerable additions. Leug and Co., Kingston-upon-Hull. Sold in London by Hamilton, Adams & Co. 8vo. pp. 87.

Yale College in 1883. Some statements respecting the late progress and present condition of the various departments of the University, for the information of its graduates, friends and benefactors. By the executive committee of the Society of the Alumni, June, 1883. 8vo. pp. 159.

Twentieth Annual and Second Decennial Catalogue of the English and Classical School, Providence, R. I. 1883. 1864. Providence, Rhode Island Printing Co., 62 Weybosset St. 1883. 8vo. pp. 71.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Phillips Exeter Academy, 1783—1833. Boston: J. S. Cushing & Company. 1883. 8vo. pp. 199.

Did General Meade desire to retreat at the Battle of Gettysburg? By George Meade. Philadelphia: Porter and Coates. 1883. 8vo. pp. 29.

Les Canadiens Français de Fall River, Mass. Notes Historiques, par H. A. Dubuque. Fall River: Imprimerie du Journal, Le Castor, H. Boisseau, Editeur. 1883. 8vo. pp. 22.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Library. Presented March 29, 1883. Brooklyn, N. Y. Printed for the Library. 1883. 8vo. pp. 29.

Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. Vol. IX. Madison, Wis.: David Atwood, State Printer. 1882. 8vo. pp. 498.

Manual for the use of the General Court, containing the rules of the two branches. By S. N. Gifford, Clerk of the Senate, and Edward A. McClaughlin, Clerk of the House. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company, State Printers, 18 Post-Office Square. 1883. 12mo. pp. 445.

James Osborne Safford, member of the Finance Committee of the Essex Institute from 1874 to 1883. A sketch read at the annual meeting, May, 1883. By Robert S. Rantoul. From Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, vol. 20. 8vo. pp. 12.

An Alphabetical List of the Names of all persons residing in Washington City and the District of Columbia, June 1, 1880, aged 75 years or more. Copied from the U. S. Census Reports of 1880, compiled by J. M. Toner, M.D. Containing also a list of all the decedents in the District of 75 years and upward between June 1st, 1880, and June 1st, 1882. Reported through the Health Office of the District of Columbia. 8vo. pp. 20.

Manual of the First Orthodox Congregational Church, Franklin Street, Somerville, Mass., May, 1883. Boston: Frank Wood, Printer, 352 Washington Street. 1883. 8vo: pp. 26.

Memorial History of Bradford, Mass., by J. D. Kingsbury, including addresses delivered at the two hundredth anniversary of the first church of Bradford, December 27, 1882. Haverhill, Mass.: C. C. Morse & Son, Book and Job Printers. 1883. 8vo. pp. 192.

Archæological Institute of America. Fourth Annual Report of the Executive Committee, and Second Annual Report of the Committee on the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1882-83. Presented at the annual meeting of the Institute, Boston, May 19, 1883. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 56.

Report of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. Instituted 1851. Incorporated 1852. For the year ending April 11, 1883. Boston, No. 18 Boylston Street.

Catalogus Senatus Academici et eorum qui Munera et Officia Academica gesserunt. Quique aliquovis Gradu exornati fuerunt in Collegio Yalensi in Novo-Portu, in Republica Connecticutensi. In Nova Portu: Tuttle et Morehouse et Taylor typographis. 1883. 8vo. pp. 156 + 73.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine at its sixty-fourth Annual Communion, held at Portland, May 1, 2 and 3, 1883. Vol. XI. Part II. Portland: Stephen Berry, Printer. 1883. 8vo. pp. 607.

Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the N. Y. State Reformatory at Elmira, for the year ending September 30, 1882. Reformatory Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 101.

Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity for the year 1882. Worcester, Mass. Published by the Society. 1883. U. S. A. CVII. 8vo. pp. 167.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library, June, 1883. Chicago: Public Library Rooms, 40 Dearborn Street. 1883. pp. 40.

Memorial of Zachariah Allen, 1795-1882. By Amos Perry. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 108.

Minutes and Reports of the General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Maine. Maine Missionary Society, seventy-sixth anniversary, held with the church in Farmington, June 19, 20 and 21, 1883. Bangor: Press of Benjamin A. Burr. 1883. 8vo. pp. 219.

Josiah Hornblower and the first steam engine in America, [with some notices of the Schuylers Copper Mines at Second River, New Jersey, and a genealogy of the Hornblower family, by William Nelson, Recording Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. Read before the Society at Newark, May 17, 1883. Newark, N. J.: Daily Advertiser Printing House. 1883. 8vo. pp. 80.

Catalogue of the Phænogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants of Worcester County, Mass. By Joseph Jackson. Worcester, Mass.: Published by the Worcester Natural History Society, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A. 1883. 8vo. pp. 48.

Proceedings of the Long Island Historical Society at the twentieth annual meeting held May 15, 1883, with the report of the directors and a list of the members. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Printed for the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 46.

United States Salary List and the Civil Service Law rules and regulations, with specimen examination questions in the custom house, post-office and classified departmental service, prepared under the direction of Henry N. Copp, attorney and counsellor at law, Washington, D. C. Henry N. Copp. 1883. 8vo. pp. 143.

A Golden Anniversary. The Transcript's Fiftieth Birthday. A long look backward. [Seal of the Office.] Privately printed. 1890. Sm. 4to. pp. 51.

The Ninety-fifth Anniversary of the Settlement of Ohio at Marietta. Historical address by Hon. George B. Loring, and other addresses before the Washington County Pioneer Association, Marietta, Ohio, April 7, 1883. Marietta: Printed for the Pioneer Association. 1883. Register Print. 8vo. pp. 76.

Stranger's Illustrated Guide to Boston and its Suburbs; with maps of Boston and the harbor, by James H. Stark. Also a full description of routes of the horse-car lines, &c. &c. Boston, Mass.: Photo-Electrotype Co., publishers, No. 63 Oliver Street, near Franklin. 1883. 8vo. pp. 180.

Credit: its Meaning and Moment. By Clark W. Bryan, editor and proprietor of The Paper World and Manufacturer and Industrial Gazette. New York: Bradstreet Press. 1883. Sm. 4to. pp. 36.

Proceedings at the Reunion of the Alumni of Bridgton Academy, held at North Bridgton, Me., on July 12, 1882. Bridgton: Bridgton News Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 69.

Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund from their original organization on the 8th of February, 1867. Printed by the order of the Trustees. Vol. I. Boston: Press of John Wilson and Son. 1875. 8vo. pp. 442.

Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, 1874-1881. Printed by order of the Trustees. Vol. II. Boston: University Press, John Wilson & Son. 1881. 8vo. pp. 441.

The two hundred and forty-fifth Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Massachusetts. 1882-1883. Sermon by Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter. Boston: Alfred Mudge and Son, Printers, 34 School Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 87.

Acts and Resolves passed by the General Court of Massachusetts in the year 1883, together with the constitution, the messages of the Governor, &c. &c., published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers, No. 18 Post-Office Square. 1883. 8vo. pp. 830+.

Bulletin of the Boston Public Library. Autumn Number. 1883. Vol. 5, No. 7. Whole number, 66.

Williams College. Addresses delivered at a Memorial Meeting made at Commencement, July 3, 1883, with an Address before the Society of Alumni in regard to the late Barclay Jermain, class of '74, who died July 7, 1882. Published by order of the Trustees. Williamstown, Mass.: 1883. 8vo. pp. 45.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Williams College for the year 1883-84. Williamstown, Mass.: Published by the College. 1883. 8vo. pp. 39.

Proceedings at the celebration of the Ninetieth Anniversary of the founding of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts, June 21, 1883. Groton: Published by order of the Trustees. 1883. 8vo. pp. 48.

List of Pensioners on the Roll, January 1, 1883, giving the name of each pensioner, the cause for which pensioned, the post-office address, the rate of pension per month, and the date of original allowance. V. volumes. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1883. 8vo.

Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society. Series II. Part 6, for 1883. Printed for the Society. Bethlehem, Pa.: Henry P. Clander. 1883. 8vo. pp. 322.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Vol. VII. Second Series. 1883. No. 4. 8vo. pp. 160-276.

Worcester County Musical Association. Twenty-sixth Annual Festival in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 1883. Carl Zerrahn, Conductor. Worcester, Mass.: Published by the Association. 1883. 8vo. pp. 86.

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The Modern Polytechnic School. Inaugural Address of President Charles O. Thompson, delivered at the opening of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, March 7, 1883. Published by order of the Board of Managers. Terre Haute, Ind.: C. W. Brown (Globe Office), Printer. 1883. 8vo. pp. 27.

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Centennial Celebration of the Congregational Church, Wendell, Mass., Wednesday, December 2, 1874. Address of welcome by Rev. B. B. Cutler, pastor of the Church; Historical Discourse, embracing reminiscences of the civil and ecclesiastical history of the town, by the Rev. W. H. Beaman, of Amherst; Poem, by Dr. V. W. Leach, of Amherst. Amherst, Mass.: Henry M. McCloud, Book and Job Printer. 1875. 8vo. pp. 42.

Dynamo-Electric Machinery. A series of lectures by Silvanus P. Thompson, B.A., D.Sc., M.S.T.E., Professor of Experimental Physics in University College, Bristol. Reprinted from the "Journal of the Society of Arts." With an introduction by Frank L. Pope, M.S.T.E. New York: D. Van Nostrand, Publisher, 23 Murray and 27 Warren St. 1883. 18mo. pp. 218.

1842—1882. Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the organization of the Congregational Church of Wauwatosa, Wis., March 1, 1882. Milwaukee: Godfrey & Crandall, Printers and Publishers. 1882. 8vo. pp. 61.

Opinions, Decrees and Orders of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, together with insurance tables, scrip valuations, etc. Compiled by J. F. Manning, counselor of the Court. August 1, 1883. Boston: Smith & Porter, Printers. 1883. 8vo. pp. 46.

The Constitution, By-Laws and House Rules of the Union Club of Boston, with a List of the officers and members, July, 1883. 12mo. pp. 38.

Reminiscences of the Rev. George Allen, of Worcester. With a biographical sketch and notes, by Franklin P. Rice. Worcester, Mass.: Putnam and Davis. 1883. 8vo. pp. 127.

Catalogue of the Numismatic Books in the library of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, with a subject index to the important articles in the American Journal of Numismatics and other periodicals to the end of 1882. New York, 25 University Building. 1883. 8vo. pp. 31.

North Kingston Tax Book. 1883. Published by T. H. Holloway & Co., Wickford, R. I. 8vo. pp. 56.

The Semi-Centennial of Iowa. A record of the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Iowa, held at Burlington, June 1, 1883. Burlington Hawkeye Book and Job Printing House. 1883. 8vo. pp. 104.

DEATHS.

AYER, Hon. Caleb R., of Cornish, Me., died at his residence in that place, October 5, 1883, at the age of 70 years.

He was a son of Capt. James Ayer, one of the best known citizens of Newfield, whose father, Elisha Ayer, was one of the original grantees and pioneers of that town, then known as "Washington Plantation," and who came there from Saco while James was a mere lad. Mr. Ayer, Senior, was a man of great physical endurance, and did much in promoting the settlement and development of the town. As proof of his public spirit and interest in its welfare, it may be mentioned that he erected the first meeting-house and school-house for the use of the people of that place. Caleb R. Ayer graduated at Dartmouth Coll. in the class of 1834, having among his classmates Daniel Clark, formerly United States Senator and now U. S. District Judge of New Hampshire. Immediately after his graduation he pursued his legal studies in the office of his brother-in-law, the late Justice Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, at that time a resident of Newfield and a leading practitioner at the bar of York County. Mr. Ayer was admitted to the bar in 1838, soon after which he entered into partnership with Mr. Clifford, which continued till the year 1841, when he removed to Cornish, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a member of the State Senate in the years 1847 and 1848—the latter of

which he was president, and in 1856, during the administration of Governor Wells, was Secretary of State. In the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, he was County Attorney of York County, and repeatedly held municipal offices in his town. The duties of all these positions of trust and honor he discharged with great ability. Mr. Ayer was possessed of fine presence, eloquent voice, rare command of language, and for many years ranked as one of the ablest members of the York bar. He was a man of great intellectual power, and when fully aroused, his arguments before a jury, and his speeches on the stump, were often of great power and eloquence.

He leaves a wife and three children, one of the daughters being the wife of Dr. W. B. Swasey, of Cornish.

By N. J. Herrick, Esq.

BARSTOW, George, died at San Francisco, Cal., 9th September, 1883, aged 71. He was the author of "Barstow's History of New Hampshire." He was a native of Haverhill, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835.

DODGE, Gen. Augustus C., died at his residence in Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 20, 1883, at the age of 71 years, 10 mos. and 18 ds.

He was a son of the late Hon. Henry Dodge, Delegate in Congress and Governor of the territory of Wisconsin, and United States Senator from 1848, the time of its admission into

the union, to 1857—both being members of the House and Senate during nearly their entire terms of service, which is the only case known in the history of the country of father and son serving in congress at the same time. The grandfather of Augustus C. Dodge was Israel Dodge, a native of Essex County, Massachusetts, who emigrated from Connecticut to St. Genevieve, Missouri, during the latter part of the last century. Gen. Dodge was one of the early settlers of Burlington. In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Land Office at that place. In December, 1840, at the early age of 28 years, he entered Congress as delegate from the territory of Iowa, serving as such until its admission into the union in 1848, at which time he was chosen one of its first Senators, taking his seat December 26, 1848, and continuing in the senate until February 8, 1855, when he resigned to accept the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, tendered him by President Pierce. In 1864 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago; in 1866 a delegate to the "National Union Convention" at Philadelphia; in 1868 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in New York, and in 1874 was mayor of the city of Burlington. Gen. Dodge has been for nearly half a century intimately connected with the national and political interests of Iowa. His influence, discreet counsel and broad statesmanship have done much in placing that commonwealth in the front rank of northwestern states. Of the highest personal character, and possessed of fine social qualities, he was greatly endeared to all who were honored with his acquaintance.

By N. J. Herrick, Esq.

GREELEY, Mrs. Sarah Bridges, widow of Moses Greeley, Esq., died August 26, 1883, aged 86 years, 2 months and 25 days. She was a daughter of James and Mary (Montgomery) Bridges, of Andover, Mass., and was born June 1, 1797. She was the last of eight children of her parents, all of whom, except Hannah, who died in 1819, a. 25 y. 1 m. 6 d., passed beyond their 70th year, namely, Mrs. J. Abbott, of Andover, who died at the age of 73 years, 2 mos. 3 ds.; Colonel Moody Bridges, of Andover, 73 years, 7 mos. 12 ds.; Mrs. S. Frye, of Onondaga, Mich., 71 years, 8 mos. 27 ds.; Mrs. D. C. Brown, of Boston, 78 years, 9 mos. 6 ds.; Mrs. Samuel Herbert, of

Concord, N. H., 84 years, 7 ds.; and Mrs. E. C. Preston Concord, N. H., 81 years, 10 mos.

A.

HOYT, Mrs. Lucinda Freeman, Cincinnati, O., July 19, 1883, 90th year of her age. She daughter of Thomas and (Swift) Freeman, of Barnard where she was born, Dec. 2. Mrs. Hoyt was the wife of t Benjamin Ray Hoyt (born Braintree, Mass., Jan. 6, 178 in Salem, N. H., Oct. 3, 187 the mother of eight children, three survive. She was a w superior mental powers, and p many useful and endearing (See "Memorial Sketch," c Hoyt; also Paige's History o wick, p. 380 (9); Hoyt Ger pp. 201-2, and 205-6; Freema p. 156.)

HOYT, Rev. William Harrison, the city of New York, Dec. 11 aged nearly 71 years. He w in Sandwich, N. H., Jan. 8. was graduated at Dartmouth in 1831, and married Ann De 1838. Mr. Hoyt was forme Episcopalian clergyman at St. Vt., but became a Roman C and for some years thereafter p law. At the time of his death an assistant minister of St. An C.) church in New York. His were Hon. Daniel and Sally (Fl Hoit, of S. Albert G. Hoit, t ebrated portrait painter, wh at Jamaica Plain, Mass., in 18 a brother. (Hoyt Genealogy, and 91.)

JOHNSON, William Schuyler, the son of Ben and Louise M. Jo was born Sept. 21, 1859, and Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 18 was an estimable young man qualities, a member of the An Association for the Advancem Science, and for several years secretary to Prof. Alexander C Boll, but more recently enga business in Florida. He was ventor of an Electric Signalling l He died of pyæmia, induced by scense from which he had been a s for five months. Services we on the 8th at his residence in ington, and his remains were t Owego, N. Y., by his brother t S. Johnson, Esq., of Washingt only survivor of this family.

1



E. H. Chopin.

APRIL. 1884.

By the Rev. ANSON TITUS, of Weymouth, Mass.

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E. H. Chapin

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

APRIL, 1884.

REV. EDWIN HUBBELL CHAPIN, D.D., LL.D.

By the Rev. ANSON TITUS, of Weymouth, Mass.

EDWIN HUBBELL CHAPIN was born in Union Village, Washington County, New York, December 29, 1814, the son of Alpheus and Beulah (Hubbell) Chapin. He could trace his ancestry to the earlier days of the American colonies, through a line of worthy parentage; and in one of those masterly lectures he pronounced before so many audiences, in which he declares himself a "believer in ancestry and in the feeling it kindles," he expressed the tradition of his family that "a drop of the Black Douglas, the Scottish Knight, ran in his veins." Nobility of character and strength of lofty purpose were his, whether from Scottish veins, or the hardy blood of other peoples.

The paternal ancestry of Mr. Chapin reaches back eight generations, to Samuel Chapin,* who was among the early settlers about Boston, and who in 1642 took upon himself the fortunes of a wilderness home in Springfield. His wife was Cicely. Mr. Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary of New England Families*, says he was "a deacon and man of distinction." In a brief diary of his son Japhet are these words: "My father was taken out of this troublesome world the 11 day of November about eleven of the clock, 1675." The age of this paternal progenitor is not known, but it was above three score years. The eldest son of Samuel was Japhet, who married Aibilenah Cooley. Japhet resided in the north part of Springfield, the present Chicopee. He was at the Indian fight at Turner's Falls, as will be seen from the following note supposed to be in his handwriting in an ancient account book: "I went out Volenteare against ingens the 17th of May 1676 and we ingaged batel the 19th of May in the morning before sunrise and made great Spoil upon the enemy and came off the same day with a loss of 37 men and the

* For an account of the history of the Chapin Family, *vide* *The Chapin Genealogy*, containing a very large proportion of the descendants of Dea. Samuel Chapin, who settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1642. Collected and compiled by Orange Chapin, Northampton, 1866. pp. 367.

Captin Turner, and came home the 20th of May." He died in 1712 at the age of 70 years. To Japhet was born, among others, a son Thomas Chapin, who married Sarah Wright. He died at the age of 85, and his wife Sarah 98 years. To Thomas was born, in 1694, a Thomas Chapin, Jun., who married Jerusha Jones, of the town of Sunderland; and residing in the vicinity of Chicopee until 1748, he removed to Belchertown, where he died at the age of 86, and his wife in 1773 aged 77 years. The oldest son of Thomas was Elijah, born in 1722, and who died in Windsor, Vermont, aged 87 years. To Elijah was born Perez, who graduated at Middlebury College, became a physician, and after practising for a time in Granby, Mass., removed to Benson, Vermont. He married Elizabeth Smith in 1776. Dr. Perez Chapin died in Benson in 1838, aged 86 years. Alpheus Chapin was their son, born Oct. 24, 1787. He was a man of fine abilities, and was a portrait artist of no mean reputation. Unlike the same profession to-day, he was obliged to go from place to place, especially to those towns where wealth and public spirit were found, to gain a livelihood and extend his reputation. Alpheus Chapin and Beulah Hubbell* were married, and to them was born December 29, 1814, Edwin Hubbell Chapin, whose memoir this is.

Thus it will be seen that long-lived and hardy was the race from which our subject sprang. He was the eighth generation from Samuel Chapin. We know not the age of Samuel, but of the six generations between them the average age was almost eighty-three years, while the wives of these forefathers also died advanced in life.

The maternal ancestry of Mr. Chapin is likewise worthy and noble. His mother, Beulah Hubbell, was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1785, the daughter of Elnathan and Isabella (Breckenridge) Hubbell. The line of her ancestry, back to Richard Hubbell, the early emigrant of the family, is as follows: Beulah,⁶ Elnathan,⁵ Elnathan,⁴ James,³ Richard.¹ It was among the strong families of Connecticut, public-spirited, and earnest in military, civil and church affairs. James, of the second generation, lived to the age of 104 years.

The youthful days of Chapin were spent in various towns, wherever his father could gain employment in his profession. He knew not the full worth of a homestead, but only of the boarding and tenement house. The thoughts which early came to him must have moulded his later life, and thus made him more tender and sympathetic towards those who felt the deep need of home and childhood reverence. The affection of parents was the stronghold in his character. When about eleven years old the wanderings of the family brought them to Boston. His school days had been few, and these only for a few weeks at a time. On coming to Boston, he soon became an errand boy to Aaron Dana, broker, No. 26 State Street.

* *Vide* History of the Hubbell Family, containing a Genealogical Record, by Walter Hubbell, New York, 1881. pp. 463.

Few details remain of these years in Boston. His bright and imaginative mind caught upon suggestions and visions which lifted the young errand boy above the round of duty, and often to a neighboring errand boy would he recite some extempore effusion which had for the moment possession of his soul. The youth was turned towards the drama and histrionic art. Rude indeed may have been the execution of his endeavors; but gathering a small company of like passion he easily played the leading part. In this company of amateurs with young Chapin were Charles H. Eaton and John P. Addams, comedians, and E. L. Davenport, tragedian, whose brilliant delineations of the art made his fame world-wide. There was ever strength of friendship between Davenport and Chapin. Anxiety reigned in the hearts of the parents, and they, feeling the dangers which city life and excitement would have upon one of his temperament, arranged to have him go to Bennington, Vermont, and attend the Academy at that place. "When his little trunk was finally packed for the journey, his mother took from it sundry well-worn plays and declamations he had concealed in it, and in their place she deposited a copy of the Bible as her parting gift. Her cup of joy would have been full could she have foreseen how prophetic was this act of transfer!"*

Young Chapin's school days at Bennington were full of profit. The new life was overflowing with exhilaration. The fresh thoughts, the new associations, the broad and beautiful landscapes, a teacher who saw into the depths of his great nature, and inviting opportunities, conspired as one to lend aid to the unfolding of concealed powers. During the greater part of the six years he was in Bennington he lived with his uncle, Dea. Aaron Hubbell. It was while attending Academy that Mr. Chapin wrote the poem, which first appeared in the *Southern Literary Magazine*, entitled "The Burial at Sea," the first line of which ran,

"Bury me not in the deep, deep sea,"

and has in all the years of its wanderings found a place in the leading periodicals of our language.

From Bennington the young man went, in 1836, to Troy, N. Y., in the law office of Huntington and Van Schoonhoven he read *Blackstone* for a short time, and afterwards studied in the office of Judge Pierson. But he was not content with legal phrase. There was not enough of the poetic in it to suit his temperament. He would rather declaim the choice paragraphs of world-famed orators, than apply himself to the fine points and technicalities of law. The autumn of 1836 gave him grand days. He entered the Presidential campaign in the support of Martin Van Buren. Of Chapin's speeches in this campaign his old school-mate, the Hon. Martin I.

* *Life of Edwin H. Chapin, D.D.*, by Rev. Sumner Ellis, D.D., page 24.

Townsend, says: "They were as successful in their line as his sermons were afterwards. Everybody patted him on the back and praised him for them. They were rough and tumble, but perfectly charming." This campaign was a life to him. It was a prophecy of his great work for the world. But blindly did he grope. Little did he know his mission; but He who rears men for special work and all the race for *some* work was entangling his life with thoughts and circumstances to guide him into and to persuade him concerning the labors and service of the world's Master among men.

The excitement of a political campaign over, and only the ordinary routine of studious plodding once more resumed, he grew tired and his temperament failed to respond to the niceties of legal study. He loved the stir and the responsive enthusiasm of public address. But there was more than this. His soul was reaching out for that which he did not possess. A religious revival was in progress in Troy, and his heart turned to subjects of spiritual life and growth. Religious thoughts were received favorably, but to him the dominant creeds and statements were hard to be reconciled. To the home of his parents he once more turned, and amidst the affections of loved ones his wearied heart began to feel refreshment. This home was now at Bridgewater, to the south of Utica, New York. His father plying his profession in Utica, the young man sought again a law office in which to pursue his studies. In a leisure hour he strolled to a book store, an attractive place to him, and there a kindly greeting and consent made him welcome. Connected with the store was a printing office. It was the publication office of the Gospel Advocate and Magazine, the organ of the Universalist denomination for New York State, and the books on sale were largely those which advocated the doctrines of this religious body. Here the student, with no money to purchase, found a place of pleasing resort. New thoughts and motives thrilled his soul. These books and publications, with a broad and generous spirit, aroused his nature, and a new man was he. The genial friendship awakened, and the attractiveness of an editorial room, were more seductive than the law office. On the first of July, 1837, his first article, an Independence Hymn, appeared in the columns of this paper. Soon he became established as an assistant editor, for his writings gained favor rapidly among the readers of his own and other papers. This labor gave him fresh joy. Until the following Spring did he remain in this position, developing rare powers as a writer. In Utica also there was a debating society this same winter, and there he often gave utterance to his thoughts on various subjects, to the admiration and profit of all who listened. In the Spring of 1838, Rev. Aaron B. Grosh, the senior editor, announced the accession to the Universalist ministry of him who had been his assistant. He was ordained to the full work of the Christian ministry September 27, 1838, at Knoxville, Oneida Co., New York.

In two months from the time of his first sermon, he was a settled pastor in Richmond, Virginia. College advantages and special theological training he did not possess, but with a rare power of grasping truths from every side, and with a happy faculty of applying them to his hearers, he soon captivated the hearts of the Virginians. His reputation as an orator of sacred truth began at the outset of his ministry. During his pastorate of two and a half years in Richmond he prepared a course or two of lectures which became the foundation of as many volumes of his published works.

In the autumn of 1839, Mr. Chapin came North to attend the Universalist General Convention in Portland, Maine. He arrived in Boston, September 13th, as the body of Rev. Thomas F. King was awaiting burial in Charlestown. Great grief was over the city. On the evening of this day a service was desired on the part of the people, and the visiting clergymen in attendance, who were, as was Mr. Chapin, on their way to the said Convention. Mr. Chapin was invited to preach, and consented. The preacher's words were of faith, and such was the pathetic and eloquent application to the pervading sadness, that to him did the people look for a future pastor. It was not, however, until more than a year after, that he consented to leave his Richmond charge. December 23d, 1840, he was installed as pastor of the Universalist Church of Charlestown, and for five years did he go in and out before his people with words of sympathetic ministrations and a life which fired other hearts to better living.

It was in Charlestown that he said he lived his five most valuable years. His conquests and victories were many. The new avenues of research, the reforms of the time, his growing reputation upon the lecture platform, all called forth the nobler powers of his nature. During these plastic years, his labors and accomplishments, helpful as they were to others, yet exercised an abiding influence upon himself. In Charlestown he met in social life two intimate friends, who were such to the last, Richard Frothingham and Thomas Starr King. Large hearted and noble were these three men, and upon each other they exercised a superior type of influence. This ministry in Charlestown was widely felt, and it was only with a cost of painful emotion that his relations were severed to accept a call as an associate with the venerable Hosea Ballou of Boston.

Mr. Chapin was installed in Boston, January 26, 1846, the senior pastor, Hosea Ballou, delivering the sermon. Of this period of his life Rev. Sumner Ellis, D.D., his biographer, says: "His ministry in Boston was brief, reaching through a period of only two years, and was not marked by any thing special in the way of development or incident. Coming from Richmond to Charlestown, he had made in the latter place the great advance steps of his life. Under the shadow of Bunker Hill he caught a new vision of Liberty, and amidst the temperance agitation of that time he gave his heart

to Total Abstinence, and put his hand to the pledge; and for these great causes he became the eloquent advocate. Here also he had acquired a new and tenderer sentiment in his soul, a more pathetic tone to his voice, through the discipline of his first great sorrow,—an acquisition as permanent as his life; and here his moods of enthusiastic abstraction, in which his friends even failed to arrest his notice, became characteristic. And with these developments put forth, like buds burst into full bloom, he removed to Boston only to keep the even tenor of his way; or if any change came to him, it was merely a change to greater activity and influence, through the demand imposed by his growing fame.”

While he was pastor in Charlestown, two urgent invitations had been given him to settle in New York City, and after a two years pastorate in Boston, came a renewed call he was unable to resist. On the first Sunday of May, 1848, he entered upon his new pastoral engagement. The same day Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, his successor, began in Boston. Their lines truly were fallen in divinely marked places. The busy and stirring life of the metropolis was best suited to the gifted Chapin, and the long successful pastoral career of Dr. Miner, as the leading Universalist minister in Boston, shows clearly to all readers of the divine mind, how a gracious Providence raises up men for stations, and creates stations for men. From the first, the ministry of Mr. Chapin in New York was attractive and ever widening. His reputation as an orator of sacred themes took anew the wings of the wind. First one church edifice and then another his congregation outgrew. His reputation as a lecturer made visitors to the metropolis desire to hear him upon the Sabbath day. The consequence was, no visit was complete without listening to him of whom so much was said. His parish grew in numbers and in wealth, and finally, in 1866, was erected the substantial and beautiful edifice—the Church of the Divine Paternity—on the corner of Forty-fifth Street and 5th Avenue. A succession of successes characterized his labors. No words, statement or statistics can estimate the worth, work and power of this mighty man in a leading pulpit of the leading city in the land. It were vain to attempt. On the 7th of May, 1873, he was invited by his large and generous minded people to celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary* as their pastor. It was an event to be remembered. The people, to whom he was a true and steadfast friend, were present in large numbers. Addresses were made by various speakers of a congratulatory character, but the chief and central address was by Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, who in apt, terse and eloquent words, presented Dr. Chapin, on behalf of his people, a sum of money, denominated “ten thousand” thanks.

The pulpit of this Church of the Divine Paternity was ever firm. It was true to the nobler reforms of the day, and loyal in the darker

* The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the settlement of E. H. Chapin, D.D., Pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York, Wednesday, May 7, 1873. 8vo. pp. 67.

times of the Nation's civil strife. No scandal ever breathed its poison against it. It has been a tower of strength amid men busy with the traffic of the world.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, at a memorial service in Boston, said of Dr. Chapin: "He was one of nature's noblemen; designed and fashioned to be a man of mark, with a large brain and a great heart. Physically, intellectually and morally, he was made for vast activity, endurance and most efficient service. Though dying at the age of sixty-six, he was fitted by nature to have lived much longer. No doubt he has accomplished by his intensity of thought and action, as much as many others with his endowments would have done in a life-time half as long again. But unfortunately for him, and for us, I think, he had no mercy on himself, and when in the hey-day of health and vigor he thought nothing impossible, no amount of labor too great. He was not merely a preacher. His was a divided throne between the pulpit and the platform. For many years he was active in temperance and other reforms, and his magnetic eloquence made him sought by all associations of the kind that desired the presence of a crowd and a stirring and persuasive appeal. For five and twenty years he was one of the most prominent of a long catalogue of lecturers whom every lyceum must hear. Now imagine a man who has to preach two sermons every Sunday, preach to an audience of from twelve to eighteen hundred people, and so preach as to maintain the reputation of the most eloquent divine in the country!"

In 1850 he visited Europe, and attended the Peace Congress held in the Parliament House of Germany, and his address here electrified the assembly, and gave him a reputation at once among the orators of Europe. His work for the Odd-Fellows earned the gratitude of all bound by their mystic tie. The cause of Temperance found his words of no little help in upbuilding the sentiments of total abstinence. There was no mistaking where his large sympathies were.

The services of Mr. Chapin were in constant demand before the Lyceums of the country. The first years of his ministry in Richmond witnessed his advent as a lecturer, and from that time onward he was "the acknowledged prince of the lyceum platform." The following named lectures are those upon which his reputation was established: "Orders of Nobility"; "Social Forces"; "Modern Chivalry"; "Building and Being"; "The Old and the New"; "The Roll of Honor"; "Man and His Work"; "Woman and Her Work"; "The People"; "The Age of Iron"; "Europe and America"; "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty"; "Columbus," and "Franklin." At a time Mr. Chapin was asked what he lectured for, and he replied, "For f-a-m-e — fifty and my expenses." But this was in the early days of the Lyceum; later his prices reached the highest figures paid for lectures. The most popular of these lectures were doubtless delivered upon three or four hundred different platforms.

Although Dr. Chapin was connected with every charitable institution identified with the Universalist Church, the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm was the most intimately connected with the dead clergyman's work and with the Church of the Divine Paternity. The fund with which the Home was established was raised for a memorial of Dr. Chapin by different members of his congregation. The Home was incorporated on the 1st of May, 1869. The Board of Trustees was composed of ladies of Dr. Chapin's church. No candidate for admission to the Home is refused admission on account of creed or color. Both sexes are admitted, but the applicants must not be less than sixty-five years old. The institution owns its building on Sixty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue, which cost \$83,000 to erect, and other property of income-bearing value.

Dr. Chapin was a great lover of books. The choice things in old timed or recent literature were sure to be sought out by him. His library, after his decease, was sold, and its catalogue revealed a storehouse of literary treasures. Rarely has the sale of a private library attracted more general attention.

In addition to pulpit labors, pastoral obligations and the lecture platform, he was an author of works of more than ordinary value. These included several volumes of sermons, and works entitled: "Duties of Young Men," "Duties of Young Women," "Characters in the Gospel," "Hours of Communion," "Crown of Thorns," "The Beatitudes," "Moral Aspects of City Life," "Humanity in the City," "True Manliness," "A Token for the Sorrowing," "Discourses on the Book of Proverbs," "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer," "Extemporaneous Discourses," "Lessons of Faith and Life," "Living Words," and "Providence and Life." These volumes have had extensive sale, and the writer, though dead, through these is still speaking words of love, light and hope.

In 1856 Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1878 Tufts College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Chapin, ever serious in his address, manner and life, yet was a man who loved wit, and himself was a wit of no mean repute. Henry Ward Beecher said "his wit flashed like the spokes of a wheel in the sun." From his biography we quote several witticisms. "In the midst of an out-door speech at College Hill, on an occasion, as the cars of the Lowell Railroad went thundering by only a few rods from him, and confused alike speaker and hearer, he instantly observed, "It is difficult to conduct a train of cars and a train of remarks at the same time. It is a train of circumstances unfavorable to a train of thought."

Limping along the street by aid of a cane, and suffering a twinge at every step from a rheumatic foot, he was met by one who sought to engage him in a religious conversation, and led off by asking him if Universalists did not believe that people got their punishment as

they went along. "Yes, that's my case exactly," said he, and hobbled away, leaving the inquirer to ponder on the wisdom of the reply.

Sitting down one day on Rev. Dr. Emerson's stove-pipe hat, he instantly rose and passed the crumpled thing to its owner, saying, "You ought to thank me for that, for your hat was only silk, but now it is *sat-in*."

The pulpit was Chapin's real throne; thus truly says his biographer. Great as were his lectures, and oratorical efforts upon the platform, yet in his pulpit before his own people, speaking upon the great themes of duty, life, immortality and destiny, his large nature and gifted powers surpassed. Rev. I. M. Atwood, D.D., of Canton Theological School, Canton, New York, says: "For while we do not claim the highest place among the great for Dr. Chapin, his fame makes it idle for any one to deny him an eminent place. He was not a great originator, like Augustine or the Elder Ballou; nor a great scholar, like Origen or Cudworth; nor a great thinker, like Jonathan Edwards or Horace Bushnell; nor a great organizer, like Wesley; nor a great agitator, like Theodore Parker. Dr. Chapin was a *great preacher*. He belongs to the same range with Chrysostom, Bourdaloue, Bossuet, Whitefield, Chalmers, Beecher—the great pulpit orators of the world. In some particulars it is probable every one of these surpassed him. It is not an extravagant supposition that in some particulars he was their superior." And in comparing him with the acknowledged masters of eloquence in our generation, he further says: "Certain it is that on every platform, after all the oratorical princes had competed for the crown and Chapin was summoned, there never was any dispute as to who was king. In uplifting, thrilling, overpowering, unreportable eloquence, he left all contemporaries far behind him."

The health of Mr. Chapin was declining for some years, and it was becoming apparent that he was slowly failing under the burden of his labors and advancing disease. A generous people gave him opportunities of rest and travel in Europe, hoping to stay the progress of his complaints. But the offers of friendship, change of air or skill of physician availed little, and after months of steady decline he died December 26, 1880.

Mr. Chapin married in Utica, N. Y., October 15, 1838, Miss Hannah Newland, who only survived him seven months, dying July 22, 1881. Three children, Frederick H. Chapin, Sidney H. Chapin, M.D., and Mrs. Marion G. Davison, and five grandchildren, are now living.

The biography of Dr. Chapin was prepared in the autumn of 1882, by Rev. Sumner Ellis, D.D., of Chicago, and was noticed in the REGISTER, Volume xxxvii. p. 420. It was published by the Universalist Publishing House, Boston, to which we are greatly indebted

for the use of the excellent portrait of Dr. Chapin. This biography, in our notice of it, is characterized "as a model of its kind. It is a worthy tribute to the memory of him whose earnestness and eloquence went far to mould and fashion the thought and life of to-day."

The last services and tributes over the remains of Dr. Chapin were simple, appropriate and touching. Evidences came from every side of the fraternal spirit cherished towards him by all, irrespective of creed or denomination. The secular press over the world, not limited to the English speaking nations, were hearty in according him a foremost place in the realm of oratory. His funeral took place December 30th, at the Church of the Divine Paternity. The brief services at his residence were conducted by his friend Rev. C. H. Fay. The services at the church were in charge of Rev. James M. Pullman, D.D., for many years closely associated with him as a neighboring pastor of the same denomination. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Elmer Hewitt Capen, D.D., President of Tufts College, and remarks of a consolatory and eulogistic nature were made by the Revs. Robert Collyer, Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas Armitage, and Rev. Dr. Pullman, who also closed the service with prayer. The remains were then borne to their last resting place in Greenwood, the beautiful city of the dead.

Memorial services were held in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, and other places, while there was scarcely a preacher in all the churches of New York and Boston who did not make allusion to the departure of this strong Christian orator. In Boston, a special service took place at the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church, Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, pastor, which was very largely attended by old time parishioners and persons drawn by their love and admiration of the man, preacher and orator. The addresses upon this occasion were by Revs. Thomas J. Sawyer, S.T.D.; Charles Follen Lee; his Excellency, John D. Long, Governor; his Honor, Frederick O. Prince, Mayor of Boston, and the Rev. A. A. Miner, his successor as pastor of the Church.

The press was generous in all its notices. The same columns usually filled with secular matters spoke praises for the dead orator and preacher. The *Brooklyn Times* said, "His pure and classic eloquence and the solid erudition and logical clearness of mind placed him in the high rank among metropolitan preachers." The *New York Tribune* said, "His intellectual qualities were of a high order. His sermons were satisfying in substance as well as singularly fine in rhetoric. Probably no one ever heard him preach without carrying away in his memory some beautiful thought in a golden setting of words." The *New York Times* spoke thus: "As a preacher, Dr. Chapin was ripe, scholarly, eloquent. His sermons, while abounding in original thought, were polished to the last degree, and in language as in sentiment were models of elegant and perspic-

uous English." The Brooklyn *Eagle* voiced truthful words: "The American pulpit never possessed a sturdier brain, nor a more expansive catholic heart, than the brain and heart whose mortal record ended when Edwin H. Chapin died."

This brief sketch gives but a glimpse of a most noble career, whose every power was consecrated to the enlarging of the kingdom of a Master to whose service his life was devoted.

THE FACILITIES FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE REGISTRIES OF PROBATE IN BOSTON AND LONDON.

By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

THIS paper was intended to serve as a note to the Memoir of Col. Joseph L. Chester, by John Ward Dean, A.M., in the REGISTER for January, 1884, but for want of space it could not be printed in that number.

We have here in Boston a record office which may well serve as a model of arrangement for other public offices. I mean the Registry of Probate for the County of Suffolk. Its contents, for the purpose of this description, may be considered as divided into four classes, the Index, the Docket, the Records and the Files.

The Index contains the names of all persons whose wills have been probated, or whose estates have been administered upon, using the word administration here in its broadest sense. This Index is not a mere "alphabet." It is admirably arranged according to Christian as well as surnames; briefly sets forth the nature of the case (*i. e.* whether a testate or an intestate estate, guardianship, trust, *etc.*); gives the year in which the proceedings were begun; and points out the number under which the case is entered on the docket. Any name in it, from 1636 down to the present year, 1884, can be found in an instant, as readily as in a city directory.

Having thus, by means of the index, ascertained the docket number, we turn to the Docket. This is an entry book, or chronological arrangement of cases, 70594 in number, and gives us at a glance the titles of all the papers filed or recorded in each case; the date of such filing; and the volume and page of the record books where such of the instruments as have been recorded *in extenso* may be found.

The Records of the Court consist of 552 large folio volumes, having, some of them, more than 500 pages each. They contain, in the words of the statute (Pub. Stat. Ch. 156, §27), all "decrees and orders, all wills proved in the Court, with the probate thereof, all letters testamentary and of administration, all warrants, returns, reports, accounts, and bonds, and all other acts and proceedings required to be recorded by the rules of the court or by special orders of the judge."

The Files include all the original papers, recorded or unrecorded, in each

case. Every paper is marked with the number of the case, and all the papers in each case are placed by themselves in a stout envelope, which has stamped upon it the number of the case, its date and the name of the party to whose estate it belongs. By this system it is possible to find in a moment, not only the record of every will, but the will itself, and every paper, however unimportant, which has ever been filed in the Probate Office.

It depends, of course, on the nature of a case how many papers are filed in it. In valuable and complicated estates, where large sums of money are involved, especially where the property is held for many years in trust, the number is naturally greater than in smaller and less important ones. It is not easy therefore to determine just how many documents the Probate Office contains, but there are probably not far from half a million. At the present rate of increase there will soon be a million of them. And yet any one of these million papers can be found in an instant, so admirable is the arrangement. The system is in fact much simpler than this description of it, and should be seen in its actual working to be understood and appreciated.

The contrast between this office and the Principal Registry of Probate, London, is a painful one. There the files, or what is left of them, are in a state of indescribable chaos. Inventories from about 1480 to about 1720 are all mixed up together, shovelled into boxes and stored in the cellars of Somerset House, in complete disorder and confusion. They cannot be consulted, and in their present condition are absolutely useless. No eye has for generations seen them. The index to the records, the *Calendar* as it is called, is of the most primitive description, and ought not to be tolerated in any public office. It is the antiquated and cumbersome "alphabet" which we have long ago discarded here.

I have myself had no little personal experience in England among the early records, and can bear witness to the disadvantages under which Col. Chester pursued his investigations—disadvantages which the searchers in our better arranged and well appointed public offices can hardly imagine. The wonder is that, under so many discouragements, he achieved the success that he did. Yet in England the prospect is steadily improving, and the outlook for the future is by no means disheartening. The preface to the Camden Society's publication entitled "*Wills from Doctors' Commons*," shows how the moderate advance made in rendering those records accessible was attained. The bill introduced at the last session of Parliament for bringing all the parish registers in England up to London, and placing them in a central office, where they can be readily consulted, is evidence that public attention is being fixed upon the present unsatisfactory state of things. The article on "Local Public Records" in the *Saturday Review* for Feb. 10, 1883 (lv. 175), is another indication that the English antiquaries are in earnest in their efforts to break down the barriers which now so completely block the way of the historical investigator.

The work of Col. Chester was essentially pioneer work. Those who are to follow him will have fields of research open to them and facilities afforded them which he never had. The wealth of historical and genealogical material lying buried in England is almost boundless, and he, with all his untiring energy, hardly succeeded in more than scratching the surface.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER,

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, January 2, 1884.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :

OLD TIME hath moved his hand around the dial of another year, and we still live ! Many of our associates and friends have joined the countless throng, and passed on to enter on that life which has no end, but we still remain to carry on our noble work. This is the seventeenth time you have called me to this chair. Most gratefully do I thank you for this expression of your appreciation of my services. I assure you again that I will bring to the discharge of its duties all the strength and ability that I may possess.

Yes, we still live ! But during the past year we have been called on to deplore the loss of a large number of members by death ; so far as known, forty-one members have passed away—the largest number, with one exception, for the same period since the Society was formed. Several of them are entitled to special remembrance, but as the historiographer, the Rev. Dr. Tarbox, will report so fully on them, and as appropriate action has been taken by the Society, there is no further need of comment by me. I desire, however, to repeat the names of a few of those who have stood prominently before the public as interested in our work, or as benefactors in our land.

The Hon. Israel Washburn, LL.D., Vice President of this Society, and Ex-Governor of Maine, one of a very remarkable family. Several of his brothers have been distinguished in other States and in national affairs. The Hon. Marshall Jewell, Vice President of this Society, ex-Governor of Connecticut, ex-Postmaster General of the United States, and Ambassador to Russia ; from a distinguished family of New Hampshire, one of whose sons was our deceased member, Harvey Jewell. The Hon. Paul A. Chadbourne, D.D., LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, ex-President of Williams College and of the University of Minnesota ; a very remarkable man, distinguished for his enterprise, energy, learning and well balanced mind. The Hon. Peter Cooper, the world-wide renowned philanthropist, and founder of the Cooper Institute of New York. The Hon. George Washington Warren, ex-President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., a generous benefactor to this Society and many institutions of this State ; for his princely gift of a quarter of a million of dollars to Harvard University, he is conspicuous. The Hon. John Dennison Baldwin, a diligent student of history, who has written much on the antiquities of this

country. Dr. George William Bagby, of Richmond, Va., a man of literary activity and successful life. Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Boston, and Williams Latham, Esq., of Bridgewater, both members of the legal profession, the latter of whom has spent many years in gathering materials illustrating the history of his native town of Bridgewater, upon which subject he has long been an authority.

The average age of life of our deceased members for the last year has been 71 years, 5 months and 29 days, being a longer term of life than that allotted by Scripture to mankind. This average seems to increase, thus giving us some hope that although our association is not a life insurance company, an interest with us in the objects of our Society may tend rather to lengthen than to shorten our time on earth.

Thus year by year our members pass away. We shall soon follow. This is the lot of all sublunary things. Therefore, let us be consoled with the reflection that there is a higher life, to which we may aspire when our pilgrimage on earth is ended.

As blossoms close with close of day,
To ope again with morning ray,
So we shall sleep like nature's flowers,
To wake again with nobler powers.
Shall wake! Shall rise! to sleep no more.

So o'er life's sea we'll safely glide,
With Christ as guardian and our guide.
We'll spread our sails still more and more,
Until we reach that blissful shore
Where friends shall meet, to part no more.

It gives me great pleasure to state, that the third volume of the series containing biographies of deceased members is completed, and ready for distribution. It contains memorial sketches of thirty-nine deceased members, making in the three volumes, sketches of one hundred and twenty-seven members, taken in the order of their decease. These memoirs have been prepared with great care by competent persons, among whom are found some of the most distinguished writers of our day; and I here desire, in behalf of this Society, to present to the committee who have had charge of bringing forth these volumes, our grateful acknowledgments for the gratuitous and able service which they have rendered.

The fourth volume is now in course of preparation; and so from year to year the work will go on, to form a biographical dictionary of our members, to embalm the memory, not of a single class, but of all who have in any way been useful in promoting the interests of this Society, or the happiness of their fellow-men. It is a noble work, replete with historic and biographic lore, of constantly increasing value, and its examples cannot fail to inspire the heart of succeeding generations to imitate them.

The reports of the various departments which are to be submitted to-day inspire us with renewed confidence in the usefulness and prosperity of our association. We surely have cause for rejoicing in

what has already been accomplished. The constant increase of members, the large accessions to our library, and the receipts of money in aid of our fund, afford substantial evidence of the sympathy felt for its welfare.

Our financial affairs, under the discreet supervision of our treasurer and finance committee, were never in a better condition. The interests and dividends on its securities have been promptly paid. During the past year we have received \$3000 from the legacy of Mrs. Russell, a legacy of \$500 from Hugh Montgomery, and ere long we are to receive \$1000 from the bequest of Williams Latham, of Bridgewater, lately deceased. Other smaller amounts have been received for special purposes, and considerable sums have been promised for the enlargement of our House. Nor should we forget the noble bequest of Joseph J. Cooke of five thousand dollars in books from his library.

For all these manifestations of interest in our work we are most sincerely grateful, and we welcome them as harbingers of that day, not far distant, when the annual bequests and donations will be ample for the vigorous and perpetual prosecution of our work. But let our friends not wait; let them give of their abundance while they live, and thus share with us in the harvest which they have sown. And we should not disguise the fact that we must have immediate funds for the enlargement of our House, the safety of our Library, and the convenience of our members and those students of history who are constantly visiting our rooms.

For the last few years I have spoken to you of the growing necessity of enlarged accommodations for our library. With the return of almost every day we find this need more and more imperative. Indeed it must be supplied immediately, or the usefulness of the Society will in a measure be retarded.

We must have money for the enlargement of our House, and some liberal amounts have been subscribed for this purpose. But I fondly anticipated that, ere this, some generous member of our large association would have volunteered to give us the necessary funds for this enlargement, the structure to be called by his name, and be a memorial to other generations of his interest in our work. This hope is not yet abandoned, but, should it not soon be realized, measures must be taken to secure the money by solicitation of subscriptions from liberal gentlemen, of whom we have many.

The library steadily increases. The addition to the number of books for its shelves this year is larger than usual; but this has been chiefly by donations. Additional funds are wanted for buying books which are needed by our readers, but which cannot be obtained except by purchase. The library is also every year more and more consulted, not only by members, but by visitors from the West and South, and even from the Pacific coast. It now numbers nearly nineteen thousand volumes, and more than fifty thousand pamphlets.

The bequest of the late Joseph J. Cooke, Esq., of Providence, which will be reported upon by the committee in charge of the matter, has added many books in American and English topography and history, which we would not have been likely to obtain otherwise, and which will be of great service to us.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register issued by the Society enters this month upon the thirty-eighth year of its existence, and is by far the oldest historical periodical in the country. I would recommend to members of this Society not only that they subscribe themselves, but that they call the attention of their friends who feel an interest in preserving the early history of our country, to its merits. The late Col. Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., D.C.L., whose opinion in such matters carries great weight, uses this language: "There are no books in my library that I would not sooner part with than my set of the Register." Two series of articles, commenced in it the last year, are of particular value, namely, the communications of Mr. Waters, giving the results of his genealogical researches, and the articles by the Rev. George M. Bodge on the Soldiers of King Philip's War, a subject on which, hitherto, it has been difficult to obtain information. Let it not be forgotten, that by patronizing the Register, by paying the small sum of its yearly cost, you aid in making it possible to put into permanent form most valuable and important information relating to New England family and local history.

At the annual meeting held three years ago, I called your attention to the first volume of Suffolk Deeds, which had then just been printed by order of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston acting as County Commissioners for the county of Suffolk. In response to another petition of the members of the Suffolk Bar, the Commissioners last year ordered the printing of the second volume of these records. The book is now ready for distribution, and is, like the first, a monument to the skill and patience of our fellow member Mr. William B. Trask, who transcribed the original for the printer and on whom the great labor of carrying the work through the press devolved. The excellent index by which its contents are made easily accessible to the reader was prepared by still another member, Mr. John T. Hassam. The value of these volumes to the antiquary and to the historical investigator, as well as to the conveyancer, can hardly be exaggerated.

But that which will render this past year memorable in the annals of this Society is the setting on foot of what may be justly called a most interesting historical mission. I refer to the thorough investigations now making in England by Mr. Henry F. Waters, under the auspices of this Society. It is a new departure in historical research, and deserves and should have the cordial support, not only of every member of the Society, but of all others who can appreciate the importance of the work. The success that has attended the efforts

of Mr. Waters, ample evidence of which is afforded by his valuable contributions to the REGISTER, cannot fail to open the eyes of people in this country to the possibilities that lie before us. The accumulation of historical and genealogical material in England is little dreamed of here, and the thorough system adopted by Mr. Waters, will enable him to bring to light what has escaped the notice of all previous investigators. The subscriptions so far made to the fund are large enough to ensure the beginning of this great work, but to carry it on properly more money is needed. I commend this most deserving project to the members of the Society.

The department of local and family history in which our Society has been so deeply interested has become very rich in its acquisitions, and is so rapidly increasing as to demand special attention with better accommodations for those who may wish to consult our books.

Every monthly meeting furnishes evidence of increased interest by donations of this class and other rare and valuable books. We give a most hearty welcome to these accessions, and are very grateful for them.

Our library is a great depository for local and family history. This is its grand work, and we must provide not only for the present exigency, but for all other historical works which may be given us in the future.

The increase in number and the improvement in character of our town and family histories is very great. The interest in this line of research is rapidly increasing throughout our country, and affords us the most gratifying evidence that the seed sown by this Society has taken root and is producing bountiful harvests; and in this department of genealogical and local research we think we can see that there has been an influence reflected from these shores on the Old World. A late Scottish newspaper, the North British Mail, of Glasgow, refers to the development of local history in Great Britain: "We have had frequent occasions of late to call attention to the fact, both in Scotland and England, people are beginning to realize that national history is made up of local history, so that we are getting a rich harvest of town and family history which surprises its readers with the long push forward it gives them in understanding their country." The same paper remarks: "In the department of family history the Yankees excel us, especially in the external splendor with which many of their books are got up."

Thirty years ago, the late American genealogist, Mr. Horatio G. Somerby, who had then been several years engaged in investigating in England the pedigrees of American families, informed a friend of mine that he found among the mercantile, and to a surprising extent among the professional people whom he met, a great indifference in regard to their ancestry, except in cases where these persons happened to belong to families whose pedigrees are recorded in the visitations and peerages. Now many such persons have their pedi-

greens collected and printed, though not with the thoroughness with which genealogies are compiled in this country.

The past year, like some of its predecessors, has been remarkable for centennial celebrations of important events in the history of our nation, and the progress of science and civilization on this continent. Several of these have occurred in this city, and have assumed such importance, as to be worthy of mention in the records of this Society. As your representative I have attended several of them, among which may be named the celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Webster Historical Society in the Old South Church, with an oration by the Hon. George B. Loring, on which occasion I had the honor to preside; the Opening of the Foreign Exhibition, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; the American Exposition of our own products by the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics Institute; and the Dedication of the splendid temple of the Harvard Medical School, with an oration by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Foreign Exhibition was inaugurated Sept. 3, 1883, in the presence of a large concourse of people, including distinguished representatives from our own and other countries. This was exclusively devoted to the arts and manufactures of foreign lands, and in commemoration of the signing of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States on that day a hundred years ago,—a day which closed the great drama of the American Revolution, and gave to the arts of peace a progressive and independent nation. In this Exhibition of products forty-nine Foreign States were represented.

No celebration could have been more appropriate, bringing together in this city, where the Revolution was commenced, the products of the arts and industries of other nations; and, better than all this, representatives in person, to rejoice with us in the harvest we are reaping from the issues of that memorable day. And what added much to the dignity and interest of the occasion, was the presence of John Jay, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth (Duane) Gillespie, lineal descendants of John Jay, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin, who, on the part of our nation, affixed their seal and names to that memorable paper, that shall constitute one of the golden pages in the annals of human welfare.

The American Exposition, not the least in importance, was an exhibition of American products by the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics Institute, which was opened on the 5th of September. It was an imposing demonstration, attended with civic and military display, and dignitaries and delegates from various states of our union. This was devoted to the products of our soil, and devices of American ingenuity fabricated by American labor. This, with the Foreign Exhibition, held at the same time, afforded an opportunity of comparing the products of the old and new worlds not often presented.

The celebrations, in addition to those before named, were those held on the opening of the Suspension Bridge between Brooklyn and New York; the Completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad; the Centennial anniversary at Newburgh, N. Y., of the Disbandment of the American Army, Oct. 18, 1783; the Evacuation of New York by the British troops, Nov. 26, 1783, on which occasion a statue of Washington, on the steps of the sub-treasury building, was unveiled, on the spot, as President Arthur said, "where the first President of this Republic took the oath to preserve, protect and defend the constitution."

One of the most notable of these occasions was the completion and opening of the immense Suspension Bridge, between the cities of New York and Brooklyn, on the 24th of May, thus welding together these two great communities more strongly than ever, with nerves of steel, cables of iron, and the golden links of intercourse, in a common welfare and destiny. Thus was welcomed, by the acclamations of hundreds of thousands, the largest bridge of the kind in the world, built on a rock, rearing its massive pillars heavenward, in monumental grandeur, and spanning high in air with triumphal arch the broad and watery abyss below, bidding defiance to storm and tide.

Another great event of the past year was the driving of the golden spike that completed the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the 8th day of September, thus opening another great highway across our continent, for Europe and Asia; a conquest for new lines of commerce and industry, and for the development of the vast resources of the great Northwest of America. This is the longest trunk railroad owned by any single corporation in the world; and though far to the North, it is expected to be comparatively free from the embarrassments of snow, and the shortest route to the Pacific. My feeble pen fails to describe the possible and probable benefits which may arise in the future from these facilities of frequent intercourse with our own and other peoples of the world. In the words of ex-president Billings, "But never one, which had more work and faith behind; never one, which had a greater future before it."

The extent of the railroad business in our day is something startling. It is estimated that the gross annual receipts of all the railroads in the United States are nearly eight hundred millions of dollars, being on our present population an average of fourteen dollars for every man, woman and child; that these roads are one hundred and twenty thousand miles long, a greater extent than all the railroads of Europe combined; and that ere five years shall have elapsed, our mileage will be as great as that of all the rest of the world put together.

The recent equalization of time throughout the United States, which went into operation on the 18th day of November, 1883, happily and quietly inaugurated, will not only be of great conven-

ience to the travelling public, but eminently so to numerous other scientific and practical workers.

The Railroad is the great developer and civilizer of the present age; the most potent agency for the development and distribution of the industries of the world, and intercourse between mankind; the harbinger of peace and prosperity, merging, as it does, the wealth and capital of nations and individuals together, in a common interest for the welfare of all. Thus has our nation been blest, and to the railroad, more than any other material element, are we indebted for the ever increasing growth and development of the resources of our vast domain.

These anniversaries and occasions are full of interest, not only for the practical good they produce in the concerns of every day life, but especially for their beneficent influence in promoting peaceful relations between our States and the nations of the earth.

The most widely celebrated event of the year, has been the observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, on the 10th of November. No event, for many years, has been so generally observed throughout the Protestant world. Luther's career had a mighty influence on the condition of mankind; it stimulated thought and gave freedom to the conscience. Luther was the great champion of the Reformation. His sympathies were with the people. He was for the people. His steadfast faith, his indomitable will and dauntless courage, stirred the christian world to its very centre, and will continue to do so until all men shall become in the noblest sense "free indeed." It was Luther who ignited the spark of religious liberty, whose sacred flame is yet to illuminate the world. And what added a charm to his life, was his love of music and of the beautiful in nature; returning after the fatigues of the day to his garden, with his beloved Katrina and his children, he sat under the shade of the trees he had planted, and joined in songs of thankfulness to Him who made them all.

The name of Luther will doubtless be revered by grateful millions while the earth shall bear a plant, the flower shed its fragrance on the air, Old Hundred ascend in praise to God, or song delight the human soul.

I have often spoken to you of the extraordinary growth, resources and prosperity of our country, and I desire now to solicit your attention for a few moments while I speak of the reflex influences of the new world on the old.

The Signing of the Compact on board of the Mayflower, although occasioned by circumstances which they could not control, was nevertheless the first formal statement in the little Pilgrim colony, of the principles of self-government, which were destined to grow and expand as years rolled on. In the colony of Massachusetts Bay, there was a similar progress and expansion. From a corporation of limited powers, its colony grew into a free state with ab-

solute personal rights both civil and religious. When the French Revolution broke out, it had before it in America examples of thirteen states rising through the experience of a hundred and fifty years, into a strong, compacted and well settled republic. Our example could not be looked upon with indifference. Moreover, the French officers and soldiers who had served in this country imbibed here the spirit of liberty, and returned to their native land to be its apostles there. Had there been no republic in America, who would venture to assert that there would now be a republic in France, and republican tendencies throughout Europe?

Lafayette carried in his patriot bosom the spirit of American liberty to his own countrymen, and ever since, till this day, they have been trying to follow in our track. Their excesses, distractions and failures, only show that the preliminary conditions of popular liberty, free institutions and education, which made our republic possible, were lacking in France.

There are numerous tokens of the influence of our enterprise, activity, peculiar traits, habits and usages upon the Old World from the formation of our government, and whatever speculations in regard to its perpetuity may have been entertained, we must leave to be worked out in future years. It has passed through one of the greatest strains that any nation has ever known, and it still survives.

Our civil war, its conduct, its close, its consequences, the peaceful dispersion of great armies to private life, the work of conciliation and reconstruction, the return of marvellous prosperity, the rapid payment of the national debt, and the surprising increase of population, these, all together, have challenged the respect and admiration of other nations.

The opinion and attitude of our government on any subject of world-wide interest have a very decided influence upon the course and measures of other governments, in commerce, in councils, and in matters of war and peace. The United States of America must be taken into account in any great congress of the world.

A striking recognition of the influences reflecting back from the New World to the Old, will appear by a reference to the discoveries, inventions and improvements of the present age, the application of electricity, anæsthetics, the Corliss, Harrison and Ericsson engines, Hoe's printing press, the agricultural machinery and the many other devices from the genius of our countrymen, which have come into general use in foreign lands, in the saving of labor, the relief of suffering, and the multiplication of the comforts, the elevation and happiness of the world.

Every year brings more and more to view the marvellous results which have followed from the settlement of this country. We cannot say what would have been the progress of civil and religious freedom, the developments of science, or the progress of civilization and invention, had not those little bands of

Pilgrims and Puritans landed at Plymouth and Salem. But we can say, that no event in modern political history has so greatly affected the governments of the world, or has had such a beneficent influence on the destinies of mankind. With the sailing of the *Mayflower* from Delft Haven in 1620, there arose a new star in the East which led the Pilgrim mariners to the Western world. No other star in the constellation of the heavens, if we except that which rested over Judea, has shone with such resplendent glory, as this our polar star of freedom! the star that never sets!

Who shall say that but for the bold and manly spirit of Samuel Adams, James Otis, and Josiah Quincy, the example of Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette, there would have been a Kossuth, Garibaldi, or Gambetta, proclaiming to the people of the Old World those heaven-born principles which have made our nation what it is!

Truly, our fathers planted and builded better than they knew. The infant child, rocked on the billows of the deep, has become the prime minister of the gospel of liberty, and now offers the keys of freedom to the nations of the earth. The tree of liberty which they planted has spread its branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and under its genial shadow fifty millions of happy freemen now rejoice in the blessings of peace, plenty and prosperity. This was an event which will be hallowed in the memory of the christian world, while a spark of freedom or good will to man shall have a place in the heart of mankind.

We would not unduly exalt our nation or extol its virtues, but we would be grateful to the Giver of all good for the wonderful works which he hath wrought by her people. This is the Lord's work, and not our own, and it seemeth good in his sight.

Look for instance at her institutions, her acquisitions, upon her discoveries in science, her inventions in art, and the numerous blessings which have resulted from these emanations of the American brain, the lightning drawn from the clouds and made subservient to the will of man; the mystic wire taught to speak all the languages of the earth; the etherous anodyne, blotting from the memory all suffering by the surgeon's knife, and the many ills that flesh is heir to; the free school, that tree of knowledge in whose fruits are the seeds of equal rights, and which is yet to revolutionize the kingdoms of this earth; the numerous inventions and improvements in agricultural machinery, without which the products of the earth could not be harvested; the immense exports of our grains, cotton, and other products, with always a reserve in store to supply the deficiencies of the Old World. And were we to follow out this subject in detail, we should be astonished at the number of discoveries, inventions, and improvements which the Old World has received from the New; the cotton gin, the platform balance, and the thousand other evidences of American genius, which are now in daily use; and last, not least, the influence of American industries, and of our systems

of education. Young men from India, China and Japan have taken up their abode on our soil, have enjoyed the privileges of our free institutions, and have returned to plant similar ones for their own people; thus cultivating independent thought, and the sacred inspiration which declares that all nations are made of one blood, all men born free and equal.

This independence of thought in regard to civil and religious liberty is growing day by day in the minds of the people of the Old World.

These are some of the reflex influences of our republic; these are some of the beneficent achievements, the benevolent acts, which are casting their light far and wide, and on which other nations are looking with intense interest to see whether the republic is able to maintain its free institutions, under a government controlled by the people.

Let us refer to the opinions of some of the most distinguished men of our age.

When speaking of the greatness and influence of our country, with its aspirations, suggestions, and possibilities, Dean Stanley said: "It cannot be realized until touched by the actual sight of it. Then we feel that we are in the presence of one of those great creative epochs of nations, a vast and heaven-ward inspiring destiny."

"What is America now!" said Canon Farrar of England. "A mighty civilization, destined, perhaps, to surpass our own, a land of illimitable hopes, a boundless continent! If glorious has been our legacy to her, glorious too have been her gifts to us. She has given us a type at once of manhood, enthusiastic, practical, self-sacrificing, prudent and godly."

The Rev. Dr. Parker, of London, when speaking of our country and its institutions and possibilities, says: "America is more than a continent, it is a little world!"

Matthew Arnold, who is at present in this country, when speaking of its influences under Puritan discipline, says: "It has become an incomparable and all-transforming remnant, and the common topic of admiration for the world."

Mr. Gladstone says: "I am proud of America. America has a territory fitted to be the base of the largest continuous empire ever established by man."

Lord Coleridge, when recently here, said: "I rejoice to see the independence and prosperity of your middle classes. It is not the immense size of your country that strikes me most. It is the bigness of that sentiment which has given its best blood in vindication of human right."

And Professor Seely, of the English Cambridge University, says: "The United States has solved the problem, how from a fringe of settlement on the Atlantic a whole continent as far as the Pacific may be peopled, and prosper under a united government. If the United

States hold together for another half century, they will, at the end of that time, completely change the condition of such old states as France and Germany."

Thus the horizon of freedom opens wider and wider, giving surer and surer promise of that glorious day, when the voice of peace and good will shall echo from mountain top to mountain top around the globe.

There may be seasons of political strife and misrule; ambition and treachery may spread their wily nets. There may be mistakes in legislation, and lack of integrity in official positions, dissensions and outbreaks, times of doubt and despondency; but disunion will not again rear its hydra head. The glories of our republic may be dimmed for a time on the page of history, but all these evils shall melt away like untimely frosts before the morning sun. The American Union shall survive! a glorious illustration of the capabilities of a people to govern themselves, owning no sovereignty but that of God!

Gentlemen, we now enter on the fortieth year of the existence of our Society. Did time permit, I would address you still further on the importance of our work, on what has already been accomplished, and on the great field which it is to occupy in the future. Suffice it to say, that in the order of Providence it has become a leader in the work for which it was established. The spirit that animated the hearts of its founders has awakened an interest in local and family history never fully recognized, and our duty is to foster and perpetuate it.

The study of family history, observes the Rev. Mr. Slafter, elevates and ennobles the nature of man, and lifts it up to a truer and nobler type. So say we.

To know nothing of our ancestry or from whence we came, to have no reverence for the precious memories of the past or an interest in those who are to succeed us in the battle of life, is to ignore the elements and influences that have made us what we are, to repudiate the natural instincts and affections of the human heart, and to suppress the aspirations and hopes of a soul that is to course on through endless circles of eternity. And what more precious testimonial of your love of kindred and home can you leave, than that which provides for the transmission of the history of your ancestors, yourself and family, to future generations? And how consoling the thought, that when you shall have been gathered to your fathers, this history shall live through all coming time, as a precious inheritance to your descendants! This is a trust that Providence has confided to your care; and who so dead to sympathy and affection, to kindred and country, that would not preserve the record of his ancestors, the place of his birth, the home of his childhood, and the sacred spot where repose the loved and lost ones of earth!

These are the words which I spoke to you many years ago, and

which I now repeat, that they may live in your memories and those which shall follow you when I shall have passed away.

Great is the importance and influence of our work; great the responsibility of our duty. On you, and those who are to succeed you, must rest its prosperity, usefulness and perpetuity. Cherish this Society affectionately, and support it generously.

And now, in conclusion, let me express again my earnest prayer that our association may successfully fulfil its benevolent mission, treasuring up the history of the past, binding ancestry and posterity together to the latest generations, even until the histories of this world shall have blended with the histories of the future.

Manfully, manfully, let us press on,
Filling up time with duties well done,
Patiently, trustingly, without a fear,
Joyfully, joyfully, while we stay here.

MEMOIR OF EDMUND QUINCY (1681—1738) OF BRAINTREE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

By the late ELIZA SUSAN QUINCY, of Quincy, Mass.

[IN presenting to the readers of the REGISTER the following article, the last literary production of its author, we take occasion to transfer to our pages a just and touching tribute to her memory, written by her sister, Mrs. Waterston, of Boston, and printed by the family for distribution among friends :

ELIZA SUSAN QUINCY,
Daughter of the late President Quincy.

The life of this lady covers a period of nearly eighty-six years. She was born on the 15th day of March, 1798, in the mansion of her grandmother, the widow of Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Revolutionary memory, which stood in Pearl Street, Boston, and she passed away on the evening of Jan. 17, 1884, from the ancestral home of her family at Quincy, Massachusetts, in the room whence her great-grandfather, Josiah Quincy, departed on the 3d of March, 1784, a century having spanned the period between the two events. In Boston and Quincy the interests of Miss Quincy's life centred, including the episode of seventeen years' residence at Cambridge, while her father was president of Harvard College. Such a life may appear monotonous in the restless and changing currents of existence to-day, but Miss Quincy's experience was full and varied. Her intense interest in the historical past of her native New England, and of the family of which she was a member, her wonderfully retentive memory, her thorough knowledge of facts and dates, her indomitable perseverance and self-renouncing devotion as the principal assistant of her father in all his work, literary and otherwise, made her career a marked one. During her father's long public life she was brought into contact with many remarkable people and had much experience of society, as society was then constituted. Miss Quincy never

came before the public as an authoress, but the large number of her private manuscripts, as well as various papers furnished to historical societies, might fill several volumes. In 1861 she edited the autobiography of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Susan (Morton) Quincy, which was printed for private circulation. Miss Quincy had also many correspondents at home and abroad, among whom were eminent literary and scientific persons, and her kindness and charity were yet more widely extended. A natural gift for drawing was early developed, and many proofs exist of her talent and tireless industry in that department of art. As the eldest child of her father's family she was the constant and trusted companion of her parents, and to the younger children a truly disinterested and affectionate sister. This tenderness of her nature extended itself to the young people of two succeeding generations. With her departs out of daily life one long known and well loved. She retained her vigorous intellect and unfailing memory to the last hour of her long life. That life in itself is a well-filled volume, without one line we can wish to blot; a fit record to be left on earth, and to "follow her up to joy and peace forever."

The manuscript was accompanied by a letter dated December 29, 1883. In less than three weeks, and before her article was in type, the author had passed from earth.—EDITOR.]

EDMUND QUINCY, of Braintree, Mass. (1681—1738), was the fourth of his name in direct succession. His grandfather, an emigrant from England, was born in 1602, the son of Edmund Quincy of Wigsthorp, a landholder in Northamptonshire in England, who married Ann Palmer in 1593, and gave to his eldest son Edmund an estate at Achurch, where he resided, and in 1623 married Judith Pares. Their daughter Judith was baptized at Achurch, September, 1626, and in 1627, according to the records of the church, a child was baptized elsewhere and not in the parish church. This singular entry proves that Edmund Quincy had become a Puritan.

In 1628 he came to Massachusetts. Here he formed a partnership with William Coddington, and they bought the planting ground of the Sachem of the Massachusetts Indians. This purchase is confirmed by an Indian deed, yet extant,* by which Wampatuck, the son of "Chickatabot, sold, in 1655, lands in Braintree to Thomas Faxon and others, excepting Mr. Coddington's farm, Mr. Quincy's farm, and others, which lands were purchased by the said men of his predecessors, which the said Wampatuck does hereby confirm."

Edmund Quincy went to England, and returned to Boston with his wife and two children, September 4, 1633, in the ship Griffin, which brought the Rev. John Cotton, Mr. Haynes, and many other men of good estate. His name and that of Judith his wife are inserted on the records of the First Church in Boston, November, 1633, Nos. 79 and 80, and afterwards the names of six of his servants are, as such, inserted on the same records.

* The deed now, in 1883, is in the possession of the town of Braintree.

On the 14th of May, 1634, Edmund Quincy was elected one of the first representatives of the town of Boston in the General Court of the Province, and on the 10th of the ninth month, 1634, he was appointed first on a committee by the town of Boston, to assess a tax of 9s. 3d. to Mr. Blackstone "to purchase his rights to the peninsula of Shawmut." On the 14th of the tenth month, 1635, a committee was appointed to bound out farms at Mount Wollaston, then a part of Boston, to Mr. W. Coddington and Mr. Edmund Quincy. On the 14th of the first month, called March, 1636, the committee report the bounds they have assigned to them.

This grant at the Mt. Wollaston plantation comprehended several thousand acres, including the planting ground of Chickatabot, cleared of trees, and suitable to agriculture or pasturage, and also the peninsula now called Germantown, with a harbor adapted for ship-building, at the mouth of Weymouth River.

They took possession of their lands and built their houses on the banks of a brook which falls into the bay north of Mt. Wollaston, then a part of Boston.

The house erected by Edmund Quincy was of one story with a large attic, a plan frequently followed at that time. On the right of the entrance the door opens into a room twelve or thirteen feet square and seven feet high, with four windows and a fire-place in the corner. A carved cornice of wood round the ceiling proves that it was the residence of the owner.

The rest of the house was divided into a number of apartments with flues leading to the chimney in the centre, beside which a staircase ascended to the attic. It was situated on a large brook and near a pond of fresh water and a fine spring. It was protected on the east by Mt. Wollaston, and commanded an extensive view towards the west. The house is yet standing in good preservation in 1883.

Mr. Coddington's house was situated on elevated ground on the other side of the brook. The cellar was visible in 1880.

The exact date of Edmund Quincy's death in 1635, at the age of thirty-three years, or its cause, is not known. It must have been hard to depart at the threshold of a great enterprise, leaving a widow and two children in the wilderness.* In 1636, the grant at Mt. Wollaston, then a part of Boston, for Braintree was not incorporated till 1640, was divided between Mr. Coddington and the heirs of Edmund Quincy. Mr. Coddington had the eastern portion of the grant and Mt. Wollaston. He became engaged in the Antinomian controversies of the day, and on his removal to Rhode Island in 1638, he sold his Mt. Wollaston estate to Edward Tyng, and gave the rest of his lands to the town of Braintree.

* The wild state of the country at this time is evident from the fact that the graves in the ancient burial ground at Braintree are defended from the wolves by large stones, and in a diary of the period it is stated that the woods swarmed with bears.

The records of the town and First Church of Boston for a long time were the only sources of information relative to the emigration of Edmund Quincy, but in 1832 a rough autograph draught of the letter here inserted, written on a half sheet of letter paper, which had been given by one of his family to the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of New Hampshire, was then given by him to President J. Q. Adams, whom he accidentally met at an evening party. It is from Edmund Quincy, grandson of the emigrant, to his relations in England :

To Mr. John Quincy.

Loving Cousin

and dear friends unknown.

Braintree in New England

December 29th, 1712.

This comes per the Chester Man of War, (Captain Thomas Mathews commander and Convoy to the Mast Ships) to bring you after a long interval of time, the freshest tidings from your relations in this country, who are to you, as you to us, personally unknown. About the year 1678 my father received his last letters from his uncle Thomas Quincy dated from Harrold in Bedfordshire—as also did my brother Daniel Quincy who was some time before in London and other places among his relations, and I suppose known to some of you. The sight of these letters with many others preceding have informed me of your and our family then living in or near your shire—and that my Grandfather had three brothers, to wit, Francis, John and Thomas and three sisters. That in the year 1663 there was living only one brother Thomas, and the three sisters aforementioned, and afterwards in 1676 but two sisters were alive and the aforementioned brother Thomas, who also had one son namely John Quincy, and one cousin of the same name supposed to be son of Francis aforementioned, who was said to live at a place called Achurch in a house that was my Grandfathers. Moreover that John Quincy's children then lived at a place called Wigsthorpe and were seven or eight in number.

This is a short account of what I know concerning your family in Old England, what I thought proper to my letter. I shall add as short a one concerning a branch of the same family in New England and it is as follows.

My Grandfather came over here in the year 1628, brought with him one son and one daughter. The son was my father, who bore his father's name, as I bear his. He had by a first wife many children, sons and daughters, one of whom was Daniel before named, who is deceased leaving behind him a son and daughter. The son's name is John—a man grown and living in our town. The rest of the aforementioned children are all dead except one daughter named Ruth who lives near us. By a second wife my father's children were three—viz. two sons and a daughter. The daughter is living, one son died young,—the other is myself who am a married man, and live where my grandfather was first seated after his arrival in Boston, and where also my father lived and died, being about ten miles from Boston, the Metropolis of our country, and have at the writing hereof (thanks be to God) two sons and three daughters, all young, who with myself and the rest of our family living near us are in good health, and desire the acceptance of our love and service we hereby send you, wishing you with all our hearts the best and greatest peace and happiness in your remote country,—and at length eternal rest in a better.

I design by this to get acquaintance with the family of my father, whose good and welfare I earnestly desire, wish for and long to hear of. If any of them be living and deem it worth their care to answer these lines and hear from us by this way, I shall accept the same and endeavor the best and most kind returns I can. Hoping in the mean time that this will come safe to hand and find you all in good health I take leave committing you to the protection of Almighty God,

and am dear friends
your affectionate Kinsman
and humble servant,

EDMUND QUINCY.

P. S. I have sent two other letters, one to yourself and another to another supposed Cousin Thomas Quincy. They come in the convoy to the *Mast Ships*, Capt. Matthews commander, and are directed to be left at the Post Office, London, for conveyance. I shall be glad to hear from some of you by the first opportunity in the spring. Please to direct your letters to be left with John Campbell, post master in N. E. E. Q.

Edmund Quincy, third of the name, born at Achurch 1627, inherited the western portion of the grant, which included the planting ground of the Schem and the peninsula of Germantown. In 1649 he married Joanna Hoar, and resided in the house of his father, which remains in good preservation in 1883. It is interesting to remember that the execution of Charles the first and the affairs of the conflicts of the Commonwealth, were heard as news and were talked over in this lonely dwelling. His wife was sister of President Hoar of Harvard College and of Margaret, wife of Henry Flint. The children of Edmund and Joanna Quincy were, Daniel, born 1650, married Ann Shepard 1681; Mary, born 1652, married Ephraim Savage 1681; James, born 1654, married D. Hubbard; Elizabeth, born 1656, married Daniel Gookin; Ruth, married John Hunt; and Experience, married W. Savil.

He was an active man and became eminent in the military service of the colonies. He was the first major and lieut.-colonel in Braintree; representative in 1670, '73, '75, '79. His wife died May 16, 1680, aged 55; and in 1680 he sold Shed's Neck, now Germantown, to his brother-in-law, John Hull, on condition that he paid each of his children a hundred pounds in 1680. He was married at Cambridge to Mrs. Elizabeth Gookin Eliot, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Gookin and widow of Rev. John Eliot, Jr., of Nonantum, the eldest son of the Rev. John Eliot, of Roxbury. He divided his estate into three farms, the home, middle and lower farms, about 1684; built a farm-house on the lower farm and planted an orchard, some of the trees of which still remain in 1883. In 1685 he built a house of two stories nearer the brook, fronting to the east. In 1688 he was appointed one of the Committee of Safety which formed the provisional government of the colony until the arrival of the new charter from William and Mary. Edmund Quincy

cy died January 8, 1698. At his funeral on the 12th of January, there were a troop of horse and three foot companies. His grave is marked by two granite stones, in which his name and arms, engraved on lead, were inserted. In 1775 the lead was taken and run into bullets to use against the British, and the monument would have remained unknown, but President John Adams remembered the inscription, and in 1820 it was restored, engraved on a marble slab placed between the stones.

In his will he bequeathed to the First Church in Braintree a silver cup on which the coat of arms he inherited are engraved. For a hundred years this coat of arms was considered a sufficient mark of ownership for the tomb and plate of the family. In 1883 this cup, with the date 1699 on its base, is in the possession of the First Church in Quincy, Mass. It is mentioned in Mr. Lunt's centennial discourse, September 29, 1839, in the list of a plate of the church, as the gift of an unknown donor. An inscription giving the name of Edmund Quincy as the donor was added in 1840.

Edmund Quincy, son of the preceding, born in Braintree in 1681, entered Harvard College in 1695. A little manuscript book in his hand-writing gives a list of the books which he owned in his Sophomore year—about one hundred in number, containing most of the Latin and some of the Greek classics, and of works on philosophy, logic and theology. The manuscript also contains college exercises, including four Latin orations delivered at different times under the presidency of Increase Mather during his college course, and numerous notes of Latin disputation on philosophical questions. Jonathan Belcher, Jeremiah Dummer, John Bulkley, Edmund Quincy, four of the class of 1699, were as distinguished characters as New England has produced.*

It is not known where, after graduating, he pursued his studies and acquired the learning which fitted him to hold the important stations conferred on him by the public. His mother died in 1700, and on leaving college he took possession of his father's house and estate, and in 1701 he married Dorothy Flint, daughter of Rev. Josiah Flint† of Dorchester and Esther Willet, daughter of Thomas Willet, the first mayor of New York. Their children were Edmund, born in 1703; Elizabeth, born in 1706; Dorothy, born in 1708; Josiah, born in 1710.‡ In 1705 he enlarged his father's house by the erection of two stories and an attic, and also two rooms; made the walks and canal and planted trees which remain in good preservation in 1883. He early received the confidence of the public, and he never frustrated the hopes of those who loved him.

* Elliot's Biographical Dictionary.

† Rev. Josiah Flint, son of Margaret Hoar and Henry Flint, born at Braintree 24 August, 1645; graduated at H. C. 1664; ordained at Dorchester 27 December, 1671; died 16 September, 1680, aged 35.

‡ Dorothy married Edward Jackson, of Boston; Josiah married Hannah Sturgis, of Yarmouth, daughter of John Sturgis.

In 1713 he was commissioned first colonel of the Suffolk regiment by Governor Dudley. In 1718 he was commissioned Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature by Governor Shute. He was re-commissioned by Governor Burnet December 16, 1728. And again by Governor Belcher June 21, 1733. He had an additional commission of the peace Quorum throughout the province. The following letters were written to his daughter—the Dorothy Q. of Dr. Holmes's poem—while she was visiting at Springfield :

Braintree, July 8th, 1724.

My Dear Daughter,

This is to bring you the good news of my safe return home Commencement day in the evening, and finding your mother in good health.

With this you will have from your sister Betsey the things you wrote for by me, and from your brother Edmund a small present. My Child you are peculiarly favored among your friends in these parts in having a good word spoken of you and good wishes made for you by everybody let this hint be improved only to quicken and encourage you in virtue and a good life.

My love to all the family in which you are, with your Mother's and Grandmothers,* also, to them and you.

I am your dear and loving father,

E. QUINCY.

Half a yard of muslin being too little for two head dresses, your sister has sent you one yard wanting half a quarter, which cost ten and sixpence—and the Thread (lace) cost fourteen shillings—so much I paid for and 'tis the best thread and muslin of the price.

Braintree, Aug. 18th, 1724.

My dear daughter.

Last night I received your letters to me and your brother and sister. They gave us no small pleasure in reading,—and you have got reputation with your Friends by having composed and penned them agreeably. Go on to think and speak and write so, and above all improve in the wisdom which is from above. I wrote you last week a few lines. I am glad to hear of any relief from lameness.

As to the danger and to the fear of the Indians &c. I really apprehend none, and what you see or hear of watchings and wardings in the town need not teaze you at all,—but rather ease your mind and quiet your fears; for in such caution and care under God is your security and safety, the more and better established. In short according to what I know of the situation of your town—though a man may have been killed 20 miles off in the woods—this need not increase your fears, you being in the heart of a numerous people that live compact and near to other strong populous towns and in a watchful posture, as I said before you can't but be, humanly speaking, very safe, and so I would have you think yourself to be and put away your fears.

EDMUND QUINCY.

* Mrs. Esther Flynt, the widow of the Rev. Josiah Flynt of Dorchester, and daughter of Thomas Willet, Esq., of Rhode Island. She resided in the family of Edmund Quincy till her death, A.D. 1737.

Braintree, Nov. 9th, 1724.

Dear Dorothy,

'Tis now almost two months since I saw you or heard directly from you.

Your sister Betty will be married the 12th day of this month (that is next Thursday night) if health permit.

You may and ought to wish her joy and happiness in the new relation and condition she is entering into though you are at a great distance from her. We make no wedding for her but only a small entertainment on Friday for a few friends that may happen to be present. You'll hear the particulars perhaps from your brother Edmund or Josiah after 'tis over. Your mother has sent you the Muslin Pattern, Thread and needles, a Knott and girdle the Gown and quilted coat are not sent at present your mother thinks you may do without the gown and if you can possibly tis best that you may not have too great a pack of things to bring back and besides we are apt to think tis best you should keep in and not expose yourself this winter (though you be better) lest you fall back again by catching cold. Before Spring you may write further if need be for a supply. The silk for Mrs Hooker is also sent and the price is 1. 3. 10 being 7^s 4^d a yard you may acquaint her.

Pray give my kind salutation to her and Mr Hooker with all the family and your mother also my regards to Dr Porter and Mr Whitman if you see him and he inquires after me

I am your loving father

EDMUND QUINCY.

P. S. Since I wrote last night I received yours of Oct 8th as also Edmund and Betty as to the things you speak of they shall be sent in due time they must be sent by water when a good opportunity presents when your quilt and gown must come also for such bulky things people on horse-back doubt care to be troubled with.

Dear Child

Braintree May 6th 1725

your mother and I were not so willing to have you leave us though for your own good, but now are as desirous to see you here again were it for the best. Accept this expression as from the best of your earthly friends (your dear Parents) who think of you every day and hope to hear of you oftener than of late.

The last of your letters I have yet received was dated March 6th.

I have wrote since then once or twice but know not whether they have come to your hand I expect a letter from you and Dr Porter every day.

Your brother Edmund you have heard I suppose is married and I hope very happily and that we shall have joy and comfort in this doubled relation to Mr Wendells family Brother Wendell and his wife from New York was at the wedding and have since been at our house a few days and are returning in a short time home by the way of Rhode Island as they came. The new married couple are yet at their uncles house but are to live with brother Wendell and his wife and Miss Molly Higginson is going from hence tomorrow to live with them and your mother will be destitute of a companion and assistant again but I hope will be provided for.*

I am going on Monday next to Piscataqua to keep court at Ipswich and York to be absent about a fortnight.

I am your loving father

EDMUND QUINCY.

* At this period excellent colored servants were employed in these families.

At this period the chief communication from Boston was by water. Before a dam was built across the brook, boats at high tides could approach the house. It was unsafe to go as far inland as Milton Hill, for fear of the Indians, and the communication was across the Neponset by Penny Ferry at a point where the railroad now terminates.

Edmund Quincy appears to have been an active and influential member of the board of Overseers of Harvard University for twenty years, his name continually recurring on their records. The last time it occurs is on the 16th of June, 1737, when Mr. Holyoke was chosen president; and the last Commencement Edmund Quincy attended was that of the same year, when his brother in law Tutor Flint officiated as president.* Mr. Quincy then returned to his house in Braintree, where he was received for the last time by his wife and her mother, Mrs. Esther Willet Flint, who died there under the care of her daughter in July, 1737. Mrs. Quincy survived only a few weeks, dying after a short illness on the thirty-first of August, 1737.

Edmund Quincy, on being asked at this time how soon he thought America would be dismembered from the mother country, replied that if the colony improved in the arts and sciences for half a century to come as it had for that time past, he made no doubt in that time it would be accomplished. The event confirms his observation.†

In 1737 commissioners were sent by the colony of Massachusetts Bay to Great Britain, to settle a controversy respecting the boundary line of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Although the people of Massachusetts thought themselves secure of the cause, they deemed it prudent to send a special agent. The General Assembly therefore united in electing Edmund Quincy, as a man of known integrity, and well acquainted with the affair in all its relations, to represent their claims at the court of Great Britain. A sense of duty, which was the governing principle of his life, induced him to accept this important trust. An extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives, Province of Massachusetts Bay in N. E., October 25th, is here given :

"The Honorable Edmund Quincy lately chosen one of the agents of this Province, and being notified thereof, came into the House and spake as follows :

"Mr. Speaker: I have a grateful sense of the honor which his Excellency and this Court have done me, in appointing me one of the Agents at the Court of Great Britain. I am humbly sensible of my own insufficiency, and how unequal I am to the important trust hereby reposed in me. But having asked the best advice and deliberated (as the time would allow me) on the affair, and being satisfied of the clearness of my call, I dare not

* Tutor Flint was accustomed to pass his vacations at his house, and two rooms were erected for his accommodation near the canal known by his name in 1883.

† From a letter from John Wendell, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 4, 1785.

refuse the same, and therefore in a humble dependence on the divine presence and assistance, shall devote myself to the service of my country, and to the utmost of my power pursue and discharge the duty of my office."

On the 20th of December following, Judge Quincy embarked with his son Josiah for England, "attended by Governor Belcher and other gentlemen below the Castle, where the cannon were discharged as he passed by."* He arrived in London in January, 1737-8, from which place he wrote these letters to his family :

London, Jan. 18th 1737

Dear Son

After being at sea 25 days we landed at Dover and from thence got safe here last night by the exceedingly great and remarkable goodness of Almighty God, who in many instances of our danger and distress on our voyage appeared graciously to overrule the winds and seas which were boisterous though generally fair.

I hope this will find you with my other dear children and grandchildren in good health both in Boston and Braintree and to each of whom give my best and most affectionate Parental love and regards.

Josiah will give you the news of the Jerseys being made a distinct government and who is Governor and the success of Mr Daniel Russell and ladys appeal on the law of interest.

We are at Mr Wilks at present where we were kindly invited last night and had the pleasure to sup with Mr Newman Mr Partridge and Mr Belcher, where were also Mr Byfield and Jon^s Bernard who was the first New Englander I met at alighting out of the stage coach a few doors distance from Mr Wilks at the tavern.

I am now going to advise with Dr. Juxon and others about being inoculated though there is scarce anybody as they say have it in this city. I believe I shall think it my duty to come into it.

To us let it be Christ to live and to die Gain

I am Dear Edmund

Your most loving father

EDMUND QUINCY.

The king is inconsolable tis said under the Surprising death of the late Queen,† at this juncture critical with respect to his family disorders. The Parliament who meet the 24th inst will be opened by Commission, by reason of the deep mourning the King is still in, which it is said exceeds that of Common Widowers.

London Jan 28th 1737:8

My Dear daughter

I received your letter of the 25th of last month the 26th inst. and how refreshing every line was to me at this distance from you you'll perceive best when this comes to hand which I am sure when you receive it will be very pleasant to so dutiful and affectionate a child from so loving and tender a Father.

* Annals of the town of Dorchester, by James Blake.

† Caroline, wife to George II., died suddenly Nov. 20, 1737, aged 54.

I have written on my arrival here and so has Josiah via. New York, but lest that should fail would again write this first opportunity of a direct Conveyance to Boston to let you know we arrived safe at Dover 14th day of January. . . . From Dover 16th we went in coach toward London, where after a safe and pleasant journey we arrived in health Tuesday evening the 19th at Mr Wilks and were courteously received and lodged till the 27th when we took lodgings with one Nicholas Lewis warden of St. Antoline Parish, Cheapside in Queen St London, where our letters from New England are to be directed.

This is a strange new world I'm got into and will appear more so when I can safely look about me I'm well assured.

Your most tender and affectionate father,

EDMUND QUINCY.

According to the design expressed in this letter, he was soon after inoculated. The hopes of his friends were of short duration, and the disease terminated fatally on the morning of the 23d of February, 1737-8. Viewing death with fortitude and resignation, he expired while in prayer for his native country. Josiah Quincy sent to his brother Edmund the following account of their father's funeral :

London, March 2, 1737

Dear Brother,

I wrote to you a few days since per Captain Morris, in which I gave you the melancholy news of our dear Father's death, an affliction almost insupportable to me! but I find myself surrounded with a great many sincere good friends, especially in good Coz. Phillips's family where I now lodge, and by whom I am treated more like a brother than a stranger, which demands our most grateful acknowledgments.

Our dear father's corpse, the evening after his death was removed from his lodgings in Q street (by order of Mr. Wilks) to Upholders hall, in Leadenhall street, from whence the next Sunday evening he was carried in a Hearse drawn by six horses to a burying place called Bunhill fields, where he was interred in a spot of ground belonging to mr Phillips's family: before the Hearse went 3 Mourning Coaches with the 6 supporters of the Pall, who were Mr. Bendien and Mr. Sauford, Mr. Yeamans and Mr. Newman, Mr. Burreau and Mr. Lyde. and was followed by 14 Mourning Coaches and 2 Chariots filled with Gentⁿ that were invited to the funeral. Over his grave Mr Denham (a dissenting clergyman) made a speech proper to the occasion, a copy of which Mr. Newman has desired me to get, and if I can obtain it he will print it. . . . I again and again recommend you and yours (among whom I include my own under your care) to the blessing and protection of God. . . .

Your most affec^t & Lov^e B^r

JOSIAH QUINCY.

The news of his death was received with the deepest affliction, not only by his own family and town, but by the whole province. He died in the service of his country, and was lamented by all ranks and orders of people as a great and irreparable loss to the public

The General Court of Massachusetts, as a testimony of their love and gratitude, gave to his heirs a thousand acres of land in the town of Lenox, and caused a monument to be erected over his grave in Bunhill fields, London, with the following Latin inscription :

Edmundi Quincy Armigeri, patria Nov-Angli Massachusettensis, viri pietate, prudentia, et bonis literis, spectati hic depositæ sunt reliquiæ.

Qui variis ab ineunte ætate Muneribus in Re tam civili, quam militari a suis sibi commissis (his præsertim Regi a Conciliis, Curis Supremæ Judicatoriæ Justiciarii, et Militum Tribuni) summa Facultate, et spectata Fide Functus, Laudem merito adeptus est.

Re Patriæ suæ publica postulante ad aulam Britannicam legatus est profectus, ut Jura suorum et commoda procuraret.

Variolis Arreptus, morte præmatura obiit, et cum eo Emolumenta, quæ in ejus legatione, summa cum spe reposita erant, omnibus suis popularibus penitus desiderabilis, decessit, at nullis magis quam Patrio Senatui, qui in Amoris Testimonium et gratitudinis, ejus Tumulo hoc epitaphium inscribi curaverunt. Obiit Londoni, 28 Feb. 1737 æt. 57.*

As a judge he maintained an unblemished reputation for wisdom, virtue and probity ; diligent in attending his duty and supporting by his wise and grave deportment the dignity of that bench. His opinions were highly valued and approved by the court, and the greatest deference universally paid to him as a righteous judge for nineteen years. In the private relations of life his character was marked by every social virtue. In all his public employments he seemed to act upon principles of justice and honor, upon the truest and safest maxims.†

Many of the descendants of Edmund Quincy were eminent in the public service. Several obtained the highest rank in the profession of law and medicine ; others were leaders in the conflict of the Revolution, and subsequently in the establishment of manufactures in Massachusetts and the foundation of the town of Lowell. Those whose names are most familiar to the public in 1883 are Oliver Wendell Holmes, and John Lowell the founder of the Lowell Institute.

NOTE.—Smibert painted two portraits of Edmund Quincy in his official dress. The one inherited by President Quincy has been placed for safe keeping in the Art Museum in Boston ; the other became the property of his daughter Dorothy, and was given by her son Jonathan Jackson, in 1810, to Edmund Quincy, the youngest son of President Quincy. It was much injured by the British.

* Here are deposited the remains of Edmund Quincy, Esq., native of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, a man of distinguished piety, prudence and learning. Entrusted by his country with many important offices, he early merited praise, for discharging with the greatest ability and approved integrity various employments, both civil and military, particularly as one of his Majesty's Council, a Justice of the Supreme Court and the Colonel of a Regiment. To secure the rights and privileges of his countrymen he embarked as their agent to the Court of Great Britain. Being seized with the small-pox he died a premature death, and with him the advantages expected from his agency with the greatest prospect of success. He departed the delight of his own people, but of none more than the Senate, who as a testimony of their love and gratitude have ordered this Epitaph to be inscribed on his monument. He died at London, Feb. 23, 1737, in the 57th year of his age.

† Hancock's funeral sermon, Braintree, 1738.

LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 49.]

Stebbins Families in Springfield and Longmeadow.

1ST GENERATION. Rowland Stebbins, as far as known, is supposed to have been the ancestor of all of his name in New England. He came to Roxbury and from thence to Springfield. Probably he removed to Northampton, as his death is recorded in that town. He died Dec. 14, 1671. By the records it appears that Lawrence Bliss came into possession of his home lot in Springfield. Thomas and John were his sons. Thomas settled in Springfield, and his and some of his descendants' families are hereafter entered, John Stebbins married and had children there. He removed to Northampton and died March 7, 1678. Elizabeth Stebbins, probable daughter of Rowland, was married March 2, 1647, to John Clark. Sarah Stebbins, probably another daughter, was married to Thomas Merrick, Nov. 14, 1639. Sarah the wife of Rowland Stebbins died Oct. 4, 1649.

2d Generation. Lieut. Thomas Stebbins, of Springfield, son of Rowland Stebbins, was married Nov. 1645, to Hannah Wright. Their children—Samuel, born Sept. 19, 1646, died July 13, 1708. Thomas, born July 31, 1648, died Dec. 29, 1705. Joseph, born Oct. 24, 1652, died Oct. 15, 1728. Sarah, born Aug. 18, 1654, died Nov. 6, 1721. Edward, born April 14, 1656, died Oct. 31, 1712. Benjamin, born April 11, 1658. Rowland, born Oct. 2, 1660, died Oct. 24, 1661. Hannah, born Oct. 1, 1660. Hannah the mother died Oct. 16, 1660. Lieut. Thomas Stebbins was married to Abigail Mun, Dec. 14, 1676, and died Sept. 5, 1683. The families of the sons, see hereafter. Sarah the daughter was married Jan. 2, 1672, to Samuel Bliss, of Longmeadow.

3d Generation. Samuel Stebbins, of Longmeadow, son of Thomas and Hannah Stebbins above, was married July 22, 1679, to Joanna Lamb, daughter of John and Joanna Lamb. Their children—Thomas, born Dec. 26, 1681, died Jan. 3, 1682. Samuel, born May 13, 1683, and died June 17, 1767. Joanna the mother died Aug. 8, 1683. Samuel Stebbins the father was married again Dec. 10, 1685, to Abigail Brooks, daughter of William and Mary Brooks. Their children—John, born Feb. 13, 1686. Ebenezer, born Nov. 30, 1688. William, born July 27, 1693, died Oct. 30, 1776. Abigail, born Nov. 30, 1695. Joanna, born March 4, 1697. Thomas, born Aug. 10, 1698. Benjamin, born Dec. 10, 1700. Mercy, born Jan. 19, 1705, died Aug. 4, 1780. The families of Samuel and William, see page 198. John and Thomas settled in Brimfield. Samuel the father died July 13, 1708. Abigail the mother died March 13, 1754. She was born Jan. 25, 1666. Abigail the daughter was married Aug. 1, 1717, to John Hitchcock, son of John and Mary Hitchcock. Joanna was married May 31, 1720, to Mathew Noble, of Westfield. Mercy [Page 197] was married Dec. 22, 1726, to Lieut. John Colton, of Longmeadow.

3rd Generation. Thomas Stebbins, of Springfield, son of Lieut. Thomas and Hannah Stebbins, was married Dec. 21, 1672, to Abigail Mun. Their children—Thomas, born Jan. 28, 1673, died March 20, 1675. Abi-

gail, born May 27, 1675, died March 15, 1692. Hannah, born Dec. 29, 1677, died Jan. 10, 1698. Hannah, born Dec. 22, 1680. Thomas, born Nov. 30, 1682, died Sept. 9, 1684. Sarah, born April 17, 1686. Mary, born Dec. 1, 1688. Abigail the mother died Feb. 6, 1692. Thomas the father died Dec. 7, 1695.

3rd Generation. Joseph Stebbins, of Springfield, son of Lieut. Thomas and Hannah Stebbins, was married Nov. 27, 1673, to Sarah Dorchester, daughter of Anthony Dorchester. Their children—Joseph, born Oct. 7, 1674, drowned Sept. 29, 1722. Benjamin, born Jan. 23, 1676. Thomas, born July 13, 1679, died June 29, 1713. John, born Sept. 22, 1681, died Nov. 11, 1686. Mehitable, born Nov. 27, 1683, married Jonathan Strong. Ebenezer, born June 8, 1686. Sarah, born June 8, 1688, married David Chapin. John, born Nov. 8, 1690. Hannah, born Nov. 9, 1692. Martha, born June 28, 1697. Mehitable was married Nov. 21, 1705, to Jonathan Strong of Northampton. Sarah was married Nov. 21, 1705, to David Chapin, of Springfield. Joseph Stebbins the father died Oct. 15, 1728.

3rd Generation. Edward Stebbins, of Springfield, son of Thomas and Hannah Stebbins, was married April, 1679, to Sarah Graves. Their children—Sarah, born Feb. 20, 1681. Thomas, born Oct. 1685, died Jan. 31, 1686. Thomas, born March 7, 1687. Mary, born Sept. 11, 1689. John, born Jan. 10, 1692. Mary, born June 2, 1695, died April, 1698. Sarah the mother died June 12, 1700. Edward Stebbins was married again, Oct. 18, 1701, to Mary Colton, widow of Isaac Colton, and he died Oct. 31, 1712. She died at her son George Colton's in Longmeadow, August 30, 1743, age 91. Edward Stebbins, early in the spring of 1676, was taken by the Indians at Longmeadow while he was with Samuel Bliss, his brother-in-law, and he was carried to the falls above Deerfield, and with a youth named Gilbert made his escape from the Indians and gave information of their place of residence, whereupon the English went and destroyed three hundred or more of them. [Page 198.]

3rd Generation. Benjamin Stebbins, of West Springfield, son of Lieut. Thomas and Hannah Stebbins, was married Oct. 9, 1682, to Abigail Denton. Their child Abigail, born Oct. 29, 1685. Abigail the mother died Aug. 24, 1689. Benjamin Stebbins was married May 8, 1701, to widow Martha Ball. Their children—Benjamin, born March 8, 1702. Francis, born Nov. 19, 1703. Martha, born Nov. 14, 1705. Miriam, born Oct. 8, 1707. Mary, born June 25, 1713. Mercy, born July 24, 1715.

4th Generation. Samuel Stebbins, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Joanna Stebbins, was married Jan. 30, 1707, to Hannah Hitchcock, daughter of Luke Hitchcock, Esq., and Sarah his wife. Their children—Samuel, born June 19, 1708, died Feb. 10, 1754. Jonathan, born Oct. 24, 1709, died July 11, 1788. Stephen, born Oct. 16, 1711, died Feb. 26, 1768. Hannah, born June 10, 1713. Aaron, born Feb. 20, 1715, died May 15, 1808. Joanna, born Nov. 1, 1716, died Sept. 23, 1800. Moses, born Dec. 4, 1718. Luke, born Jan. 28, 1722. Sarah, born Nov. 8, 1725, died Nov. 25, 1725. Nehemiah, born April 14, 1727. Thankful, born March 4, 1730, died Oct. 23, 1733. The families of the sons, see in pages 199, 200 and 201. Hannah the daughter was married Jan. 13, 1736, to Moses Parsons, of Enfield. Joanna was married Jan. 31, 1740, to James Firman, of Enfield. Hannah Stebbins the mother died May 24, 1756. Samuel Stebbins the father was married again Jan. 3, 1758, to Sarah Allin. She died Feb. 26, 1763, and he died June 17, 1767, and was buried at the time of raising the meeting-house.

4th Generation. Lieut. William Stebbins, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Abigail Stebbins, was married March 15, 1716, to Mercy Knowlton, of Springfield. Their children as found on record were—Benjamin, died Dec. 4, 1718. Mercy, died June 11, 1720. William, born —, died March 29, 1725. William, born April 22, 1726, died April 20, 1797. Ruth, born July 26, 1728, died Aug. 16, 1728. Ezra, born Aug. 16, 1731, died Feb. 5, 1796. Zadock, born Nov. 10, 1732, died Nov. 10, 1732. Mercy, died Jan. 15, 1743. Mercy the mother died March 3, 1751. Lieut. William Stebbins was married again in 1754 to the widow Thankful Pond, of Northford, a parish in the town of Branford. He died Oct. 30, 1776, and she returned to her children in Connecticut. The families of William and Ezra the sons see in pages 201 and 202. [Page 199.]

5th Generation. Samuel Stebbins, of Wilbraham, son of Samuel and Hannah Stebbins, was married March 22, 1734, to Mary Knowlton, of Springfield. Their children—Mary, born Aug. 23, 1735, died Aug. 27, 1742. Seth, born January 8, 1739, died September 1, 1742. Thankful, born February 14, 1737. Noah, born October 13, 1741. Mary, born March 25, 1744. Mercy, born Feb. 12, 1747. Mary the mother died Aug. 22, 1750, at Longmeadow. Samuel Stebbins the father was married again, Nov. 18, 1750, to the widow Sarah Jones, daughter of Deacon James Wood, of Somers. Their children—Samuel, born Sept. 8, 1751. Seth, born July 17, 1753, died July 27, 1753. Samuel Stebbins the father died at Somers, Feb. 10, 1754. Thankful was married May 5, 1757, to Paul Langdon, of Wilbraham. Mary was married April 21, 1763, to Enos Stebbins, son of Jonathan Stebbins, of Longmeadow. They settled in Wilbraham.

5th Generation. Jonathan Stebbins, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Hannah Stebbins, was married Dec. 11, 1735, to Margaret Bliss, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bliss. Their children—Jonathan, born Sept. 28, 1736, died Dec. 7, 1762. Bliss, born May 30, 1738. Enos, born July 26, 1740. Margaret, born Aug. 28, 1741, died Oct. 6, 1807. Eunice, born Nov. 25, 1742, died May 2, 1786. Ann, born Feb. 8, 1744, died April 17, 1787. Margaret the mother died June 16, 1744. Jonathan Stebbins was married again, Oct. 18, 1745, to Sarah Mosley, of Westfield. She had one child stillborn, Nov. 14, 1746, and died Nov. 29, 1746. Jonathan Stebbins was married again, Nov. 5, 1747, to Abigail Hale, daughter of John and Thankful Hale, of West Springfield. She was born Jan. 18, 1721. Their children—Abigail, born Oct. 29, 1748, died June 4, 1811. Medad, born Feb. 4, 1751, died Sept. 9, 1804. Sarah, born March 22, 1752, died June 2, 1754. Sarah, born Sept. 16, 1754. Rhoda, born July 15, 1756, died Oct. 9, 1756. Lewis, born Jan. 10, 1758, died Oct. 9, 1758. Rhoda, born July 16, 1759. Lewis, born March 22, 1761, died June 15, 1778. The sons Enos and Medad had families. Margaret was married May 12, 1765, to Noah Stebbins. Eunice was married Nov. 27, 1766, to Enoch Burt. Ann was married Feb. 3, 1774, to Thomas Hale. Abigail was married Feb. 15, 1770, to Moses Bartlett, of Wilbraham. Sarah was married May 1, 1781, to Robert Silcock. Rhoda was married Oct. 6, 1784, to John Robinson, of Granville. Jonathan died at New York on his return from Havanna, Dec. 7, 1762. Bliss received part of a college education, and died a common stroller. Jonathan Stebbins the father died July 11, 1788. Abigail the mother died May 1, 1812, age 91 years Jan. 29, past. [Page 200.]

[To be continued.]

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING THE
FAMILY OF BALDWIN, OF ASTON
CLINTON, CO. BUCKS.

By the late Col. JOSEPH L. CHESTER, D.C.L., LL.D., of London, Eng.

THE following "Report of Investigations concerning the Family of Baldwin, of Aston Clinton, co. Bucks," was sent to me by Col. Chester shortly before his death, and it was his desire that I should offer it to the REGISTER for publication. It corrects many very inexcusable blunders in the pedigree given in "Notes on the Baldwin Family," for which Miss Bainbridge is responsible, which appeared in REGISTER, xxvi. 295. Free use has been made of Col. Chester's report by Mr. C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, in his "Baldwin Genealogy," published about two years ago, but it has never been printed in a completed form.

The very undeserved credit given to me in the preface to Mr. C. C. Baldwin's volume for these investigations concerning the early history of the family in England, should have been given to Col. Chester.

G. W. BALDWIN.

Boston, Mass.

That the name of Baldwin, in various orthographical forms, was prevalent in the county of Buckingham, from a very early period, and especially in the neighborhood of Aylesbury, is evident from its appearance in ancient records. The recurrence of it, however, is at such rare intervals, and under such circumstances, that it has been impossible to connect the various persons mentioned, or to establish the relationship of the earliest known Baldwins of Aston Clinton with those of other parts of the county. Although occasionally one of the name elevated himself to a position sufficiently prominent to leave a trace of his existence in the public records, it may be safely assumed that the great majority of the race were of a social rank below that of the country gentry. No better proof of this can be required than the single fact that among all the Inquisitions *post mortem*, from their institution in the year 1340 down to the year 1600, there are but two which relate to the Baldwins of Bucks. One of these is that of Richard Baldwin, who died 21 Sept. 1485, leaving his brother John, then in his seventeenth year, his heir. He held in socage of the king the manor of Otterarsfee in Aylesbury, probably a manor so small that it was long since absorbed by some larger one, as no further trace of it can be discovered. The other Inquisition is that of the well known Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died 24 Oct. 1545, leaving no male issue surviving. He was unquestionably the most eminent Buckinghamshire Baldwin down to the end of the sixteenth century.

The earliest Baldwin will preserved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in which court the great bulk of the wills of the whole country were proved, and whose records commence in 1383, is that of John Baldewyn, which was dated the 2d of June and proved the 21st of July, 1469, by his relict Edith. The will (which is short and in Latin) contains the usual

religious bequests of the period, and charges his estate with twenty marks per annum as an annuity for his widow, who of course also had his personality. He evidently died childless, as he bequeathed all his lands and tenements in the county of Bucks to his brother William. He was, therefore, evidently one of the Buckinghamshire Baldwins, but there is no trace of his ancestry obtainable, and nothing can be discovered of his brother William. This John Baldwin was a member of Gray's Inn, and held the office of Common Serjeant of London, which office still exists. He was buried, as he directed, in the Church of the Grey Friars in London, whose site is now occupied by the well known Christ's Hospital, better known as the "Blue Coat School." (In the Messrs. Nichols's "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," Vol. V. page 288, the date of his death, probably by an error in transcribing, is wrongly given as 10 April, 1469. It will be seen that his will was not made until the 2d of June in that year.)

In the local Registry of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, the earliest Baldwin will is of the date of 1522. (There is, however, the record of probate of the will of a John Baldwin in 1483, but it does not give even his residence, and unfortunately the will itself is not recorded.) Thomas Bawdewyn, of the farm of Wendover, made his will on the 7th of May, 1522, and it was proved on the 15th of the same month by his relict Joane. He directed to be buried in the church yard. He left £6 to his son John, and £4 to his daughter Agnes, their mother to have the control of it till they were sixteen years old, but, in case she married again, then his father Robert Bawdewyn, and her father John Gynger, were to receive it for his childrens' use. There is nothing else in the will.

Let me state here that in pursuing my investigations I have taken full abstracts of every Baldwin will, and record of administration, existing in the two Registries named, beyond which it would be useless to go, as the wills of Buckinghamshire people were proved in one of these courts. I have also examined every reference to the name at the Public Record Office, and obtained all there is to be had from the Patent Rolls, Fines, Subsidies, Inquisitions, Chancery Proceedings, &c. &c. I have also visited Aston Clinton, and obtained every entry of the name of Baldwin from the Parish Registers. And, finally, I have exhausted my own extensive private genealogical collections, the accumulation of twenty years' incessant and laborious research. Of course, I have acquired a vast amount of material respecting the Baldwins generally that can be of no possible use in the present inquiry. I have carefully separated the chaff from the wheat, and the following pages will be exclusively confined to the descent of the Aston Clinton line. I have only to add that, as I shall give my authority for every statement made, the entire account may be unhesitatingly relied upon.

I may as well say at once that the early portion of the pedigree, printed in the N. E. HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER, July, 1872, vol. xxvi. page 294, is entirely erroneous. My pedigree, as will be seen hereafter, will commence with two brothers, Richard and John Baldwin. Henry Baldwin of Dundridge, with his brother John and sister Lettice Foster, named in the pedigree in the REGISTER, were children of this Richard, and not of Sylvester, son of John. Of the first two generations as given in the pedigree in the REGISTER, I have only to say that I can find no record of a subsidy being paid by John Baldwin on the manor of Otterarsfee in 1542, and no deed of 1546, or of any other date, by which he gave lands to his son Sylvester on his marriage with Sarah Gelly. If any such records ever existed, they do not exist now, at all events in the only places where they alone should be

found. The taxes on the manor of Dundridge were not paid in 1579 by Sylvester Baldwin and his son Henry, as this pedigree states, but by Henry and Richard Baldwin, most probably father and son, who, as will be presently seen, had recently become the possessors of it. No Sylvester Baldwin died at Aston Clinton in 1593, but one was buried there in 1592, and will be found in his proper place in the ensuing narrative. Without attempting to account for these extraordinary errors—the more extraordinary because, as will be seen hereafter, they were entirely unnecessary—I leave the forthcoming facts to rectify them.

There is no apparent reason why the John Baldwin named in the Inquisition post mortem of Richard Baldwin in 1485 as his brother and heir, may not have been the father of Richard and John who commence the new pedigree. The recurrence of the same christian names is suggestive, and, as this John was born in 1469, he may reasonably have been father of sons dying in 1553 and 1565. It would, however, be unsafe to assume it merely on the strength of the christian names, for those of Richard and John appear to have been common in every family of the name in Bucks, and I have not been able to find any trace of this John after the date of the Inquisition. On the other hand, I do find in a Subsidy Roll of the reign of King Henry VIII., but the date of which is unfortunately gone, a Robert Baldwin of Aston Clinton, assessed at £13, from £8 of which he was relieved on account of the marriage of his son, and also a Richard Baldwin of the same place, assessed at 40 shillings. If we could but be certain that these two assessments applied to father and son, I think we might be pretty safe in carrying our pedigree a generation farther back. But this Robert Baldwin left no will, and I can discover nothing more of him. I prefer, therefore, to commence the new pedigree with the two brothers, Richard and John, concerning whom the testimony is positive, leaving the possible identification of their progenitors, as it must be left, to the chance of accident, perhaps by some lucky reference in the wills or other records of the families with which they intermarried. Richard was evidently the eldest of the two brothers, for which reason, and also because his line were the possessors of Dundridge for several generations, I shall at first pursue their history without interruption, and then return to the line of John. In each case I will distinguish the different generations by Roman numerals.

- I. RICHARD BALDWIN, described as of "Donrigge," in the parish of Aston Clinton, co. Bucks, yeoman, made his will 16 Jan. 6 Edw. VI. [1552-3]. In the body of the will the name is indifferently spelt "Bawldwyn" and "Baldwyn," but, as the record is a copy of the will, and has not his signature, it is impossible to say how he may have signed his name. The following is a complete abstract of the will, nothing being omitted, as in all cases, except the useless verbiage:

To be buried in the church-yard of Aston Clinton—to Alis my daughter 20 marks when married—to Agnes my daughter £12 when 19 and to Cicelly and Letise my daughters each £10. when 19—to John my son my farm at Dongrove in the parish of Chesham, when 23, but, if he die before that age, then the same to Henry my son—to Richard my son my tenth in Cholsbury and the lands belonging thereto, when 23—to Ellyn my wife and Henry my son the rents of my said houses & lands towards bringing up my children—to

Heughe Baldwyn my brother's son, £6. 13^s 4^d—small bequests to godchildren, tenants & servants—to Henry my son 10 silver spoons and a maser—the residue of all personalty to Elyn my wife & Henry my son equally, & they to be my executors—overseers of my will, my brothers John Baldwyn & John Apuke.

This will was proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, 21 Feb. 1552–3, by the relict Ellen and the son Henry Baldwin, the executors named.

The original will of the widow Ellen is among the records of the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, but the probate act is missing, so that it is impossible to determine exactly when it was proved, and thus obtain the approximate date of her death. The date is the 24th of some month [the paper just here eaten or torn away] in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth. The exact date may therefore have been the 24th of November, 1565, or the 24th of any month thereafter down to 24th October, 1566. She signed her name "Elyn Baldwin," and described herself as of "Donrich," in the parish of Aston Clinton, co. Bucks, widow. The following is a full abstract of the will :

To be buried in the church yard of Aston Clinton—to the poor there 12^d, & to the poor of Cholsbury 12^d—to each of my godchildren 4 pence—to each of my childrens' children 4 pence—to each of my daughters Cecilye and Lettys sundry linen, household stuff, &c. when married, they to be guided in their marriage by my cousin George Baldwin—to Richard and Sylvester, children of my son Henry Baldwin, each 12 pence—residue of personalty to my son John Baldwin, and he to be my executor—overseer, my son Henry Baldwin.

It may be well to say here that the Register of Marriages at Aston Clinton begins 8 July, 1561, that of Baptisms 3 Dec. 1565, and that of Burials 12 Feb. 1560–1. Hence the burial of this Richard Baldwin is not in the Register, as a matter of course, but why that of his widow Ellen is missing, when she directed to be buried there, can only be conjectured. As she named her son John as her executor, she may, after the date of her will, have gone to reside with him, and have been buried at Chesham. Who she was does not appear, unless she was sister of the John Apuke whom her husband named as his brother, i. e. brother in law. If so, her family name is perhaps represented by the modern *Pooke*.

As both Richard Baldwin and his wife Ellen described themselves as of Dundridge, it may be as well just here to explain the descent of that manor, or "reputed manor," as it is sometimes called. In the possession of the Montacutes from an early period,—as early as 1320,—it descended to the celebrated Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded in 1541, when, under her attainder, it fell to the Crown. Shortly after, King Henry VIII. bestowed it upon Sir John Baldwin, the Chief Justice, who held it at his death, 24 Oct. 1545, when, with his other estate, it passed to his heirs, who were, as stated in his Inquisition *post mortem*, Thomas Pakington, son and heir of his daughter Agnes, and John Burlacy, son and heir of his daughter Petrouilla. In the subsequent division of the estate Dundridge appears to have fallen into the sole possession of the Pakingtons, passing from Thomas Pakington, above mentioned,

to his son and heir John Pakington, who, on the 1st of March, 1577-8, according to Patent Roll, 20 Eliz., Part 5, alienated it, with other messuages, tenements, &c., in Aston Clinton, Chesham and Wendover, co. Bucks, to "Henry and Richard Baldwin," and it was they, of course, who paid the taxes upon it the following year, wrongly stated elsewhere to have been paid by "Sylvester Baldwin & his son Henry."

It will be seen, therefore, that, although Richard Baldwin, in his will, in 1552-3, described himself as of Dundridge, he could only have been the *tenant* of the manor, as the ownership did not pass from the Pakingtons until 1577-8. It seemed curious and suggestive, that only seven or eight years after the death of Sir John Baldwin, another Baldwin should be found apparently in the possession of this manor, and the fact seemed to indicate some very near connection; but none can be discovered, while the discovery of the fact contained in the Patent Roll perfectly explains the apparent mystery.

There may be a question whether the Henry and Richard Baldwin, to whom John Pakington so conveyed the manor, were the two brothers, or the father and son. If the former, Richard certainly at some subsequent date parted with his interest—of which, however, no record can be found—because it is perfectly certain that Dundridge continued in the line of Henry until the heir of his descendant in the sixth generation, a hundred and seventy years later, finally sold it to a stranger, as will appear hereafter. I think it more likely that the conveyance was made to Henry and his son Richard. This is, however, of little importance.

We find, then, Richard Baldwin, with whom we commence our pedigree, a substantial yeoman of the first half of the sixteenth century, of sufficient means and importance to rent the manor and occupy the manor-house, and also able to possess at least one other farm, and lease the tithes in another parish. His money bequests to his children, when multiplied by ten in order to obtain their relative value, were by no means inconsiderable, and the bequest of ten silver spoons elevates him at once to a position superior to those by whom he was surrounded. If nothing is ever learned of his antecedents, he is an ancestor of whom his descendants need not be ashamed.

The children of Richard and Ellen Baldwin, as we have now learned from their wills, were as follows :

1. HENRY, of whom hereafter.
2. JOHN. At the date of his father's will, in 1552-3, he was not yet 23 years of age, and at that age was to have the farm of Dongrove, in Chesham. He was named as his mother's executor in her will, dated in 1565 or 6, and as the overseer of his brother Henry's will, dated 2 Jan. 1599-1600, but these are the only traces of him I have been able to find. He certainly left no will, unless he went into some other part of the country, and it was proved in some other diocese.
3. RICHARD. I find nothing positive about him beyond the facts in his father's will, viz., that he was not 23 in 1552-3, and was to have the tithes and lands in *Cholsbury*. He may have been the Richard to whom, in conjunction with Henry, the manor of Dundridge was conveyed by John Pakington in 1577-8, but, as I have said before, I do not think so. He is not named in any of the wills after that of his father. I find, however, the will of a Richard Baldwin, of *Cholsbury*, "weaver," dated 23 May, 1630, which must not be overlooked. The following is a full abstract of it :

To Isabell my wife one third of my goods & chattels—to *Nathaniel* my son £10—to *Joseph* my son half an acre of land called Hunt's Wick, when 21—to my daughter *Mary Pratt* 6s. 8d. & to her daughter *Mary* 2 sheep, & her other 2 children each a sheep—to my daughter *Hannah* £13. 6. 8, & my 2 other daughters *Christian* & *Sarah* each £10., when 21 or married—all residue to *Timothy* my eldest son, and he to be my executor.

The son *Timothy* proved the will, in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, 16 May, 1633.

Although this *Richard* evidently could not have been the one who had the Cholebury lands in 1552-3, unless he had these children in his extreme old age, yet it seems not unlikely that he was his son, and, as I can find no traces of the three sons *Timothy*, *Nathaniel* and *Joseph* named in the will, after the probate in 1633, I think there can be little if any doubt that they were the three of those names who emigrated to New England, appearing at Milford in 1639. The Registers of Cholebury begin in 1583, and perhaps might clear up this matter.

4. *ALICE*. She was living unmarried in 1552-3, but, as she was not named in her mother's will in 1565 or 6, she probably died and was buried at Aston Clinton, before 1560-1, the date when the registers begin.
5. *AGNES*, who was unmarried and not 19 at the date of her father's will. She was married at Aston Clinton, 18 Nov. 1566, to *William Grange*, but lived less than four months, and was buried there 10 March, 1566-7. He remarried, and was finally buried at Aston Clinton, 14 Nov. 1582. In his nuncupative will, dated 26 Sept. 1582, he named his wife *Isabell* and his sons *Henry* and *Thomas*, and made *Henry Baldwin*, of Aston Clinton, his first wife's brother, his executor.
6. *CICELY*. She was named as unmarried in her father's will in 1552-3, and in her mother's in 1565 or 6, but not in that of her brother *Henry* in 1599-1600.
7. *LETTICE*. She was still unmarried in 1565-6, but is named in the will of her brother *Henry*, 1599-1600, as wife of (blank) *Foster*. In the will of her nephew *Robert Baldwin*, son of her brother *Henry*, dated 22 March, 1605-6, she is again mentioned, as living at *Tring*, co. *Herts*, after which I do not hear of her.

We now return to the eldest son of *Richard* and *Ellen Baldwin*, viz.:

- II. *HENRY BALDWIN*, who was his father's executor in 1552-3, and who, in 1577-8, became the first owner of *Dundridge*. His will, as "*Henry Baldwin*, of *Dunridge*, in the parish of *Aston Clinton*, co. *Bucks*, *Yeoman*," was dated on the 2d of *January*, 1599-1600. The following is a full abstract:

To the poor of *Aston Clinton* 20 shillings, of *Cholsbury* 20 shillings, of *Wendover* 5 shillings, & of *Great Missenden* 3 shillings & 4 pence—to *Edmund Stonhill* of *St. Leonard's* 2 shillings—to *Thomas Gerye* of *St. Leonard's* 12 pence—to widow *Tomkins* of *St. Leonard's* 2 shillings—to *Thomas Chapman* of *St. Leonard's* 12 pence—to widow *Pratt* of *St. Leonard's* 12 pence—to my son *John* my 4 crofts in *Wendover*, called "*Stybbings*," & £10.—to *Robert* my son my messes, lands & tenets, &c. in *Flanden* & *Hempstead* & elsewhere in co. *Herts*, also £40—to *Agnes* my daughter £100. within 2 years after my death, or at her marriage—to *James Bonas* £40—to *Richard* my son sundry furniture, household stuff, &c. (enumerated) after the death of *Alice* my wife—to *Sylvester* my son £10. besides what he owes me, and to his sons *John* & *Henry* each six shillings and 8 pence—to *Henry* son of *James Bonas* 6-8—to *Bartholomew Gravenye* a ewe & lamb—to *Robert Baldwin* my late servant 12 pence—to each godchild 6 pence—to my sister *Lettice Foster* 20 shillings—to *Thomas King* of *Swanborne* 10

shillings—to Richard Salter my son in law 10 sheep—all residue to Alice my wife—my son Richard to be my executor, and my brother John Baldwin and George Adams of Little Horwood, overseers.

The will was proved at London, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 2 July, 1602, by Richard Baldwin, son and executor. Henry Baldwin was buried at Aston Clinton, 1 June, 1602.

The original will of his widow Alice is on file among the records of the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, in which it was proved, and is dated 4 June, 1622. She signed her name "Alice Baldwin," and is described as of Dunridge (&c.), widow. The following is a full abstract:

To be buried in the parish church of Aston Clinton, near my late husband Henry Baldwin—to my sons Richard, Sylvester, & John Baldwin, each £20.—to my daughter Mary Salter, £10., my best gold ring, best gown, &c.—to the children of my said son Sylvester Baldwin, viz. John, Henry, Sylvester, Richard, William. Alice, & Jane, each 40 shillings—to the children of my son John Baldwin, viz. Richard, JOHN, Mary, Agnes, & Martha, each 40s—to the children of my daughter Mary Salter, viz. Richard, Thomas, John, David, Susanna, Mary, & Sarah, each 40 shillings—to the children of my daughter Jane Bonus, viz. Henry, James, John, Christian, Faith, Mary, & Jane, each a sum varying from £4. to £10.—to Henry Stonehill my son in law, & his children Henry, Jane & Agnes, each 40 shillings—to Anne, daughter of my son Robert Baldwin, 40 shillings—to my brother Thomas King 10 shillings & to his children 20 shillings among them—to William son of Thomas King 10 shillings—to my sister Marie Mountegue 10 shillings—all residue equally to my sons Richard, Sylvester, & John Baldwin & my daughter Mary Salter—(she mentions incidentally that she and her son Richard occupy the manor of Dunridge)—my said sons Richard & John to be my executors—overseers, my friends Richard Crippes, of St. Leonard's, Clerk, & Richard Salter, senior, of Hemel-Hempstead—if my s^d sons Richard & John decline to act, then my s^d son Sylvester & my son in law Richard Salter, to be executors.

The will was proved 14 Dec. 1626, by the son Richard only. She was buried at Aston Clinton, 23 Nov. 1626. Her will is a model one, as she evidently named every living son and daughter and grandchild that she had. It is to be regretted that she was not more explicit about her own family, for it is impossible to determine whether Thomas King and Mary Montagu were her own brother and sister, or only brother and sister in law. It should be noticed that, while the first Richard Baldwin, the tenant of Dundridge, and his wife Ellen, both directed to be buried in the church-yard, she directs to be buried *in the church*, where she says her husband was also buried, a significant distinction between the tenant of the manor and the lord of it. It should also be noticed that in describing her husband she called him plain "Henry Baldwin," without the affix of "Esquire" or "Gentleman," which would certainly have been given him by any lawyer or scrivener of the period if it could have been properly applied.

The children of Henry and Alice Baldwin, according to their wills, were as follows:

1. RICHARD, who was named in his grandmother's will in 1565-6, was his father's executor in 1602, his brother Robert's in 1606, and his mother's in 1626. As his will was printed *in extenso* in the HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER for July, 1872, volume 26, pp. 295-7, I shall give only a brief, though full genealogical abstract of it here, for the purposes of this narrative. (There are a few errors, evidently in transcribing, in the copy in the REGISTER, which I will here point out, in order that they may be corrected. On page 295, line 10 from bottom, read "with the appurtenances." On same page, line 8 from bottom, "xxi" should be "xx," i. e. 20 shillings instead of 20 pounds. On page 296, line 10 from bottom, read "vi" instead of "vii." On same page, line 8 from bottom, for *Annie*, read *Anne*. On page 297, line 6 from top, instead of "Chaffe" read "Chasse" (i. e. *Chase*). On same page, line 31 from top, for "xx" read "xxi." With these exceptions, the transcript in the REGISTER is strictly accurate.)

His will, as "Richard Baldwin, of Dun-Drige, in the Parishes of Aston Clinton, in the Countie of Bucks, Yeoman," is dated on the 18th February, 1632-3. The following is a full abstract of it :

To Mr. Hall, now the minister of St. Leonard's, £5.—to Henry Baldwin, son of my brother Sylvester, and my next heir, a close called Brays Bush in Great Chesham & Wendover, paying to the poor of St. Leonards 20 shillings yearly for 100 years; also £20. on condition that he allows those men who have bought wood & timber of me, to cut down and carry the same away peaceably; also "one coffer with evidences concerninge this mannor of Dundridge & also the evidences concerninge the Chappell lands"; also a malt mill, a Coralet & its furniture, the furniture for one horse for service of the musters, & the tables, frames, forms, cupboards, wainscot, benches & armor in the hall, & the best bedstead in the new chamber—to Christian my wife half my bedsteads not bequeathed, half my bed clothes & linen, half my pewter & brass, and the other moveable goods in the dwelling house to be divided equally between her & my executor; also to my wife Christian 2 of my best beasts, 20 sheep, 3 hogs, all my poultry, one quarter of wheat & one of malt, & all my wearing apparel, also £20. per annum for her life, and she to have sufficient house room & firewood—to my brother John Baldwin & his son John each £20, the rest of my money* in their hands to be paid to my executor—to my sister Mary Salter & her children John, David, Mary & Sarah Salter, each £10—to the children of my sister Jane Bonus, viz. to Henry Bonus £20., James Bonus £10, Christian Bonus £30, Mary Bonus £100 & Jane Bonus £50, to the two latter in full payment of their grandmother's gifts & of their mother's goods—to Anne Bryant, daughter of my brother Robert Baldwin, and to her son Richard Bryant, a freehold tenement &c. in Wendover, also £48. 6. 8—to Henry Stonhill, son of my sister Anne Stonhill, £30. when 21, & 20 acres of free land in Drayton Beauchamp—to Anne Stonhill, daughter of my sister Anne Stonhill, £10.—to Richard Baldwin, son of my brother Sylvester Baldwin, £10—to William Baldwin, son of my brother Sylvester, £10—to Richard Baldwin, son of Sylvester Baldwin of Aston Clinton, £10—to each of my brothers & sisters children living at my death, 40 shillings—to Joane Chasse, my wife's sister, 40 shillings—to William Darley a year's rent of the messuage wherein he now dwelleth—to Joyce Bernard, widow 20 shillings—to Silvester Tomkins, John Tompkins, & George Baldwin, all of St. Leonards, each 20s.—to Richard Gravenor, widow Wilkins, widow Gourney, & Edward Springall, all of Buckland, each 20 shillings—to Richard Arnoll of Chesham, his sister Mary Garratt, Jonas Nuton of Cholsbury, widow Childe of Harridge, Robert Wilkins of Buckland, & Shem Ginger of St. Leonard's, each 20 shillings—to the poor of Aston Clinton 20 shillings. of St. Leonard's 20 shillings, & of Cholsbury 20 shillings—to each servant in my service at my death 10 shillings—to widow Cocke of St. Leonard's 20 shillings—residue of all my goods &c. to Sylvester Baldwin of Aston Clinton, son of my brother Sylvester Baldwin, & he to be my executor. (Witnesses, William Grange & Henry Stonhill.)

* This would indicate that John the younger was of full age in 1632, the date of the will.

The will was proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, 29 Nov. 1636, by Sylvester Baldwin, nephew of the testator, and the executor named.

The will abundantly attests the substantial condition of Richard Baldwin, and is an excellent specimen of such documents. The amounts of the legacies show him to have been possessed of considerable means, for those amounts must be multiplied by ten, and the bequests sufficiently indicate the character of the man. After handsomely remembering all his immediate relations, he did not forget his tenants, the poor widows and other poor in his neighborhood, and finally his servants. That he was the owner of Dundridge is amply proved by his bequeathing to his heir the "coffer containing the evidences," i. e. his title-deeds. It was his father's before him, or jointly with him, and they purchased it from the Pakingtons, who had it from Sir John Baldwin, as we have seen. It is clear, therefore, that the statement in Lipcombe's *History of Bucks*, ii. 96, that it ever "belonged to Sylvester Baldwin," is an error. Lipcombe probably confounded Henry, son of Sylvester, with Sylvester himself.

Richard Baldwin died childless, and was buried at Aston Clinton, 14 Oct. 1636.

His widow made her will on the 16th of February, 1640-1, describing herself as Christian Baldwin, of Dundridge, &c., widow. The following is a full abstract:

Aged and weak—to my kinsman John Grove, of Chesham Boys, & his father Nehemiah Grove, my kinsman, each 20s.—to Deborah Weston, of Chesham, widow, 2 pair of sheets—to my sister Joane Chace £10.—to my kinsman Richard Arnold, a silver beaker, the same to go to his son at his death—to Richard Neale who dwelt with my cousin Parrett, 10 shillings—to my kinsman Abraham Parrett 10 shillings—residue of my goods &c. to my sister Joane Chace, her children John Grover, Mary Harris, Thomas Chace, & Benaiah Chace, my kinsman Richard Arnold, & my kinswoman Mary Parrett, equally—my kinamen Richard Arnold & Thomas Chace to be joint executors, & William Grange overseer.

The will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, 27 July, 1641, but her burial is not in the Aston Clinton register, and she was probably buried with her own family, to which the will gives no clew, except that she had a sister Joane, evidently then a widow, but who had had two husbands, named Grover and Chase. She was married to Richard Baldwin at Cholesbury in 1592, as Christian Towckfeild, i. e. Tuckfeild.

2. SYLVESTER BALDWIN, of whom hereafter.

3. JOHN BALDWIN, evidently from the wills third son of Henry and Alice Baldwin. His father left him in his will, in 1599-1600, 4 crofts, called "Stybbings," in Wendover, and he and his children were remembered in the will of his mother in 1622. His brother Richard, in 1632-3, bequeathed him £20. (i. e. multiplied by ten, equivalent to a thousand dollars now), and he was living at the date of his son Richard's will in 1634. He left no will, but, on the 14th of October, 1637, his widow Hannah was granted Letters, from the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, to administer his estate, when he was described as late of Chesham, co. Bucks. The Administration Bond was signed by her and by *John Baldwin, of Chesham, Mercer*. Of the relict Hannah I find no further trace. Their children, as enumerated in the will of their grandmother Alice Baldwin, in 1622, were as follows:

1. *Richard*, whose will, as Citizen and Girdler, of London, dated 9 June, was proved 23 July, 1634, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by two London friends, Henry Shaw and Henry Poole. He appears to have been a young man, certainly unmarried, just commencing business with a partner named George Thwaites, and he gives the amount of his investment as £270, of which he bequeathed £120 to his "dear father & mother," and £30 to his brother *John Baldwin*, also sums from £15 to £25 to his three brothers-in-law, Thomas Dudsbury, Thomas Ward and Thomas Butcher. To his uncle Richard Baldwin he left a ring of the value of 20 shillings, and 40 shillings to the poor of

Chesham, where he says he was born. The rest of his bequests were to friends and servants in London.

2. *John Baldwin*, named in the wills of his grandmother in 1622, his uncle Richard in 1632-3, and in his brother Richard's, as above. I see no good reason why he may not have been the emigrant afterwards known as John Baldwin of Norwich, about whose early history so little is known, and nothing certainly. The traditions that have come down about him are so vague as to be practically valueless. He would have been own cousin of Sylvester the emigrant, though doubtless much his junior, as he was a younger son of a still younger son. That he must have been very young in 1622 is evident from the fact that his elder brother had only just completed his apprenticeship and engaged in business twelve years later. Other cousins, the Bryants and Stonehills, of the same generation, appear to have also gone to New England about the same time. It seems probable that he was the "John Baldwin, Mercer," who, with his mother, signed the bond when she administered to his father's estate in 1637. If so, he must have only just commenced business, and there is no reason why he may not have given this up and gone with his relations to New England. In favor of this theory is the strong fact that no further trace of him can be found at Chesham nor elsewhere in this country. If not married until 1653, as is said, he would then still have been comparatively a young man, probably not far from thirty-five. Admitting that John of Norwich did not go to Guilford in 1639 a mere child—and on this point there is really no evidence whatever—there is no good reason why this John may not have been that emigrant, while in favor of it is his near relationship to the other emigrants of his name, and the fact of his disappearance here. It seems improbable that, if he had continued as a mercer at Chesham, he would not have married, had children baptized and buried, and have been buried there himself. But there is absolutely no trace of him after 1637. Of course this is not positive proof of his identity with John Baldwin of Norwich, but I present it as strongly suggestive.
3. *Mary*. } All named in the will of their grandmother Alice in 1622.
4. *Agnes*. } They evidently became, but in what order does not appear,
5. *Martha*. } the wives of Thomas Dudsbury, Thomas Ward, and Thomas Butcher, named by their brother Richard in his will as his brothers-in-law.
4. **ROBERT BALDWIN**, evidently from the wills fourth and youngest son of Henry and Alice Baldwin, to whom were bequeathed lands, &c., in Hertfordshire. His will, as of Northchurch, Herts, yeoman, dated 22 Mch. 1605-6, was proved 1 April following, by his brother Richard Baldwin, whom he made his executor. He directed to be buried in the churchyard of Northchurch. He bequeathed 10 shillings to his aunt Lettice Foster, then of Tryng, and named his brother Salter overseer of his will, which relationships perfectly identify him. He also left small bequests to the poor of St. Leonard's and Cholsbury. The residue of his estate which appears to have been small, he left equally to his wife Joane and his daughter Anne. He evidently died very young, and this daughter Anne was his only child, and then an infant. She was living in 1632-3 as Anne Bryant, with a son Richard.
5. **JANE**, evidently from the wills eldest daughter of Henry and Alice Baldwin. She was in 1599-1600 the wife of James Bonus, but both were dead at the date of her mother's will in 1622, leaving seven children, of whom I have found nothing later.
6. **MARY**, evidently second daughter of Henry and Alice Baldwin. She was married at Aston Clinton, 30 Jan. 1598-9, to Richard Salter. Both were living in 1622, with seven children. She was still living in 1632-3, with four children, two sons, John and David, and two daughters, Mary and Sarah. After this date I have found nothing concerning them, unless it be that the son David was a David Salter, of Agmondesham, co. Bucks, tanner, whose nuncupative will, made 11 April, 1669, was proved 6 October following, by his relict Sarah, sole legatee.
7. **AGNES**, evidently third daughter and youngest child of Henry and Alice Baldwin. (In her brother Richard's will she is called *Anne*, but in her

mother's, *Agnes*, and so in the parish register.) She was baptized at Aston Clinton in July (the day blank), 1579. She married Henry Stonehill and was dead in 1622, her husband surviving her, and three children, Henry, Jane and Agnes. It was probably the son Henry who was in New England from 1639 to 1646, then returning to England. He would, as will be seen, have been of the same generation as Sylvester Baldwin the emigrant and John of Norwich, if the above suggestion prove correct.

[To be continued.]

EZEKIEL CHEEVER AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

(*Part Second.*)

By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M., of Boston.

THE article entitled "Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants," published by me in the REGISTER for April, 1879 (xxxiii. 164), contained a biographical notice of Ezekiel Cheever, the famous master of the Boston Latin School, who was born in London, January 25, 1614, and who died here in Boston, August 21, 1708, with some account of his descendants in the line of his eldest son, the Rev. Samuel Cheever (Harvard Coll. 1659), the first settled minister of Marblehead. The purpose of the present paper is to give the results of some researches concerning others of his descendants, particularly in the line of his younger son, the Rev. Thomas Cheever (Harvard Coll. 1677), the first settled minister of Rumney Marsh.

It has been compiled almost wholly from the public records. No regard has been paid to family traditions, which are generally so misleading and untrustworthy. In the few instances in which dates of births, marriages and deaths are taken from private sources of information, the authority therefor is given, or else such dates are distinguished from the others by being enclosed in brackets. The reader has thus every facility afforded him for verifying the statements here made by reference to the documentary evidence on which they are based. It must be borne in mind, however, that Chelsea was not set off from Boston until 1739, and that prior to that date the births, deaths and marriages in that part of Boston are to be treated as Boston births, deaths and marriages, inasmuch as they appear on the Boston Records without any distinctive marks by which they may be known from the others. In the same way the births, marriages and deaths in what is now Saugus are credited to Lynn prior to 1815, when the present town of Saugus was incorporated.

Mr. Henry F. Waters and Mr. Ira J. Patch, of Salem, have each collected, with a view to publication, a great deal of material concerning the Cheever family, particularly in the line of Peter

Cheever of Salem. Mr. Deloraine P. Corey, of Malden, has also gathered, for a like purpose, much information, especially as to the descendants of the Rev. Thomas Cheever of Chelsea. I am indebted to these gentlemen and to Mr. Charles B. Whitman, of Boston, for valuable assistance in the preparation of the present paper.

The members of this branch of the Cheever family are themselves to blame if this list of the descendants of Ezekiel Cheever is not in some cases as complete as it could be made. Indifference, apathy, neglect to answer even the most pressing letters and circulars, is probably the experience of most compilers of genealogies, and must be borne with what philosophy one can command. But more than the usual amount of exasperating reticence and stolidity has been encountered in the course of these investigations.

When our forefathers first set foot in this country, every one of them of course knew from what part of England he himself came. If he had taken pains to perpetuate evidence of the fact, by depositions or by recitals in some document which could be preserved in the public records, or if the government here had early established some strict system of registering arrivals, a great deal of trouble would have been spared us. As it was, the exact locality from which he came was known to his immediate family for perhaps a generation or two, then the tradition grew fainter and fainter until all knowledge of it was completely lost.

What Old England is to us, New England is to the newer West. For the first century and a half after the settlement of this country our ancestors moved within necessarily narrow limits, and could not stray very far away from the home first established in the new land. But since the present century all this is changed. In this age of railways and steamboats a vast tide of emigration is pouring into the most distant states and territories of the West. There is hardly a New England family which is not represented there. For the first few years the outgoing members will keep up some sort of communication with the rest of the family which remains at the old homestead. In the next generation they will be comparatively strangers to each other. Then all knowledge of the relationship will gradually fade from their minds, and the disruption will be complete. The genealogist of the next century will have no enviable task before him. It will probably be impossible in the majority of cases to trace any connection between the different branches of families so scattered.

This renders it all the more imperative upon us of this generation to put on record in the only imperishable form known to us, that is in print, all that can be ascertained in regard to our early families. We can establish relationships by the testimony of persons now living, which those who come after us will be unable to do. It is a duty we owe to posterity to smooth the pathway of the future investiga-

tor and to remove from it the stumbling-blocks which will inevitably bring his labors to naught.

These considerations have induced me to publish now in this paper what I have so far collected concerning this branch of the Cheever family, without waiting until I could afford the time, which might never come, to make the record still more complete in all its parts. It will be the means of preserving for all time information which has been gathered with great toil and labor, some of it from sources which will be inaccessible to the future genealogist. It will also, it is to be hoped, aid in bringing to light materials for a more extended genealogy of the Cheever family.

EZEKIEL¹ CHEEVER, the famous master of the Boston Latin School, born in London, January 25, 1614; came to Boston in New England in 1637; removed, probably the next year, to New Haven; went afterward to Ipswich, then to Charlestown, and finally, in 1671, to Boston, where he died August 21, 1708. For a biographical notice of him* and an account of some of his descendants, see the REGISTER for April, 1879 (xxxiii. 164).

His children by his first wife Mary, who died in New Haven, Jan. 20, 1649, were:

2. i. SAMUEL, b. in New Haven, Sept. 22, 1639; bapt. there 17: 9: 1639. For his descendants, see REG. xxxiii. 193-202.
- ii. MARY, bapt. in New Haven, 29: 9: 1640; m. (1) 22 Nov. 1671, Capt. William Lewis, of Farmington, Ct., as his second wife. She m. (2) Thomas Bull, of Farmington, Jan. 3, 1692, and d. Jan. 10, 1728.
- iii. EZEKIEL, bapt. in New Haven, 12: 4: 1642; d. young.
- iv. ELIZABETH, bapt. in New Haven, 6: 2: 1645; m. in Charlestown, Sept. 6, 1666, Samuel Goldthwaite.
- v. SARAH, bapt. in New Haven, 21: 7: 1646.
- vi. HANNAH, bapt. in New Haven, 25: 4: 1648.

His children by his second wife, Ellen Lathrop, sister of Capt. Thomas Lathrop, of Beverly, whom he married Nov. 18, 1652, and who died in Boston, Sept. 10, 1706, were:

- vii. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 20, 1653; d. in Boston, Jan. 24, 1705, unmarried, aged 52 years.
3. viii. EZEKIEL, b. July 1, 1655.
- ix. NATHANIEL, b. in Ipswich, June 23, 1657; d. there July 12, 1657.
4. x. THOMAS, b. in Ipswich, Aug. 23, 1658.
- xi. WILLIAM, b. in Charlestown, Jan. 23, bapt. Jan. 29, d. there Feb. 5, 1664.
- xii. SUSANNA, m. in Boston, June 5, 1693, Joseph Russell.
3. EZEKIEL² CHEEVER (*Ezekiel¹*), tailor; born July 1, 1655; married in Salem, June 17, 1680, Abigail Lippingwell. He was one of the signers of the petition† *Edward Gossel* of the Salem Troop for commissioned officers in 1678, and was one of those who took the oath of fidelity in that year.‡ He took the oath of freeman, May 11, 1681.§ He was one of the original members of the church at Salem Village, "at the

* Since that article was written, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale has contributed to the Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society, for Nov., 1882 (xx. 22), extracts from Dr. William Bennett's copy of the Register of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England. One of the entries in it is as follows: "1632-33, Jan. 12. Ezekiel Cheever. Sizar. Middlesex."

† REGISTER, x. 66.

‡ Essex Court Files, xxx. 53.

§ Mass. Col. Records, v. 540.

first Embodying, on y^e. 19, Nov^r. 1689,"* and was soon subjected to its discipline. "Sab. 30 March 1690 Brother Cheevers who having in distress for a horse upon his wives approaching travell about five or six weeks past taken his neighbour Joseph Putmans horse out of his stable & without leave or asking of it, was called forth to give satisfaction to the offended Church, as also the last Sabbath he was called forth for the same purpose, but then he failed in giving satisfaction, by reason of his somewhat minsing in the latter part of his confession, which in the former he had more ingenuously acknowledged, but this day the Church received satisfaction as was testified by their holding up of their hands. And upon the whole a word of caution by the Pastor was dropt upon th offendour in particular, & upon us all in generall."†

At the hearing which took place before the magistrates, March 1, 1691-2, in Salem Village, in the cases of Sarah Good, Sarah Osburn and Tituba, the Indian woman, the first persons charged with the crime of witchcraft, he was deputed to take down in writing the examination of these unfortunate persons.‡ This was the opening scene in the terrible tragedy of the Salem Witchcraft. A fac simile of his signature as it appears on a deposition§ in the case of "Goodie Corie" is given above. At the trial of Martha Corey he made the following deposition,§ March 19, 1691-2: "M^r Ezekiel Cheevers affirmed to y^e jury of inquest: that he saw Martha wife to Giles Cory examined before y^e majestates at which time he observed that y^e s^d Cory some times did bite her lip; and when she bit her lip mercy Lewis and Elizath Hubbard and others of y^e afflicted persons were bitten also when s^d Cory pinched her fingers together: then mercy lewise Elizabeth Hubbard and others were pinched; and according to y^e motions of s^d martha Coryes body; so was y^e afflicted persons; afflicted; this he affirmed to be true according to y^e best of his observation Mr Edward Putnam affirmed y^e same to y^e jury of inquest that M^r Cheevers doth M^r Thomas Putnam affirmed y^e same: all upon oaths all of them."

He owned lands in Dracut, and was one of the Committee of the Proprietors to lay out undivided lands|| there. His name appears on the rate-list of Salem Village as late as 1731.¶ His will, dated Nov. 18, 1724, was probated Dec. 30, 1731. His children** were:

- i. ABIGAIL, b. in Salem, 22: 1: 1679-80.
- ii. EZEKIEL, bapt. 1st Church, Salem, July 31, 1681.
- iii. THOMAS, b. Salem, Feb. 28, 1683; d. Dec. 17, 1690.
- iv. EZEKIEL, b. Salem, March 15, 1685-6; bapt. 1st Church, Salem, Sept. 3, 1687; d. Feb. 15, 1689-90.
5. v. SAMUEL, b. Salem, Feb. 9, 1689-90; bapt. Salem Village, April 13, 1690.

* REGISTER, xi. 131.

† REGISTER, xi. 131.

‡ Essex Court Files, Witchcraft, i. 12; Upham's Salem Witchcraft, ii. 13-26; Hist. Coll. Essex Inst., ii. 74-6.

§ Essex Court Files, Witchcraft, i. 13.

|| Drake's Hist. of Middlesex Co. (Dracut, by the Rev. Elias Nason), i. 408, 409, 410; Middlesex Deeds, L. 28, f. 500; L. 21, f. 178, 532; L. 24, f. 452.

¶ Upham's Salem Witchcraft, i. 113.

** The dates of birth are from the Salem Records. The dates of baptism are from the Hist. Coll. Essex Inst. vii. 121, 126; xvi. 235-7, 239. The name of the mother of Benjamin is erroneously written in the original record R. Cheever. The date of death of Thomas is from the REG. xxxvi. 188.

6. vi. EBENEZER, bapt. Salem Village, June 26, 1692.
- vii. NATHANIEL, bapt. Salem Village, removed to Dracut; yeoman. Administration on his estate was granted to his nephew Ezekiel Cheever, of Dracut, husbandman, who gave bond July 11, 1763.
- viii. EZEKIEL, m. in Marblehead, June 29, 1738, Hannah Phillips. He removed to Dracut and was a husbandman. Administration on his estate was granted to his brother Nathaniel, who filed his bond, Oct. 27, 1739, the widow Hannah declining to administer.
7. ix. BENJAMIN, bapt. Salem Village, July 6, 1701.
4. THOMAS² CHEEVER (*Ezekiel*¹), Rev., born in Ipswich August 23, 1658; graduated at Harvard College in 1677. He was admitted a member of the First Church,* Boston, July 1680, and took the oath of freeman† Oct. 13, 1680. He began to preach at Malden "14 day of February 1679," and was ordained there July 27, 1681, as colleague of the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth (Harv. Coll. 1651).‡

Thomas Cheever
1708

Edward Randolph, "the evil genius of New England," who arrived in Boston October 26, 1683, with the *quo warranto* "issued against the Charter and Government" of Massachusetts, in his "Narrative of the Delivery of his Majesty's writ of *quo warranto*," presented to the Privy Council, and which was read to the Council March 11, 1684, says that "Seven or eight days before the Assembly broke up, a libellous paper was dispersed in Boston. . . . It was verily believed that one Cheevers, a young, hot-headed minister, was the author of that paper."§

Judge Sewall in his diary, under date of March 15, 1686, writes: "Mr. Wigglesworth here, speaks about a Council respecting Mr. Thomas Chiever,"|| and again March 28, 1686, "Letter read from Maldon directed to the three Churches in Boston, desiring Council respecting their Pastor Mr. Tho. Chiever, who is charg'd with scandalous immoralities, for which hath not given satisfaction."¶ Sewall was himself a member of the Council called to consider these charges, and he has left an account** of the trial which took place in Malden. April 7, 1686. Ezekiel Cheever, schoolmaster, the father of the pastor, "desired to be present, was admitted and bid wellcom, except when Council debated in private all alone." The Rev. Mr. Cheever denied the truth of the charges. The Council in their report complained that they had not seen "that humble penitential frame in him when before us, that would have become him." They advised the church to suspend him from the exercise of his ministerial function for the space of six weeks, "and that in case he shall in the mean while manifest that Repentance which the Rule requires, they should confirm their Love to him, and (if possible) improve him again in the Lord's Work among them." When the report was read in public the following day by the moderator, the Rev. Increase

* Transcript of the records of the First Church, Boston, in the library of the Mass. Hist. Society.

† Mass. Col. Records, v. 540.

‡ Memoir of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, author of the Day of Doom, by John Ward Dean, second ed., Albany, N. Y., Joel Munsell, 1871. See also REG. xvii. 129.

§ Palfrey's Hist. of New England, iii. 387, note.

|| Sewall's Diary, i. 127.

¶ Sewall's Diary, i. 130.

** Sewall's Diary, ii. 21, * 22, * 23.

Mather, "Mr. Chiever the Father, stood up and pathetically desir'd his son might speak, but Mr. Moderator and others judg'd it not convenient, he not having by what he said given the Council encouragement." The result was that the Council which adjourned to meet in Boston, where meetings were held May 20th and 27th, and June 10th, 1686, advised the Church to grant him a "loving dismission."*

He removed shortly after this to Rumney Marsh,† then a part of Boston, but which was incorporated in 1739 as a distinct town under the name of Chelsea. The inhabitants of Rumney Marsh had succeeded as early as 1701 in obtaining a vote‡ of the town authorizing the establishment of a school there, but nothing appears to have been done until the following vote§ was passed by the selectmen of Boston, January 24, 1709, "That in case M^r Thomas Cheever do undertake and attend the keeping Such School at his House four dayes in a weeke weekly for y^e space of one year ensueing, and render an acco^t vnto the Selectmen once every Quarter of the number of Children or Schollars belonging unto y^e s^d district, wh^{ch} shall duly attend the S^d School, he shall be allowed & paid out of the Town Treasury after the Rate of Twenty pounds p^a annum for his service." The REGISTER for Jan., 1864 (xviii. 109), contains his "account of y^e schollars attending y^e School in Rumny-marish for reading, writing, and cyphering, in the last quarter: ending February: 8th 1709-10:—3 from Hog island; 2 of Jon^o: Tuttle; 2 of Edw^d Tuttle: sen^r; 4 of Elisha Tuttle's; 4 of Hugh Floyd's; 2 of John Floyd's; 2 of Chamberlane's; 3 of Will: Hassey; 1 of Abra: Hassey; 2 of Lewis's; 1 of Cole's; 3 of Marble; 1 of Pratt; 1 of Center's; 2 of Cheever's."||

On the formation of the church in Rumney Marsh, October 19, 1715, he was ordained¶ as its first minister. The Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, who was ordained in Chelsea, November 4, 1801, in a sermon** preached to commemorate the completion of twenty years of his pastorate, says: "Mr. Cheever had been minister of the church in Malden; but his records contain no reference to this fact; and whatever were the circumstances which occasioned his separation from that church, they do not appear to have come before the council which ordained him here. But one only remains among us who distinctly remembers him; although two others who sat under his ministry are still living with us. I am told that he was much respected at home; and his records bear ample testimony to the

* Dean's Memoir of Wigglesworth, p. 90.

† Suffolk Deeds, L. 15, f. 2.

‡ Memorial Hist. of Boston (Rumney Marsh, *etc.*, by the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain), ii. 380.

§ Boston Selectmen's Minutes, i. 177.

¶ The Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, in the Memorial History of Boston (ii. 380), has given a fac-simile of another of these returns, the original of which is in his exceedingly valuable manuscript collection, for the two quarters ending Feb. 8, 1713-4.

¶ Judge Sewall was present at this ordination. See Diary, iii. 63.

** This is the sermon referred to by the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain in his Studies in Chelsea History, published in the Chelsea Telegraph and Pioneer of Nov. 20, 1880, as not to be found in any of the libraries in or about Boston. The extracts here printed are made, with his permission, from the copy which he at last succeeded in obtaining.

The Rev. Thomas Cheever was the author of "The Church's Duty and Safety. Boston. 1715," and "Two Sermons Preached at Maldon. The First, August 26, 1722. On the Sabbath. The Second on a Particular Fast, June 4th 1725. Printed for, and Sold by Nicholas Boone, at his Shop in Cornhill, 1726."

regard which was felt for him by neighbouring churches. There was at that time more of ostensible discipline in the church, than there is at this day; and the minute detail which he has left of complaints and investigations, of public censures, acknowledgments and pardons, at once indicate the strong feeling which the church then had of its power and its duty, and shew that he was not behind those of his cotemporaries, who were most zealous for ministerial fidelity, in this department of the sacred office. But I know not that we have any reason to think, that this mode of exercising power contributed to the advancement of the true interest of the church. That it gave occasion for the indulgence of bad passions, is as certain, as that it availed in any instance to the correction of evil. It grew, however, out of the spirit of the time, and is now almost unknown in this section of our country."

"In consequence of his age and infirmities, it was determined that the 7th of October, 1747, should be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, for the purpose of imploring the direction of Almighty God in the choice of a minister as colleague with the Rev. Mr. Cheever. . . . It does not appear that he preached after this time; and he died in November, 1749, retaining the unabated affection of those to whom he had dispensed the word and ordinances of the gospel." "He lived," says Sibley,* "to be the oldest surviving graduate of the college; Samuel Andrew, of the Class of 1675, the next oldest before him, having died in 1738."

He died in Chelsea, Nov. 27, or Dec. 27, according to the inscription on his gravestone, 1749. His will (No. 9441), dated Oct. 13, 1748, was probated Jan. 23, 1749.

He married (1) Sarah, daughter of James Bill, Sen'r, of Pullen Point. She died January 30, 1704-5 (g.s.). He married (2) in Boston, July 30, 1707, Elizabeth Warren. She died May 10, 1727, æt. 64. He married (3) (*pub.* August 31, 1727) Abigail Jarvis, who survived him, and who died a widow in Boston, June 20, 1753, æt. 84. Her will (No. 10489), dated March 28, 1750, was probated June 29, 1753. His children, all by his first wife, were:

8. i. THOMAS.
 - ii. SARAH, m. in Boston, Nov. 7, 1701, Thomas Kendall.
 9. iii. JOSHUA, b. Boston, Jan. 6, 1687.
 - iv. ABIGAIL, b. Boston, May 20, 1690.
 - v. ABIGAIL, b. Boston, March 20, 1690-1; m. in Boston, June 3, 1714, John Burt.†
 10. vi. EZEKIEL, b. Boston, March 7, 1691-2.
 11. vii. NATHAN, b. Boston, March 16, 1694.
5. SAMUEL³ CHEEVER (*Ezekiel*,² *Ezekiel*¹), weaver, born in Salem, Feb. 9, 1689-90. Administration on his estate was granted Jan. 14, 1733, to his widow, Mary Cheever. Their children,‡ all born in Salem, were:
- i. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 3, 1715; bapt. in Salem Village, Oct. 9, 1715.
 - ii. SAMUEL, b. April 30, 1719; bapt. in Salem Village, June 7, 1719.
 - iii. ISRAEL, b. June 18, 1721; bapt. in Salem Village, Oct. 15, 1721; m. in Salem, May 25, 1750, Ruth Perkins, of Topsfield.

* Sibley's Harvard Graduates, ii. 503.

† Eliot's Biographical Dictionary, p. 108, note.

‡ The births are from the Salem records, the baptisms from the Hist. Col. Essex Institute, xvi. 310, 313, 314, 317.

- iv. MARY, b. April 30, 1725; bapt. in Salem Village, Aug. 22, 1725.
- v. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 28, 1728.

6. EBENEZER² CHEEVER (*Ezekiel*,² *Ezekiel*¹), cooper, baptized in Salem Village, June 26, 1692; married in Salem, June 11, 1718, Sarah White. In a deed dated May 3, 1749, recorded with Essex Deeds, Lib. 102, fol. 7, and a deed dated May 19, 1763, recorded with Middlesex Deeds, Lib. 60, fol. 568, he describes himself as of Lebanon in the County of Windham and Colony of Connecticut. His children* were:

- i. AMOS, bapt. Salem Village, May 1, 1720.
- ii. NATHAN, bapt. Salem Village, Jan. 6, 1722.
- iii. SARAH, bapt. Salem Village, June 13, 1725.
- iv. EBENEZER, bapt. Salem Village, Sept. 24, 1727.

7. BENJAMIN² CHEEVER (*Ezekiel*,² *Ezekiel*¹), weaver, baptized in Salem Village, July 6, 1701; married (1) in Salem, October 21, 1725, Mercy Wilkins; married (2) in Salem, September 18, 1740, Rachel Stacey. He removed to Souhegan West, incorporated in 1760, and called Amherst, New Hampshire. Both he and his son Benjamin Cheever, Jr., signed the petition† for protection against the Indians in 1747. His children, all by his first wife, and all born in Salem, were:

- i. A daughter, b. Dec. 31, 1726; d. a week after.
- ii. BENJAMIN, b. March 20, 1727-8.
- iii. EZEKIEL, b. Nov. 8, 1729; d. Feb. 4, following.
- iv. MERCY, b. May 3, 1731.
- v. JOHN, b. May 23, 1738.

8. THOMAS² CHEEVER (*Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), gentleman; was of Rumney Marsh as late as 1702, and in that year removed to Lynn. He is styled in earlier deeds cordwainer,

yeoman and tanner. With Ebenezer Merriam he built in 1723 the first mill on Saugus River, at Boston Street crossing.‡ The privilege had been granted§ October 27, 1721, by the town of Lynn to Benjamin Potter, Jacob Newhall and William Curtis, who resigned their grant|| October 8, 1722. At the same meeting the privilege was granted to Thomas Cheever and Ebenezer Merriam. He was an enterprising man, and the Church, Town and County records give ample evidence of his ceaseless activity. He took the foremost part in the formation of the church in the third parish of Lynn, of which his son Edward was the first settled minister. This parish was incorporated as a distinct town in 1815 and named Saugus. He was one of the directors of the Manufactory Company¶ in 1740.

Thomas Cheever
1743.

He died in Lynn, Nov. 8, 1753, and administration on his estate was granted Dec. 17, 1753, to his son Joshua Cheever.

He married (1) in Boston, Feb. 11, 1701, Mary Bordman, daughter of William Bordman; (2) in Lynn, August 6, 1712, Mary Ba-

* These baptisms are from the Hist. Col. Essex Institute, xvi. 313, 315, 316, 318.

† Town Papers, New Hampshire, ix. 8, 9.

‡ Newhall's Lewis's Hist. of Lynn, 320.

§ Town Records, 1706-1754, p. 132.

|| Town Records, 1706-1754, p. 153.

¶ Suffolk Deeds, L. 60, f. 21.

ker, who died in Lynn, May 10, 1753. He married (3) October 19, 1753, Mary [Emerson?], who survived him. His son Abner, in his family Bible,* thus records some of these events: "May y^e 10th 1753 my mother Cheever Deperted this Life October y^e 19 on Friday my Father marred again, brgt his wife hom on fryday y^e 26, he Brock his leag on monday y^e 29, & thirsd Com Senet November y^e 8 1753 he Deperted This Life."

The children he had by his first wife, all born in Lynn, were:

- i. MARY, b. Nov. 3, 1702.
12. ii. THOMAS, b. Feb. 25, 1704-5.
13. iii. WILLIAM, b. May 21, 1708.
- iv. ABNER, b. Feb. 19, 1709-10.

His children by his second wife, all born in Lynn, were:

14. v. EZEKIEL, b. March 25, 1714.
15. vi. JOSHUA, b. Oct. 4, 1715.
16. vii. EDWARD, b. May 2, 1717.
17. viii. ABELIAH, b. Dec. 11, 1718.
- ix. JOHN, b. June 13, 1720.
- x. MARY, b. April 10, 1722; m. in Lynn, Dec. 24, 1739, Timothy Upham,† of Malden.
- xi. SARAH, b. Feb. 14, 1723-4; m. (1) in Lynn, March 8, 1752, Capt. William Roby†; m. (2) (*pub.* May 23, 1757) Col. James Frye, of Andover.
18. xii. ABNER, b. Jan. 24, 1725-6.
- xiii. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 16, 1727; m. in Lynn, Sept. 18, 1761, Jacob Parker, of Malden.

9. JOSHUA^a CHEEVER (*Thomas,^a Ezekiel^b*), merchant, born in Boston, Jan. 6, 1687. He was one of the original members of the New North Church§ in Boston, which was gathered Oct. 20, 1714, was chosen deacon Nov. 1, 1720, ruling elder July 11, 1736, ordained August 7, 1737. He was one of the selectmen of Boston,|| 1730-2, one of the Prince subscribers¶ in 1736, and in 1741 was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.**

He married (1) in Boston, Nov. 2, 1708, Sarah Warren. She died in Boston, Jan. 26, 1723, æt. 37 yrs. He married (2) in Boston, Nov. 5, 1724, Sarah Jenkins, widow of David Jenkins and daughter of Robert Sears.

* This Bible is now in the possession of Prof. David W. Cheever, M.D., of Boston, a great-grandson of Abner Cheever. Extracts from the family record it contains were published by William B. Trask, Esq., in the REGISTER for January, 1878 (xxxii. 90). The name of the third wife of Thomas^a Cheever is not given, nor have I, so far, been able to discover the record of this marriage. The Lynn records, however, under date of September 30, 1753, record the intention of marriage of Mr. Thomas Cheever and Mrs. Mary Emerson, of Reading, and a certificate was issued October 15, 1753. This Thomas was in all probability Thomas^a Cheever, but as his grandson Thomas^b Cheever also had a wife Mary, whom he must have married about this time, I hesitate to state the fact positively and without reservation. There is great confusion attending the marriages of these various Thomas and Mary Cheevers, and Mr. Savage (Gen. Dict. i. 372) has actually married the Rev. Thomas^a Cheever to Mary Bordman, the wife of his son Thomas^b Cheever. In this mistake he has been followed by subsequent writers, not however by the accurate and painstaking Sibley (Harvard Graduates, ii. 506), who has called attention to this error.

† REGISTER, i. 43; xii. 241; xxiii. 37.

‡ The date of this marriage was March 8, 1752, according to the returns in the office of the Clerk of the Courts, Salem. According to the Church Records it was Jan. 3, 1752.

§ The original records of the New North Church, as the society has become extinct, are deposited with the City Clerk. A transcript, made by the late Thomas B. Wyman, Jr., has been placed by the Record Commissioners in the City Registrar's office. See also Snow's Hist. Boston, 212; Memorial Hist. Boston, ii. 220.

|| Town Records, iii. 12, 17, 28.

¶ REGISTER, vi. 191; Memorial Hist. Boston, ii. 562.

** Transcript of the records of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company deposited in the Boston Athenæum. See also Memorial Hist. Boston, iii. 301.

His will (No. 9898), dated Oct. 20, 1750, and a codicil dated June 25, 1751, were probated Dec. 18, 1751. His estate was appraised at £48972: 14: 9, old tenor, or £6529. 13. 9½ L. money. Administration (No. 11069) on the estate of Sarah Cheever, his widow, was granted June 13, 1755, to her son David Jenkins of Boston, merchant. No issue.

10. EZEKIEL³ CHEEVER (*Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), Hon., born in Boston, March 7, 1691-2; removed to Charlestown. He is styled mariner, captain and merchant in various documents. He was one of the selectmen* of Charlestown in 1732 and subsequent years, a representative† for several terms, beginning in 1736, and in 1743 was chosen one of His Majesty's Council.‡ He was of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company§ in 1733, and one of the Prince subscribers|| in 1736. Leave was granted him, August 2, 1736,¶ to build "a Tomb on the burial hill, near Cha: Chambers Esq^r." He was, with others of the Council, added to the committee of the General Court,** appointed in 1744, to provide transports for the expedition to Louisburg, and as a member of the Council in 1757 his signature appears affixed to the commission†† of Sir William Pepperell as Lieutenant General. The Boston Chronicle,‡‡ iii. 87, c. 1, contains the following notice of his death: "Boston Mar. 15, 1770, —Last week died at Charlestown, the Hon. Ezekiel Cheever, Esq., in the 78th year of his age; formerly a Rep. in the General Court for that town, and many years a member of his Maj's Council for this Province."

He married (1) in Charlestown, September 29, 1715, Elizabeth Jenner.§§ She died in Charlestown, May 5, 1728. He married (2) in Charlestown, September 25, 1729, Elizabeth Gill, daughter of Michael Gill, and (3) in Charlestown, November 11, 1736, Sarah Mousall.|||

Administration on his estate, which was appraised at £1003: 18: 7½, was granted to his son David, who gave bond, May 15, 1770. His children¶¶ were:

* Charlestown Archives, xxlii. 157 *et seq.* Memorial History of Boston (Charlestown by Henry H. Edes), ii. 325. At a town meeting held in Charlestown, March 2, 1746-7 (xxlii. 327), he was again chosen one of the selectmen, but declined. The town then "Voted the Hon^{ble}. Ezekiel Cheever the thanks of the Town for his good Service in the Several offices he has Sustained in the Town for many years."

† Charlestown Archives, xxlii. 199 *et seq.*

‡ Charlestown Archives, xxlii. 287.

§ Transcript of the Records of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, deposited in the Boston Athenæum.

|| REGISTER, vi. 191; Memorial Hist. Boston, ii. 562.

¶ Charlestown Archives, xxlii. 202. This tomb has armorial bearings cut in stone, with this inscription: "No 57 EZEKIEL CHEEVER Esq^r His Tomb, 1744." The arms, however, are not the Cheever, but the Cheytor arms. Letter of J. C. J. Brown, Esq., Sept. 3, 1883; Heraldic Journal, i. 46, 72; REGISTER, xviii. 268.

** Mass. Gen. Ct. Rec. xvii. (4) 662.

†† REGISTER, xxi. 208.

‡‡ REGISTER, xxlii. 209. See also the Essex Gazette for March 20, 1770.

§§ REGISTER, xix. 248.

||| [Sarah Mousall was daughter of Nicholas Lynde and widow of Jonathan Phillips and Thomas Mousall. By her first husband she was the mother of Sarah Phillips who married Ezekiel (19) Cheever. (D. P. Corey. Wyman's Gen. and Estates of Charlestown.)]

¶¶ The births are from the Charlestown records, the baptisms from the "Record Book of the First Church in Charlestown," as printed by James F. Hunnewell, Esq., in the REGISTER, xxxi. 326, xxxii. 61, 63, 169, 173, 174. In the record of baptism of Elizabeth, the mother's name is erroneously given as Abigail.

19. i. EZEKIEL, bapt. 1st Church, Charlestown, May 15, 1720.
 20. ii. DAVID, b. Charlestown, June 1, 1722; bapt. 1st Church, Charlestown, June 3, 1722.
 - iii. ELIZABETH, b. Charlestown, Jan. 1, 1723-4; bapt. 1st Church, Charlestown, Jan. 5, 1723-4; m. in Charlestown, October 29, 1741, Samuel Henley.
 - iv. SARAH, b. Charlestown, July 21, 1727; bapt. 1st Church, Charlestown, July 23, 1727; m. (1) in Charlestown, Nov. 30, 1749, Thomas Savage;* m. (2) (*pub.* in Boston, Sept. 26, 1765) William Taylor.
 - v. THOMAS, b. Charlestown, July 2, 1730; bapt. 1st Church, Charlestown, July 5, 1730; Harv. Coll. 1750. Captain of a company in the French and Indian War. (Muster Rolls, xvi. 53, 63-6. Charlestown Archives, xxiii. 476.)
 - vi. RELIEF, b. Charlestown, Aug. 30, 1731; bapt. 1st Church, Charlestown, Sept. 5, 1731.
 - vii. JOSHUA, b. Charlestown, May 1738.
11. NATHAN³ CHEEVER (*Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), gentleman, born in Boston, March 16, 1694. At a town meeting† held in Boston, March 15, 1725, he was chosen constable for Rumney Marsh. After the incorporation of Chelsea he was one of its selectmen.‡ He was of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company§ in 1733. He married (1) (*pub.* Nov. 8, 1721) Hannah Brooks.|| She died July 1, 1724 (g.s.). He married (2) in Boston, February 15, 1738, Anna Fuller, widow of Nathaniel Fuller and daughter of Samuel Burrill, of Lynn. She died November 10, 1740. He died September 30, 1774 (g.s.). Buried "Oct' 2 1774 Lieut Nathan Cheever Æt 81 years."¶ His will (No. 15704), dated October 2, 1769, was probated October 21, 1774, and his estate was appraised at £840: 4: 6. He had one child by each of his wives:
21. i. NATHAN, b. in Boston (R. M.), Jan. 15, 1722; bapt. in Rumney Marsh, Jan. 20, 1722-3.
 22. ii. JOSHUA, b. in Chelsea, Oct. 10, 1740; bapt. in Chelsea, Oct. 12, 1740.
12. THOMAS⁴ CHEEVER (*Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), yeoman, born in Lynn, Feb. 25, 1704-5; married in Lynn, March 5, 1729-30, Eunice Ivory,** daughter of John Ivory. His will, dated February 13, 1734-5, was probated April 7, 1735. Their children, both born in Lynn, were:
- i. MARY, b. May 4, 1732; m. in Lynn, Sept. 26, 1754, Aaron Boardman, and died a widow, Sept. 14, 1805 (g.s.).
 23. ii. THOMAS, b. Feb. 20, 1733-4.
13. WILLIAM⁴ CHEEVER (*Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), gentleman, born in Lynn, May 21, 1708; married (*pub.* in Lynn, Jan. 28, 1727-8) Sarah Wait.†† His will, dated May 13, 1748, was probated Sept. 19, 1748. His children were:
24. i. WILLIAM, b. in Lynn, Dec. 22, 1728.
 25. ii. EZEKIEL.
- * REGISTER, i. 82.
† Boston Town Records, ii. 450.
‡ Chelsea Town Records, i. 2, *et seq.*
§ Transcript of the Records of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., deposited in the Boston Athenæum.
|| [Hannah Brooks, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Boylston) Brooks of Medford, was born April 15, 1701. D. P. Corey.]
¶ Chelsea Church Records.
** Eunice Cheever, probably widow of Thomas (12) Cheever, and John Boardman were married in Lynn, Jan. 8, 1740-1.
†† [Sarah Waite, daughter of William and Abigail (Lynde) Waite of Malden, was born July 5, 1710. D. P. Corey.]

- iii. SARAH, m. in Lynn, Oct. 14, 1747, John Mansfield.
- iv. MARY, m. in Lynn, Nov. 7, 1750, Elijah Newhall.

14. **EZEKIEL⁴ CHEEVER** (*Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), schoolmaster, born in Lynn, March 25, 1714; graduated at Harvard College 1733; married in Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1735-6, Rachel Greely. She died in Salisbury, Dec. 24, 1739. In a deed dated Dec. 31, 1754, recorded with Essex Deeds, L. 106, f. 54, he styles himself of Morristown, County of Morris, New Jersey, gentleman. In a deed dated March 24, 1778, recorded with Essex Deeds, L. 161, f. 81, John Beach of Morris Town, New Jersey, yeoman, attorney for the heirs of Ezekiel Cheever, late of Morris Town, deceased, conveys to Abner Cheever, Jr., of Lynn, certain estate set off to Ann Cheever, widow of Deacon Abijah Cheever, of Lynn. Children,* born in Salisbury, were:

- i. ELEANOR, b. Nov. 20, 1736; bapt. Dec. 5, 1736; d. Dec. 26, 1736.
- ii. MARY, b. Jan. 13, 1737-8; bapt. Feb. 19, 1737; d. March 18, 1737-8.
- iii. HUMPHREY, b. June 3, 1739; bapt. June 10, 1739.

15. **JOSHUA⁴ CHEEVER** (*Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), gentleman, born in Lynn, Oct. 4, 1715; married (1) in Lynn, Oct. 10, 1745, Hannah Perkins; married (2) (*pub.* April 25, 1784) Rebecca Weston, of Reading. By decree of the Probate Court for the County of Middlesex, April 3, 1788, her estate was settled on her brother Ebenezer Weston, of Amherst, N. H.

16. **EDWARD⁴ CHEEVER** (*Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), Rev., born in Lynn, May 2, 1717; graduated at Harvard College, 1737. He was admitted to full communion with the Third Church of Ipswich (now Hamilton), Dec. 25, 1737.

At a meeting held March 27, 1738-9, the newly formed society of the Third Parish of Lynn, now Saugus, secured his services as preacher until the following July, and he was chosen, July 3, 1739, as their first settled minister. He remained here about eight years. He carelessly neglected to keep records during his ministry, and his successor, the Rev. Joseph Roby, who was ordained August 2, 1750, complains that wishing to obtain an exact list of the communicants on taking "y^e charge of y^e flock of Christ here," he was "unhappily disappointed, as his predecessor had left nothing relating to y^e matter in writing all that could be recovered was a copy of y^e Church covenant & y^e names of y^e persons" who first joined.

In deeds dated May 31, 1750, and June 1, 1750, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, L. 82, f. 228, and L. 108, f. 96, respectively, and in a deed dated May 15, 1750, recorded with Essex Deeds, L. 99, f. 110, he is styled of Wrentham, Clerk and Preacher of the Gospel.

He was installed in 1751 as minister of the Church in Eastham,† but "no records of the church are found which were kept by him" during his long ministry there of forty-three years.

* The births and deaths are from copies made by Samuel J. Brown, Esq., Town Clerk of Salisbury. The baptisms are from the Hist. Coll. Essex Institute, xvi. 204, 205. In the original record of the death of Eleanor, the name of the mother is incorrectly given as Eleanor instead of Rachel.


† Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st Series, viii. 185; Pratt's Hist. of Eastham, Wellfleet and Orleans, 68.

He died in Eastham, August 16, 1794, and his will,* dated Sept. 24, 1792, was probated Sept. 8, 1794. His estate was appraised at £226. 16. 4.

He married (1) in Ipswich, Dec. 11, 1739, Martha Wigglesworth, of Ipswich, and (2) in Eastham, June 13, 1788, Dorcas Cook, who survived him. His children† were:

- i. EDWARD, b. d. before 1793, leaving a son Edward Maxin Cheever.
- ii. MARTHA, b. m. in Eastham, March 14, 1770, John Atwood.
- iii. SAMUEL, b. m. (pub. in Eastham, May 12, 1781) Thankful Hammond, of Rochester. Children—1. *Thankful*, b. Eastham, April 10, 1782; 2. *Samuel*, b. Eastham, Sept. 6, 1783; 3. *Edward*, b.

17. ABIJAH⁴ CHEEVER (*Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), tanner, born in Lynn, Dec. 11, 1718; married in Lynn, Nov. 22, 1759, Ann, widow of Thomas Mansfield.‡ Administration on his estate, which was appraised at £1834: 3: 8, was granted Nov. 6, 1775, to his brother Joshua Cheever.

18. ABNER⁴ CHEEVER (*Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), Esq., born in Lynn, Jan. 24, 1725-6; married in Lynn, Nov. 8, 1752, Elizabeth Newhall;§ died in Lynn, April 22, 1796. His widow died [July 29, 1799]. His will,  dated May 30, 1794, was probated Sept. 26, 1796. His estate was appraised at \$8453.45. Their children, all born in Lynn, were:

- i. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 21, 1753.
26. ii. ABNER, b. March 16, 1755.
- iii. SARAH, b. Oct. 1, 1756; d. in Lynn, Nov. 18, 1774.
- iv. JOSHUA, b. June 10, 1758.
27. v. ABIJAH, } twins, { b. May 23, 1760.
- vi. ANN, } { b. May 23, 1760; d. in Saugus, Oct. 16, 1827.
- vii. MEHITABEL, b. July 23, 1762; m. in Lynn, November 15, 1783, Thomas Newhall.
28. viii. LOT, b. Aug. 6, 1764.
29. ix. EZEKIEL, b. Dec. 24, 1766.

19. EZEKIEL⁴ CHEEVER (*Ezekiel,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), sugar baker, baptized in Charlestown, May 15, 1720. He was one of the selectmen of Charlestown from 1752 to 1755, but afterward removed to Boston. He was among the Sons of Liberty¶ who dined, August 14, 1769, at Liberty Tree, Dorchester. He took an active part in the proceedings of the inhabitants of Boston and the neighboring towns at the meeting** held in Faneuil Hall, adjourned to the Old South Church, Nov. 29 and 30, 1773, to oppose the landing of the tea, and was made captain of the watch set on the 30th to observe the

* Certified copies of will and Probate proceedings made by Freeman H. Lothrop, Esq., Register of Probate.

† These Eastham births, deaths and marriages are from copies made by Freeman Mayo, Esq., Town Clerk of Orleans.

‡ The date of this marriage is Nov. 22, 1759, according to the Town Records, but the Church Records say Nov. 23, 1759.

§ Nov. 9, 1752, according to the entry in the family bible before referred to.

¶ Charlestown Archives, xxiii. 386, 401, 413, 427.

¶ Proceedings Mass. Hist. Society, 1869-70.

** Original minutes of these meetings, now in the possession of the Overseers of the Poor, published in the Proceedings of the Mass. Hist. Soc., 1882-3, p. 10; Snow's Hist. of Boston, 291, 293; Hist. Coll. Essex Institute, xii. 226.

tea ships that night. He was appointed, August 17, 1775, Commissary of Artillery* of the Revolutionary Army.

He married (1) in Charlestown, July 14, 1743, Sarah Phillips; married (2) in Boston, May 29, 1784, Sarah (Weaver) Gooch, widow of John Gooch.† The will (No. 20392) of Sarah Cheever, the widow of Ezekiel⁴ Cheever, dated July 3, 1793, was probated Feb. 10, 1795. Her estate was appraised at £719: 16: 6, the real estate, consisting of house and land‡ at the corner of Winter and Newbury (now Washington) St., Boston, being appraised at £600. His children, all born in Charlestown, were:

* Proceedings Mass. Hist. Society, 1876-7, p. 144; Memorial Hist. Boston, iii. 104, 116; Frothingham's Siege of Boston, App. 408.

† The intention of marriage of Ezekiel Cheever, Jr., and Elizabeth Hughes was published in Boston, Nov. 14, 1769.

‡ In the Book of Possessions (80) the possession of Robert Blott in Boston is thus described: "One house & garden bounded with the streets on the east & north: Mr. Flint on the south: John Leverit on the west." In his will (No. 39), dated 27: 3mo. 1662, probated Feb. 1, 1665, he gives to Edward Ellis, his son in law, the husband of Sarah, a daughter of the testator, "my howse and the Lotte belonging theare Vnto; with all the appurtenances." In a codicil dated March 27, 1665, he declares that "wheras I have given my house & Ground unto my sonn Ellis, my meaning & will heerin is only this that it is for the Good And Benifit of my Daughter Sara & the children of my sonn Ellis by her during their lives or the survivor off them but my meaning is not that it shall at all goe from him otherwise then for their benifit and therby of him in them." In the inventory of his estate, filed Feb. 1, 1665, "ye dwellinge house & land adioyninge" were appraised at £100.

By deed dated April 12, 1677, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 10, fol. 73, Edward Ellis, chirurgeon and Sarah his wife, convey to Isaac Walker, tailor, a portion of this estate fronting on Blott's Lane. After the death of Ellis, Sarah Ellis his widow, Robert Ellis, barber chirurgeon, William Ruck, mariner, and Mary his wife, said Robert and Mary being the only children of said Edward and Sarah, convey in mortgage to John Foster, Esq. by deed of mortgage dated June 17, 1695, recorded Lib. 17, fol. 92, still another portion of their estate, the portion so mortgaged being bounded easterly 40 feet by "the street leading towards Roxbury" [Washington St.], and northerly 100 ft. by Blott's Lane [Winter St.].

Robert Ellis, in his will (No. 4312) dated Feb. 23, 1719, probated April 18, 1720, devises one third of his estate real and personal, to his wife Elizabeth during her life, to be disposed of at her death as she shall see fit, and the other two thirds to his six children, Edward, Thomas, Robert, Samuel, Sarah and Elizabeth. He makes his wife Elizabeth and his brother in law James Pemberton, executors of his will, giving them power to sell before any division of his estate is made, provided such division be no longer delayed than such time as his youngest child shall arrive at the age of 15 years. In his inventory, filed July 4, 1720, "2 houses at the south end of the town & the Land thereunto belonging fronting Newberry & Winter street," were appraised at £800.

Elizabeth Ellis, widow, conveys to Elizabeth and Abigail Phillips, spinsters, by deed of mortgage dated Oct. 15, 1720, recorded Lib. 35, fol. 28, these two houses and the land belonging to them, to secure the payment of £300, the estate being described as 76f. on Newbury Street, 70f. in the rear and 220f. on Winter Street, and 220f. on the south, Thomas Bannister being the abutter on the south and west. This mortgage was discharged on the margin of the record Oct. 12, 1722, by Abigail Phillips and by James Townsend who had married Elizabeth Phillips. In August of the latter year the widow again mortgaged this estate (L. 36, f. 127) to Abigail Phillips to secure the payment of £400. By reason of the non-payment of said principal sum and the interest thereon, the mortgagee, then the wife of John Erwin, mariner, recovered judgment for possession of said estate at the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and possession was delivered to said Erwin, Dec. 23, 1727. The tenants at that time were John Durant, smith, Joseph Simpson, clogmaker, and Anne Stone, retailer. The smithy was at the corner of Newbury and Winter Streets, and the rent was £8 per annum. Erwin and wife, by deed dated June 15, 1728, recorded L. 42, f. 179, conveyed the estate, which they describe as 240 f. deep, to Benjamin Pemberton, merchant.

By letter of attorney, dated April 13, 1727 (Lib. 40, fol. 323), Edward Ellis and Thomas Ellis, surgeons, Thomas Kilby, merchant, and Sarah his wife, empower "Our honoured mother M^{rs} Elizabeth Ellis of Boston afores^d Widow and Shopkeeper," to sell and convey three fifth parts of the houses and lands on Newbury and Winter Streets, late the estate of their father Robert Ellis, surgeon, deceased, and they ratify and confirm the mortgage made by her. In answer to her petition presented to the General Court, Jan. 24, 1727, she was authorized to make sale of the mortgaged premises. She then by deed, dated April 26, 1728 (L. 42, f. 98), conveyed the estate, described as 240 f. deep, to said Benjamin Pemberton.

Benjamin Pemberton having thus acquired title to the Ellis estate, divided it into smaller

- i. EZEKIEL, b. April 29, 1744.
- ii. JONATHAN, b. Aug. 13, 1745; d. in Charlestown, May 27, 1747.
- iii. JOSHUA, b. Oct. 26, 1747; d. in Charlestown, April 23, 1748.
- iv. SARAH, b. July 15, 1751; d. in Boston, April 24, 1822, unmarried, testate. (Will No. 26676.)
- v. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 2, 1752; d. in Boston, Jan. 5, 1835.
- vi. ABIGAIL, b. May 25, 1754; d. in Boston, Feb. 23, 1836, unmarried, testate. (Will No. 31142.)
- vii. GRACE, b. Aug. 26, 1756; m. the Rev. Samuel Whitman.*
- viii. JONATHAN, b. July 20, 1758.
- ix. JOSHUA, b. April 22, 1761.

20. DAVID⁴ CHEEVER (*Ezekiel,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), distiller, born in Charlestown, June 1, 1722. He was one of the selectmen[†] of Charlestown from 1761 to 1768, but after the burning of the town removed to Boston. At the meeting[‡] of the people in the Old South Church in Boston, December 14, 1773, to take action concerning the tea, he was chosen moderator, but as he was not to be found, Samuel P. Savage was chosen in his stead. He was one of the committee appointed at the meeting to go with Mr. Rotch to the Collector to obtain a clearance for the tea ships. At a town meeting[§] held in Charlestown, November 27, 1773, he was chosen one of the Committee of Correspondence. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress^{||} in 1774 and 1775, and in 1776 a Representative to the

parcels, and by deed, dated June 13, 1728 (L. 42, f. 193), conveyed to Edward Durant, blacksmith, that part of it measuring easterly on Newbury Street 20 feet, northerly on Winter Street 100 feet, westerly on an alley 20 feet, and southerly on the remaining part of said Pemberton's land 100 feet. Durant then mortgaged for £150 (L. 43, f. 90) the estate so conveyed to him, described as dwelling houses and land in the tenure of Mrs. Faith Waldo and Capt. Thomas Child, to John Dupee and Stephen Boutineau, elders of the French Church. This mortgage was discharged April 3, 1730, on the margin of the record by Stephen Boutineau, and Durant, styling himself of Newton, gentleman, conveys by deed dated August 16, 1738 (L. 56, f. 242), to Samuel Brown of Worcester, tailor, the easterly half of his estate measuring 20 feet on Newbury Street and 50 feet on Winter Street, going so far West as to take in half the well and pump. Brown, then of Leicester, in the County of Worcester, after mortgaging this estate (L. 57, f. 147) to Jonathan Brown and Joseph Patterson of Watertown, yeomen, by deed of mortgage discharged by them, Dec. 26, 1739, on the margin of the record, conveyed it by deed dated Dec. 17, 1739 (L. 58, f. 179) to Powers Mariott of Boston, barber.

Powers Mariott, shopkeeper, in consideration of love and affection for Sarah Weaver of Boston, minor, and "Neice unto Katharine my Wife, and for her advancement in the World," conveys this estate by deed dated Dec. 15, 1752 (L. 81, f. 197), to John Spooner, merchant, in trust for said Sarah from and after the decease of said Katharine.

The will (No. 20040) of Catherine Marriot of Boston, widow, was probated Nov. 13, 1792. Sarah Weaver, m. (I.) 1770, John Gooch, (II.) 1784, Ezekiel Cheever. After the death of her second husband she conveyed this estate by deed, recorded September 7, 1793 (L. 177, f. 48), to Sarah, Elizabeth and Abigail Cheever, spinsters, her "daughters in law," to hold to them and the survivor of them after her decease. In her will (No. 20392), dated July 3, 1793, probated February 10, 1795, she makes her three "daughters in law" her residuary legatees.

Sarah and Abigail Cheever, spinsters, mortgage their two undivided third parts of this estate (L. 189, f. 247), to Sarah Russell of Boston, minor, daughter of Thomas Russell, deceased, under guardianship of William Seaver of Kingston. This mortgage was discharged April 14, 1803, on the margin of the record by William Seaver, guardian.

Sarah, Elizabeth and Abigail Cheever, spinsters, then convey the estate by deed dated Jan. 1, 1803 (L. 204, fol. 41), for \$3733 $\frac{1}{2}$ to John Parker Whitwell, apothecary.

* Ezekiel Cheever Whitman, a son of the Rev. Samuel and Grace (Cheever) Whitman, born in Ashby, Sept. 17, 1783, had his name changed by act of the legislature, June 12, 1828, to Ezekiel Cheever. See REG., xxxiii. 183, note.

† Charlestown Archives, xxiii. 564; xxiv. 12, 31, 54, 76, 100, 118, 137.

‡ Proceedings Mass. Hist. Society, 1882-3, p. 16.

§ Charlestown Archives, xxiv. 250.

|| Charlestown Archives, xxiv. 275, 287. Journals of the Provincial Congress, 8, 78, 274. Frothingham's Siege of Boston, 65, 129. Proceedings Mass. Hist. Society, 1871-3, p. 259, note.

"On the 9th of July [1775] the Congress 'resolved, that Deacon Cheever be a committee to bring in a resolve, empowering the committee of supplies to furnish General Washington with such articles of household furniture as he had wrote to said committee for.'"

General Court* at Watertown. He was nominated,† March 29, 1776, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Middlesex.

He married (1) in Charlestown, December 8, 1748, Elizabeth Foster;‡ married (2) in Salem, October 9, 1760, Elizabeth Gray.§ She died in Dorchester, Oct. 10, 1811, aged 71. Her will (Norfolk, No. 3485), dated July 16, 1811, approved by him of the same date, was presented for probate, but was disallowed, Dec. 3, 1811, she being a *femme covert*. Administration on her estate, however, was granted Feb. 7, 1815, to Benjamin Leverett, of Boston, who represented that both, she and her husband were then deceased. His children|| were:

- i. MARY, bapt. 1st Church, Charlestown, Jan. 20, 1750-1.
- ii. MARY, bapt. 1st Church, Charlestown, Feb. 18, 1753; m. [Ephraim Hall].
- iii. DAVID, bapt. 1st Church, Charlestown, Sept. 22, 1754.

21. NATHAN⁴ CHEEVER (*Nathan*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), born in Boston, (R. M.), Jan. 15, 1722; baptized in Rumney Marsh, Jan. 20, 1722-3; graduated at Harvard College in 1741. In 1743 he taught school in Manchester, Mass.¶ He is styled blacksmith in some documents. He married in Chelsea, March 4, 1744, Elizabeth Tuttle. Buried "Jan. 13, 1787 Nathan Cheever A.M. Æt 64."*** His widow died in Chelsea, Feb. 15, 1814, aged 86 years. Their children were:

- i. NATHAN, b. Chelsea, March 11, 1745.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. Chelsea, August 17, 1748; d. in Chelsea, June 22, 1752 (June 22, 1751, g.s.).
- iii. JACOB, b. Chelsea, Nov. 27, 1750.
30. iv. JOSEPH, b. Chelsea, Dec. 3, 1752.
- v. THOMAS, b. Chelsea, April 17, 1754; d. in Malden, Dec. 1813.
- vi. BETSEY, b. Chelsea, Dec. 16, 1760.
- vii. HANNAH, b. Chelsea, Dec. 16, 1763; m. [April 18, 1793] William Emmons, of Malden.
- viii. SAMUEL, b. killed by lightning; buried Aug. 5, 1799, Æt. 34.††

22. JOSHUA⁴ CHEEVER (*Nathan*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), gentleman, born in Chelsea, Oct. 10, 1740; married in Chelsea, May 8, 1765, Abigail Eustis,‡‡ who died in Chelsea, Feb. 1809, aged 63 years. He died in Chelsea, Jan. 15, 1813. His will (No. 24104), dated June 5, 1809, was probated Jan. 25, 1813. His estate was appraised at \$5478.50. Their children were:

31. i. JOSHUA, b. in Chelsea, March 1, 1766; bapt. in Chelsea, March 2, 1766.
- ii. ANNA, b. Chelsea, Aug. 24, 1768; bapt. in Chelsea, Aug. 28, 1768; m. (1) in Chelsea, Jan. 8, 1789, Thomas Pratt; m. (2) ——— Stowers.
32. iii. WILLIAM, b. Chelsea, Feb. 20, 1770; bapt. in Chelsea, Feb. 25, 1770.
- iv. ABIGAIL, b. Chelsea, Oct. 18, 1771; bapt. in Chelsea, Nov. 27, 1771; m. (1) in Chelsea, Sept. 13, 1796, Reuben Hatch; m. (2) William Bucknam.

* Charlestown Archives, xxiv. 294.

† Council Records, vii. 39.

‡ REGISTER, xxv. 69.

§ Giles Memorial, p. 323.

|| The baptisms of these children are from the "Record Book of the First Church in Charlestown," as printed by James F. Hunnewell, Esq.

¶ Selectmen's First Account Book, Manchester.

** Chelsea Church Records.

†† Chelsea Church Records.

‡‡ REGISTER, xxxii. 207.

- v. SARAH, b. Chelsea, Feb. 17, 1774; bapt. in Chelsea, Feb. 20, 1774; d. Nov. 20, 1786 (g.s.).
 - vi. POLLY, b. Chelsea, Feb. 4, 1776; bapt. in Chelsea, Feb. 11, 1776.
 - vii. ELIZABETH, b. Chelsea, Oct. 31, 1776; bapt. in Chelsea, Nov. 1, 1778; m. in Chelsea, Jan. 16, 1805, John Cook, of Cambridge.
 - viii. LOIS, b. Chelsea, June 11, 1781; bapt. in Chelsea, June 17, 1781; m. in Chelsea, Sept. 19, 1805, Josiah Mixer, of Cambridge.
 - ix. MARGARET, b. Chelsea, July 11 bapt. in Chelsea, July 13, 1783; m. in Chelsea, May 20, 1807, Abraham Grant, of Cambridge.
 - x. NATHAN, b. [Nov. 3^d, 1785]; bapt. in Chelsea, Nov. 6, 1785; m. in Chelsea, Nov. 3, 1814, Eleanor Platts, and d. in Chelsea, Sept. 5, 1837.
 - xi. SARAH, b. [Dec.] bapt. in Chelsea, Jan. 3, 1790; d. Dec. 27, 1790 (g.s.); buried Jan. 10, 1790, aged 10 days. (Church Records.)
23. THOMAS^{*} CHEEVER (*Thomas*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), cordwainer, born in Lynn, Feb. 20, 1733-4; had a wife Mary who died in Lynn, Nov. 23, 1809. He died in Lynn, Jan. 28, 1823. Their children, all born in Lynn, were:
- i. HANNAH, b. March 26, 1756.
 - ii. MARY, b. March 21, 1758.
33. iii. THOMAS, b. March 17, 1760.
- iv. JOHN, b. Feb. 25, 1763.
24. WILLIAM⁵ CHEEVER (*William*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), cordwainer, born in Lynn, Dec. 22, 1728; married in Lynn, June 21, 1750, Mehitabel Newhall. A William Cheever, probably this William, married in Lynn, Jan. 10, 1763, the widow Anna Eaton. Children:
- i. LOIS, b. in Lynn, Aug. 25, 1751.
 - ii. WILLIAM, b. in Lynn, May 17, 1753.
 - iii. ISRAEL.
 - iv. SARAH.
25. EZEKIEL⁶ CHEEVER (*William*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), cordwainer, born married in Lynn, Nov. 28, 1759, Mary Giles. Their children, all born in Lynn, were:
- i. MARY, b. Sept. 1, 1760.
 - ii. SARAH, b. Feb. 28, 1762.
 - iii. REBECCA, b. Oct. 1, 1763.
 - iv. EBENEZER GILES,^{*} b. April 24, 1765.
 - v. LYDIA, b. June 1, 1767.

* There was an Ebenezer G. Cheever, probably this Ebenezer, in Chesterfield, N. H., and Reading, Vt. He had a wife Hannah, and his children, according to copies of the Reading (Vt.) records, made by W. W. Keyes, Esq., the Town Clerk, were:

- i. Polly, b. in Chesterfield, N. H., Sept. 28, 1787.
- ii. Hannah, b. in Reading, Vt., Aug. 29, 1789.
- iii. Ebenezer, b. in " " May 11, 179[].
- iv. Isaiah, b. in " " Aug. 5, 179[].
- v. Richard, b. in " " Aug. 13, 1795.

The Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, son of the above, born in Reading, Vt., May 11, 179[1], graduated at Bowdoin College in 1817; was installed Dec. 8, 1819, at Mt. Vernon, N. H., and afterward at Hoosick Falls, N. Y. His health failing, he abandoned preaching for a time and went to Troy, N. Y. He became soon after this a colleague of Dr. Blatchford at Waterford, N. Y., and was next settled at Stillwater, N. Y. In 1833 he was secretary of the Presbyterian Educational Society, and removed first to New York city and then to Philadelphia. In 1834 he was called to the ministry of the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark, New Jersey, where he remained twelve years. In 1846 he visited the West for the Educational Society. He was settled at Tecumseh and Ypsilanti, Michigan, and after this was minister of the Presbyterian Church in Patterson, N. J. In 1862 failing health compelled him to relinquish active labor, and he went again to Michigan. He died in Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 31, 1866.

He married (I.), July 21, 1819, Fanny Butterfield; (II.) Oct. 27, 1823, Mary Butterfield; (III.) Oct. 11, 1830, Abby M. Mitchell, of Saybrook, Conn. His children:

ABNER¹ CHEEVER (*Abner,⁴ Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), gentleman, born in Lynn, March 16, 1755; married in Lynn, Nov. 29, 1779, Mercy Newhall.* His will, dated July 26, 1831, was probated Jan. 3, 1838. Children, all born in Lynn, were:

- i. **ABIJAH**, b. Aug. 2, 1780. [Married Hannah Totman, who d. April 6, 1826. He died Sept. 1859. Their children were Elizabeth Ann, George Nelson and Maria Louisa.]
- ii. **ABNER**, b. Aug. 5, 1783; [d. at sea about 1800].
- iii. **HENRY**, b. Sept. 4, 1786; d. in Saugus, Oct. 25, 1846.
- iv. **SALLY**, b. July 1, 1789.
- v. **EMILY**, b. June 16, 1792; d. in Brattleboro', Vt., Sept. 6, 1855.
- vi. **FREDERICK**, b. June 8, 1795; d. in Brattleboro', Vt., Sept. 22, 1875.
- vii. **BELINDA**, b. June 15, 1798; m. Putnam Perley.
- viii. **ABNER** [b. 1800; d. abt. 1824].

ABIJAH⁶ CHEEVER (*Abner,⁴ Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), physician, born in Lynn, May 23, 1760; graduated at Harvard College in 1779; was a surgeon in the navy during the Revolutionary War. He afterward established himself in the practice of his profession in Boston, where he married (1), July 5, 1789, Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Daniel Scott, and married (2) Oct. 18, 1798, Sally Williams.† About the year 1810 he removed from Boston to Saugus, where he died, April 21, 1843. Administration on his estate was granted May 16, 1843, to his son Charles Augustus Cheever. His children were:

Abijah Cheever

- i. **MARGARET ELIZABETH SCOTT**, b. [March 11, 1792]; bapt. 1st Church in Boston, May 13, 1792; d. [Sept. 17, 1792].
- ii. **CHARLES AUGUSTUS**, b. [Dec. 1, 1793].
- iii. **ELIZABETH SCOTT**, b. [July 5, 1795]; d. in Saugus, Feb. 19, 1873.
- iv. **HORATIO HERRBERT**, b. [Jan. 1, 1800]; bapt. 1st Church in Boston, Jan. 5, 1800; d. [July 31, 1801].

LOT⁶ CHEEVER (*Abner,⁴ Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), born in Lynn, August 6, 1764.

EZEKIEL⁶ CHEEVER (*Abner,⁴ Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), yeoman, born in Lynn, Dec. 24, 1766; married in Lynn, Dec. 29, 1794,

- i. **Adeline Francis**, b. in Mt. Vernon, N. H., June 3, 1822; m. in Tecumseh, Mich., Oct. 22, 1846, Hon. B. L. Baxter.
- ii. **Mary Emeline**, b. in Hoosick, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1824; d. in Waterford, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1828.
- iii. **Harriet Newell**, b. in Troy, N. Y., May 2, 1826; m. in Newark, N. J., June 11, 1845, Edward G. Faltoute.
- iv. **Abby House**, b. in Waterford, N. Y., April 22, 1828; d. there Oct. 25, 1828.
- v. **Mary Emeline**, b. in Waterford, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1829; d. there Dec. 16, 1829.
- vi. **Henry Martyn**, b. in Stillwater, N. Y., June 20, 1832; m. in Ypsilanti, Mich., June 20, 1854, Sara H. Buckbee. He is an old resident of Detroit, Mich., where he has practised law for more than thirty years. His daughter, Mary Buckbee Cheever, b. in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4, 1856, m. there, Sept. 15, 1875, Edward Howard Dunning.
- vii. **William Ebenezer**, b. in New York city, Dec. 10, 1833; m. in Ypsilanti, Mich., April 3, 1855, Mary Hewitt. His children are: I. Walter Hewitt Cheever, b. Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 16, 1856. II. Mary Alice Cheever, b. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 23, 1859. III. Frances Harriet Cheever, b. Ypsilanti, Mich., July 9, 1864.

Authority, Henry Martyn Cheever, Esq., Detroit, Mich. See also Hist. of Bowdoin College, Boston, 1882.)

* The Town and Church Records agree as to the date of this marriage. The family bible, here referred to, gives the date as Dec. 9, 1779.

† REGISTER, xxxii. 35.

Rachel Brown,* and died in Lynn, April 23, 1810. She died in Saugus, March 31, 1855. Her will, dated May 28, 1853, was probated June 5, 1855. Their children were:

- i. ZELUTE BROWN, b. in Lynn, Oct. 7, 1796; d. May 11, 1873 (g s.).
- ii. RACHEL.
- iii. MARY, m. Joseph Alden.
- iv. ALMIRA, m. in Boston, Jan. [], 1836, Enoch Train.
- v. JOHN, d. Oct. 29, 1849; had a wife Hannah, and a child Rachel E. Cheever, b. in Saugus about 1822, who m. there Dec. 31, 1846, George A. Thayer.
- vi. EZEKIEL.

30. JOSEPH⁵ CHEEVER (*Nathan*,⁴ *Nathan*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), yeoman, born in Chelsea, Dec. 3, 1752; married in Boston, April 23, 1774, Sarah Low.† He was a lieutenant in Sprague's company of Col. Samuel Gerrish's regiment‡ in the Revolutionary War, and was a revolutionary pensioner. He removed from Chelsea to Malden. His descendant, Mr. Deloraine P. Corey, gives this account of him: "Joseph Cheever was born in Chelsea, December 14, 1752, according to the record in the family bible and his gravestone in Malden. He married, April 23 (or 20, according to the bible), 1774, Sarah Low, of Boston. She was born August 25, 1754, and died March 20, 1841, aged 87. He was present at the battle of Bunker Hill as a lieutenant in Capt. Samuel Sprague's company of Col. Gerrish's regiment, and is said to have commanded the company during the engagement, the captain having been wounded early in the battle. He continued in the service, in the same regiment, which was re-organized under Col. Loammi Baldwin, and although he received no higher commission than that of first lieutenant during the war, he commanded his company during the year 1776, and was present at the battle of Trenton with forty-three men. He received his commission§ as captain from Gov. Hancock in 1793."

Administration on the estate of Joseph Cheever, of Malden, gentleman, was granted Feb. 15, 1831, to his son Jacob Cheever, of Malden, cordwainer, Sarah, his widow, declining to administer. Their children, all born in Chelsea, were:

- i. SARAH, b. June 16, 1775; m. in Chelsea, Feb. 19, 1795, William Oliver, Jr., and d. in Malden, [Oct. 13, 1805].
- ii. BETSEY, b. Nov. 20, 1776; d. in Chelsea, Sept. 12, 1791.
- iii. NANCY, b. Jan. 29, 1779; m. [May 31, 1798] Aaron Waite;¶ d. [Dec. 27, 1852].
- iv. SUKEY, b. May 29, 1781; m. [Sept. 7, 1797] Andrew Waite;|| d. in Charlestown, Dec. 2, 1857.
- v. HANNAH, b. Nov. 5, 1782; m. [June 14, 1801] Thomas Waite:¶¶ d. [Nov. 22, 1858].
- vi. LUCY, b. Nov. 30, 1784; m. [March 15, 1803] Samuel Shute, of Malden; d. [Sept. 24, 1872].

* According to the Church Records the date of the marriage was Dec. 24, 1794.

† Sarah *Lee* in the Boston records of marriages, Sarah *Loe* in the intentions of marriage, Sarah *Loe* in the original return of the marriage.

‡ Coat Roll, Secretary's Office, Boston; Proceedings Mass. Hist. Soc., 1876-7, page 86; Frothingham's Siege of Boston, App. 402.

§ This commission has been presented to the Trustees of the Public Library, Malden. See Malden City Press, Jan. 5, 1884.

|| REGISTER, xxxii. 195-6.

¶ REGISTER, xxvi. 102; xxxii. 195-6.

- vii. POLLY, b. May 17, 1786; m. [Nov. 3, 1805] William Raymond, of Charlestown; d. in Malden [Aug. 11, 1853].
 - viii. PATTY, b. June 1, 1788; m. William Skinner, of Lynn; d. in Lynn.
 - ix. HARRIET, b. Oct. 13, 1789; d. [June 6, 1808].
 - x. JOSEPH, b. Jan. 21, 1792; m. in Chelsea, Oct. 8, 1815, Phœbe Crowell; d. in Bedford, Mass., Sept. 17, 1879. Left issue.
 - xi. JACOB, b. Nov. 8, 1794; m. [Dec. 13, 1818] Lydia Sweetser, of Saugus; d. in Malden [Jan. 14, 1876]. Left issue.
31. JOSHUA⁵ CHEEVER (*Joshua*,⁴ *Nathan*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), yeoman, born in Chelsea, March 1, 1766; married in Boston, March 24, 1789, Elizabeth Huxford, and died in Chelsea, March 8, 1816. Administration (No. 24885) on his estate was granted, March 18, 1816, to his widow Elizabeth Cheever, who died in Boston, May 29, 1827. Their children,* all born in Chelsea, were:
- 35. i. JOSHUA, b. March 31, 1790; bapt. May 2, 1790.
 - 36. ii. WILLIAM, b. July 27, 1792; bapt. July 29, 1792.
 - iii. HENRY, b. Feb. 12, 1793; bapt. Feb. 15, 1795; master mariner; lost at sea about 1836.
 - 37. iv. REUBEN HATCH, b. May 23, 1797; bapt. May 28, 1797.
 - 38. v. THOMAS HUXFORD, b. Aug. 7, 1799; bapt. Aug. 11, 1799.
 - vi. ELIZA, b. Aug. 3, 1802; bapt. Jan. 10, 1802; d. young.
 - vii. MARY MELLEGE, b. Sept. 8, 1810; bapt. Dec. 9, 1810; m. in Boston, May 9, 1833, Solomon B. Morse, Jr.
32. WILLIAM⁵ CHEEVER (*Joshua*,⁴ *Nathan*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), yeoman, born in Chelsea, Feb. 20, 1770; married in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 25, 1801, Juliana Corey, of Brookline. He died in Chelsea, March 2, 1813, and administration (No. 24135) on his estate was granted, March 15, 1813, to Elijah Corey, of Brookline, yeoman. His widow died [July 15, 1852] in Washington, N. H. Their children, all born in Chelsea, were:
- i. [SARAH], b. d. in Chelsea, 1803, about 2 years old.
 - ii. SARAH, b. d. in Brookline [May 21, 1818], aged 16 years.
 - 39. iii. CHARLES, b. [March, 1804].
 - iv. GEORGE, b. d. in Taunton, Nov. 29, 1868.
 - v. ABIGAIL EUSTIS, b. [Jan. [] 1810].
 - vi. WILLIAM, b. m. (1) in Roxbury, Dec. 5, 1839, Caroline Parker Withington, of Roxbury, who d. in Concord, N. H., about 1858. Her will (Norfolk, No. 3483), dated July 22, 1857, was probated May 1, 1858. They had one son William who died in infancy in West Roxbury. He m. (2) in Concord, N. H., August 1, 1860, Lucy Maria (Fay) Marsh, widow of Charles Marsh, and died in Pawlet, Vt., May 8, 1869. His will (Norfolk, 3499), dated July 25, 1863, was probated Sept. 29, 1869. His widow survived him. He left no issue.
 - vii. SCSAN, b. d. in Brookline [July 25, 1835].
33. THOMAS⁶ CHEEVER (*Thomas*,⁵ *Thomas*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), yeoman, born in Lynn, March 17, 1760; married (1) in Lynn, August 30, 1789, Anna Hudson; married (2) in Lynn, May 15, 1797, Abigail Breed, and died in Lynn, April 19, 1825. Administration on his estate, which was appraised at \$1765 real, and \$193.97 personal property, was granted May 17, 1825, to his son Joseph Cheever, cordwainer. His children, all born in Lynn, were:
- i. JOHN, b. Nov. 28, 1789. Had issue.
 - ii. ANNA, b. June 9, 1791; d. in Lynn, Sept. 2, 1834.
 - iii. JOSEPH, b. March 6, 1793. Had issue.

* The dates of birth are from a family record now in possession of Mr. Solomon B. Morse, of Boston.

34. CHARLES AUGUSTUS⁶ CHEEVER (*Abijah*,⁵ *Abner*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), physician; born Dec. 1, 1793; graduated at Harvard College 1813; M.D. 1816; established himself in Portsmouth, N. H., where he practised medicine and surgery for more than thirty years. He died in Saugus, Sept. 22, 1852.* A copy of his will (No. 39590), which was dated August 17, 1852, probated at Portsmouth, Nov. 9, 1852, was filed in the Suffolk Registry of Probate, March 19, 1855.

Chas A Cheever
1838.

He married (1) Ann Mary Haven, daughter of John and Nancy Woodward Haven, of Portsmouth. She died July 4, 1826. He married (2) October, 1830, Adeline Haven, sister of his first wife. She survived him and died Dec. 16, 1872. His children were:

40. i. JOHN HAVEN, born in Portsmouth, April 25, 1824.
 - ii. CHARLES AUGUSTUS, b. June 20, 1826; drowned June 9, 1838.
 41. iii. DAVID WILLIAMS, b. in Portsmouth, Nov. 30, 1831.
 - iv. THOMAS BAXTER, b. June 30, 1833; d. Aug. 27, 1833.
 - v. NATHANIEL HAVEN, b. July 30, 1835; d. Jan. 31, 1836.
 - vi. ANN MARY HAVEN, b. July 26, 1837; d. Aug. 28, 1838.
35. JOSHUA⁶ CHEEVER (*Joshua*,⁵ *Joshua*,⁴ *Nathan*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), lumber merchant, born in Chelsea, March 31, 1790; married (1) in Boston, July 24, 1814, Harriet Cutter. She died in Boston, Nov. 7, 1835. He married (2) in Boston, Dec. 1, 1836, Elizabeth J. Waterman. She died in Boston, Dec. 28, 1837. He married (3) in Boston, Sept. 13, 1838, Rachel Pond.† He died in Boston, Feb. 14, 1841, and administration (No. 32781) on his estate was granted, March 1, 1841, to his widow Rachel, who died in Cambridgeport, August 2, 1871. His children,‡ all by his first wife, and all born in Boston, were:
42. i. JOSHUA, b. Feb. 19, 1815.
 - ii. HARRIET CUTTER, b. Oct. 18, 1816; d. in Boston, July 19, 1834, aged 18 years.
 - iii. CAROLINE ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 19, 1818; m. in Boston, July 8, 1841, Henry T. Butler; lives in Oakland, Cal.
 - iv. EMILY CUTTER, b. Aug. 1, 1820; d. in New Orleans [Sept. 20, 1854].
 - v. ALMENA CUTTER, b. June 12, 1822; m. in San Francisco, Cal. [March 25, 1861], George C. Potter, and d. in Washington, D. C. [Feb. 8, 1878].
 43. vi. AMMI CUTTER, b. Nov. 16, 1824.
 - vii. THOMAS PRATT, b. Dec. 18, 1826; d. in Boston, April 15, 1844, aged 17 years.
 - viii. MARY HARRIET, b. Dec. 1, 1828; m. in San Francisco, Cal. [Feb. 10, 1857], Charles S. Potter.
 44. ix. EPHRAIM LOMBARD, b. Sept. 5, 1831.
36. WILLIAM⁶ CHEEVER (*Joshua*,⁵ *Joshua*,⁴ *Nathan*,³ *Thomas*,² *Ezekiel*¹), trader, born in Chelsea, July 27, 1792; married in Boston, July 25, 1819, Charlotte Flagg, and died at sea, June 20, 1825, while on his return from the West Indies. Administration (No. 27666) on his estate was granted, July 18, 1825, to James Melledge, of

* REGISTER, vii. 373.

† Pond Genealogy. Daniel Pond and his Descendants, by Edward Doubleday Harris. Boston, 1873, p. 59.

‡ The dates of birth are all from a family Bible in possession of his grandson Ammi B. Cheever, of St. Louis.

Boston, merchant. His widow died in Pepperell, Mass., May 8, 1861. Their children were:

- i. ALMIRA LUCY, b. in Philadelphia, July 27, 1822; lives in Clarendon Springs, Vt.
 - ii. WILLIAM HENRY, b. in Weston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1824; lives in Troy, N.Y.
7. REUBEN HATCH⁶ CHEEVER (*Joshua,⁵ Joshua,⁴ Nathan,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), shoe dealer, born in Chelsea, May 23, 1797; married in Boston, Dec. 12, 1819, Abigail Turner, daughter of Otis Turner,* and died in Boston, June 22, 1828. She died a widow, in Boston, Dec. 28, 1877, aged 78 yrs. 8 mo. Their children were:
- i. HENRY OTIS, b. lost at sea, unmarried.
45. ii. THOMAS HATCH, b.
- iii. SARAH ANN, b. in Boston [Oct. 13, 1825]; m. in Boston, Oct. 25, 1854, Nathaniel E. Rogers, and d. in Roxbury, Feb. 4, 1865.
8. THOMAS HUXFORD⁶ CHEEVER (*Joshua,⁵ Joshua,⁴ Nathan,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), merchant's clerk, born in Chelsea, Aug. 7, 1799; m. in Boston, Nov. 1, 1827, Mary Ann Phillips, and died in Boston, Nov. 14, 1831. His widow married in Boston, Feb. 22, 1838, Gillam B. Wheeler, and died in Melrose, April 1, 1879. Child of Thomas H. and Mary Ann:
- i. ANNA MARIA, bapt. 12th Congregational Church in Boston, June 21, 1829, and d. in Boston, Oct. 10, 1832, aged 4 years.
9. CHARLES⁶ CHEEVER (*William,⁵ Joshua,⁴ Nathan,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), master mariner, born in Chelsea [March, 1804]. On retiring from the sea he established himself in Liverpool, England, where he died Aug. 30, 1880. He married in England (1) Ann Cannell; (2) Margaret Cannell, who was born in Peel, Isle of Man, September, 1804. His children, one by each wife, both born in Liverpool, were:
46. i. WILLIAM CANNELL, b. April 8, 1835.
 - ii. ANN JULIA, b. March 19, 1840; m. in Liverpool, June 17, 1863, Alfred Pooley.
10. JOHN HAVEN⁷ CHEEVER (*Charles A.,⁶ Abijah,⁵ Abner,⁴ Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), merchant, born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 25, 1824; married Ann Elizabeth Dow, daughter of John and Mary (Plumer) Dow, of Epping, N. H. He moved to Boston, and afterward to New York. Their children are:
- i. CHARLES AUGUSTUS, b. in Boston, Sept. 4, 1852.
 - ii. ELIZABETH SCOTT, b. in Boston, Sept. 30, 1855.
 - iii. JOHN DOW, b. in New York, Nov. 27, 1859.
 - iv. GERTRUDE, b. in New York, May 16, 1863.
 - v. HENRY DURANT, b. in New York, Jan. 8, 1869.
11. DAVID WILLIAMS⁷ CHEEVER (*Charles A.,⁶ Abijah,⁵ Abner,⁴ Thomas,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), physician and surgeon, born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 30, 1831; graduated at Harvard College 1852; M.D. 1858. After eighteen months study in Europe and nearly four years in Boston at the Harvard Medical School, he began to practise in Boston in 1858. In 1860 he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical School of Harvard University; in 1867, Assistant Professor of Anatomy; in 1868, Adjunct Professor of Clinical Surge-

* Turner Genealogy; Descendants of Humphrey Turner, Boston, 1852, p. 45.

ry; in 1876, Professor of Clinical Surgery, and in 1882, Professor of Surgery, succeeding to the chair held in succession by Dr. John Collins Warren, Dr. George Hayward and Dr. Henry J. Bigelow. From 1858 to 1862 he contributed articles to the *North American Review*, *Atlantic Monthly* and *Christian Examiner*. In 1860 he received the Boylston Prize for an essay on the "Value of Statistics in Observing Disease." In 1864 he was appointed Surgeon of the Boston City Hospital. He has contributed numerous professional articles to the Medical Journals. In 1868 he was editor of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. He published in that year a monogram on "Cesophagotomy," 8vo. pp. 78. In 1870 he edited the "First Medical and Surgical Report of the Boston City Hospital," 8vo. pp. 688; in 1877, a second Report, 8vo. pp. 316, and in 1882 a third Report, 8vo. pp. 390.

He married, Oct. 9, 1860, Anna Caroline Nichols, daughter of Thaddeus and Sarah Chamberlain Nichols. His children* are:

- i. DAVID, b. Aug. 29, 1861; d. Aug. 19, 1864.
- ii. ALICE, b. Aug. 5, 1862.
- iii. HELEN, b. Nov. 12, 1865.
- iv. MARION, b. March 1, 1867.
- v. ADELINE, b. Jan. 16, 1874.
- vi. DAVID, b. June 25, 1876.

42. JOSHUA⁷ CHEEVER (*Joshua,⁶ Joshua,⁵ Joshua,⁴ Nathan,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), steamboat captain, born in Boston, Feb. 19, 1815; removed to St. Louis. He married in Pauldingville, Warren Co., Missouri, Dec. 3, 1844, Susan Ann Simpson. She died in St. Louis, June 5, 1873. He died in Oakland, Cal., August 10, 1876. Their children,† both born in St. Louis, were:

- i. AMMI BEDOW, b. Dec. 12, 1845.
- ii. HARRIET LOMBARD, b. Sept. 22, 1851; m. in St. Louis, Sept. 16, 1872. Henry I. D'Arcy.

43. AMMI CUTTER⁷ CHEEVER (*Joshua,⁶ Joshua,⁵ Joshua,⁴ Nathan,³ Thomas,² Ezekiel¹*), tinsmith, born in Boston, Nov. 16, 1824; married (1) Maria Peoples Sanford, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Sanford. She died in Boston, Dec. 9, 1857. He removed not long after her death to St. Louis, Missouri, where he married (2) Mary Alexander, by whom he had one child that died young. His children‡ by his first wife, were:

- i. EMILY CUTTER, b. in Boston [April 4, 1847]; m. in Boston, June 30, 1874, James W. P. Dyer.
- ii. HARRIET CUTTER, b. in Roxbury [July 28, 1848]; m. in New York, July, 1867, Anthony Bell, and d. in New York, Jan. 28, 1877.
- iii. AMMI CUTTER, b. in Boston, May 4, 1851; m. in New York, Jan. 1874, Emma J. Morris, who was b. in London, Eng. He d. in Milford, Pa., Oct. 28, 1883.
- iv. CAROLINE BUTLER, b. in Boston, March 18, 1853.

* The names and dates of birth of his children, and those of his brother John Haven Cheever, are taken from a tabular pedigree prepared for him by William B. Trask, Esq. A copy of it may be found in the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. See REGISTER, xxxii. 443.

† Ammi B. Cheever of St. Louis is authority for the dates of these births, deaths and marriages.

‡ Mrs. Emily C. Dyer is the authority for information concerning this branch of the family. Her name was originally Emily C. Cheever. She assumed in childhood the name of Maria E. Cheever, but afterward resumed the use of her former name.

- v. EPHRAIM LOMBARD,* b. in Boston, Feb. 8, 1855; m. in New York, Feb. 22, 1875, Abigail J. Hughes, who was b. in Bangor, N. Wales. Their children, both born in New York, are—1. *Ephraim Sanford Peoples Cheever*, b. Jan. 28, 1876, d. in New York, July 16, 1878; 2. *Mary Emily Cheever*, b. Dec. 25, 1877.
1. EPHRAIM LOMBARD¹ CHEEVER (*Joshua,* Joshua,* Joshua,* Nathan,* Thomas,* Ezekiel¹*), born in Boston, Sept. 5, 1831; removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he married Ellen Ware. He was killed, Feb. 4, 1858, on the steamboat Col. Crossman, then commanded and in part owned by his brother Joshua Cheever, bound from New Orleans to St. Louis. She exploded her boiler when about one mile above New Madrid, and then took fire. Twenty lives were lost. He had two children who died in infancy. His widow afterward married W. P. Armstrong.
5. THOMAS HATCH¹ CHEEVER (*Reuben H.,* Joshua,* Joshua,* Nathan,* Thomas,* Ezekiel¹*), merchant; born married in Providence, R. I. [Nov. 13, 1849], Mary F. Daland, daughter of Tucker Daland, of Salem, and died in Salem, Oct. 5, 1860. His will, dated Feb. 14, 1860, was probated Oct. 16, 1860. His widow married in Salem, Oct. 20, 1870, James S. Putnam, who died in Salem, Sept. 26, 1873. She died in Charleston, S. C., April 27, 1879. The children of Thomas H. and Mary F. Cheever were:
- i. GRACE D., b. in Roxbury, Dec. 21, 1849; m. in Salem, Dec. 2, 1874, Arthur B. Lovejoy, of Boston.
 - ii. HENRY, b. d. March 9, 1857, aged 1 y. 9 d. (g.s.).
 - iii. THOMAS H., b. d. Feb. 27, 1862, aged 2 y. 14 d. (g.s.).
5. WILLIAM CANNELL¹ CHEEVER (*Charles,* William,* Joshua,* Nathan,* Thomas,* Ezekiel¹*), born in Liverpool, England, April 8, 1835; married in New Brighton, England, Dec. 30, 1862, Jessie Emily Pooley. He is a wholesale wine and spirit merchant in Liverpool and lives in Liscard, Cheshire. His children, both born in Liscard, are:
- i. CHARLES EUSTACE, b. July 25, 1864.
 - ii. MARGARET, b. May 9, 1867.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., now residing in London, Eng.

[Continued from page 74.]

NATHANIEL DOWNEINGE of London, gentleman, 7 May, 1616, proved 14 May, 1616, by his wife Margaret Downeing. To be buried in the parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, or elsewhere it shall please my recutrix. To the poor of St. Dionis and of St. Gabriel Fanchurch, London. To my brother Joseph Downeing, now dwellings in Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, twenty pounds. To my sister Abigail Goade, wife of ohn Goade, skinner, twenty pounds, and to their son, John Goad, forty shillings to make him a cup. To my sister Susanna Kirby, wife of John

* His name is properly Sanford Cheever, but he assumed the name of Ephraim Lombard Cheever.

Kirby, skinner, twenty pounds. To my mother in law Mary Cellyn, widow, ten pounds and the "Hope [hoop] Ringe" which was my mother's. To my brother Joshua Downinge the seal ring of gold that I do wear on my hand. And to my brother Emanuel Downeinge I give the like ring of gold of the same value & fashion. The residue to my wife Margaret Downeinge, whom I make sole executrix. Whereas I am now seized in fee of and in the late dissolved monastery of the "Fryers Carmelites, or the White-fryers," in Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, with the appurtenances, &c.—this to wife Margaret and her heirs forever. Cope, 48.

Sir GEORGE DOWNING of East Hatley, in the County of Cambridge, Knight and Baronet; 24 August, 1683, with codicil added 7 July, 1684; proved 19 July, 1684. My body to be interred in the vault which I have made under the chancel at Crawden, alias Croyden, in the county of Cambridge, by the body of my wife Frances. Son George Downing, Esq., and son William named. Houses in or near King Street, in the city of Westminster, lately called Hampden House, which I hold by long lease from the Crown, and Peacock Court there, which I hold by lease from the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster; all which are now demolished and rebuilt, or rebuilding, and called Downing Street. To Edward Lord Viscount Morpeth and Sir Henry Pickering,* Baronet, my son-in-law, in trust, &c. Bequests to sons Charles and William Downing, and to three daughters, Lucy, Mary and Anne, at age of twenty-one years or day of marriage. The guardianship and custody of the persons of these three daughters entrusted to my dear daughter Frances Cotton. Bequests to daughter Cotton's children, Francis, John and Thomas, and to Elizabeth and Frances, the two daughters of my late daughter Pickering deceased; also to nephew John Peters, niece Lucy Spicer, nephew Joshua Downing and M^r Edmond Woodroffe, one of my clerks in my office in the Exchequer. Hare, 139.

This Indenture made the Thirteenth day of Sept. Anno Dom̄. one thousand seven hundred and in the twelfth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord William the third, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, defender of the Faith &c*. —

Between Charles Downing of London in the Kingdome of England Esq^r of the one part and Thorndike Procter of Salem in the Countey of Essex within his Maj^{ties} Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in America, yeoman, on the other part [then follows the ordinary phraseology of conveyance of a tract of three hundred acres in Salem which was] formerly the farme of Emanuel Downing of Salem aforesaid Gent: Deceased, Grandfather of the said Charles Downing, purchased by the said Emanuel Downing of one Robert Cole unto whome the same was granted by the said town of Salem one thousand six hundred thirty and five† [together with other parcels of land which had belonged to Emanuel Downing. And the grantor warrants the purchaser that he may hold

* This Sir Henry Pickering was son and heir of Sir Henry Pickering of Whaddon, who was created a Baronet 2 January, 1660. He was of Barbados in 1695, and had two wives, Philadelphia, daughter of Sir George Downing, by whom he had two daughters, Mary and Anne (who both died without issue), and secondly, Grace, daughter of Constant Silvester, Esq. (See REG. xxxvii. 385.) At his death, in 1705, the title became extinct. (See Add. MS. 24193, British Museum.)—H. F. W.

† This must be a mistake for 1638. (See Book of Grants, Salem, edited by William P. Upham, Esq.)—H. F. W.

these premisses] free and clear or well and sufficiently Indemnified saved and kept harmless of and from all and all manner of former and other gifts, grants, bargaines, sales, leases, releases, mortgages, Joyntures, Dower, Judgments, Executions, Extents, wills, Entails, fines, forfeitures, titles, troubles, charges and Incumbrances whatsoever had, made, done, committed, knowledged or suffered by the said Charles Downing, S^r George Downing, Baron^t, late father of the said Charles, and the abovesaid Emanuel Downing or any of them.

This Indenture was signed by the grantor, Charles Downing, Esq^r, and his wife, Sarah Downing, and their seals affixed on the day and year first aboveswritten. Deeds of Essex Co., Mass., Book 7, Lvs. 7 to 10.

The will of Sir George Downing, Knight of the Bath & Baronet, providing (in default of male issue to his cousin) for the foundation of a new college in the University of Cambridge, "which college shall be called by the name of Downing College," was dated 20 December, 1717, and proved 13 June, 1749. Lisle, 179.

[The foregoing extracts show clearly enough the connection of this family with New England, a family whose name, associated as it is with a street in which has been, for so many years, the official residence of the Prime Minister of England, the centre of the greatest and most wide-spread empire of modern times, and with a college in one of the most famous universities of the world, is known wherever the English language is spoken, and bids fair to last so long as English history shall be read.

From some MS. notes furnished me by my very obliging friend Mr. T. C. Noble, whose authority on matters connected with the history of the great metropolis of the world and its surrounding parishes is unquestioned, I find that Sir George Downing was rated for a house in "New Pallace" (New Palace Yard, Westminster) for twenty years previous to 1683, that in 1728 the rentals of the whole of Downing Street (for assessment) amounted to less than £1000, and in 1828 the total was £3000. At the present time (1883) the whole street is occupied by the offices of the government and the residences of the First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. From the "Memorials of Westminster," by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, we learn that "The official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury formerly belonged to the Crown: King George I. gave it to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian Minister, for life. After his death King George II. offered the house to Sir Robert Walpole, who only accepted it upon the condition that it should be attached to the Premiership forever. Since that time, therefore, Downing Street is inseparably connected with the name of every successive Prime Minister of England." Chapter III. of the Appendix to these Memorials gives us additional information, including a list of the successive occupants of the official residence down to July 6, 1846. "Sir Robert Walpole accepted it in 1732, and came to reside here 22 Sept. 1735." "In the small waiting-room of No. 14, for the first and only time in their lives met Sir Arthur Wellesley and Lord Nelson; the latter was well known to Sir Arthur from the prints in the shop windows; they conversed together for some minutes; on parting Lord Nelson went out of the room and asked the name of the stranger whose conversation and appearance had made a deep impression upon him."

I am informed by William H. Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., who is now annotating "The Annals of Ipswich, by N. Bacon,"* that George Downing, who was undoubtedly the father of Emanuel and Nathaniel Downing, was master of the Grummar School, Ipswich, about the years 1607 to 1610. His son Emanuel, baptized in the parish church of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, 12 August, 1585, married at Groton, Suffolk, 10 April, 1622, Lucy (baptized 27 January, 1601), daughter of Adam Winthrop, Esq., and sister of Governor John Winthrop. Mr. Downing was a lawyer of the Inner Temple, London, Attorney in the Court of Wards, and seems to have lived in the parishes of St. Bridget and of St. Michael, Cornhill. He came over to New England in 1638, took up his abode in Salem, was admitted into the church 4 November of the same year, and frequently represented the town in the General

* The valuable MS. referred to in note, pp. 197-8, vol. xxxvii. REG.

Court of the colony. The date of his death is not known, nor has any record yet been found of any will made by him. We have seen what became of his farm in Salem. His town residence was conveyed, 8 August, 1658, by Lucie Downing of Salem, with consent of Emanuel Downing her husband (as is recited in the deed) to their son Lieut. Joseph Gardner, as the dower of their daughter Ann on her marriage with Lieut. Gardner. It was described as a messuage or tenement in Salem situated upon four acres of ground entire, having the Common on the east, the street or highway that runs from the meeting-house to the harbor on the south, and the lane that goes to the North River on the West. This property comprises the various estates now included between St. Peter, Essex, Newbury and Browne Streets. Lieut. Gardner and his wife sold various lots at either end to sundry members of the Gardner family, and to Deacon Richard Prince and Mr. William Browne, Jr. The house, which stood where the residence of the late Col. Francis Peabody stands, remained as the homestead of Mrs. Gardner. After the untimely loss of her first husband, who was killed in the great Swamp Fight, 19 December, 1675, she took for a second husband Simon Bradstreet, Esq.; but by the terms of the marriage contract of 2 May, 1676, the ownership of the homestead remained with her. It was afterwards commonly known as the Bradstreet house, and was torn down in 1750, having previously been used as a tavern. On page 75 of the first volume of the REGISTER, and on page 185 of the fourth volume of Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, may be seen an engraving representing this house, in which Sir George Downing probably passed his boyhood while under the tuition of the Rev. John Fisk, preparing for entrance into Harvard College, from which he was graduated in that famous first class of 1642. For a long account of him and his family, and a list of his published works, see Sibley's *Harvard Graduates*, vol. i. pp. 28-51.

Nathaniel Downing, brother of Emanuel and uncle of Sir George, was baptized in the church of St. Mary at the Tower, Ipswich, 8 October, 1587. He married, 6 May, 1613, Margaret, daughter of Doctor Daniel Selyne (or Selin), a French physician, who died 19 March, 1614-15, and in his will (Rudd, 23) mentions his son-in-law Nathaniel Downing. Mr. Downing seems to have had one son, Daniel, baptized at St. Dionis Backchurch, 5 April, 1614, and buried five days afterwards.

In the Whitehall Evening Post of Febr. 11, 1764, is this letter:

"To the Printer &c. Sir

By the death of Sir Jacob Garrard Downing Bart an estate of about 5 or 6000 pr annum falls to the University of Cambridge, to build a college, to be called Downing College. The late Sir George Downing, of Gamlingay, in Cambridgeshire, Bart, having left it to the late Sir Jacob Garrard, and his Heirs male; & for want of such Issue, to the rev. Mr Peters, late Lecturer of St Clement-Danes & his Heirs male: both of whom having died without such Issue, the Estate descends as above. The Original of the Family was Dr Calibut Downing, one of the Preachers in the Rebel Army, & a great man with Rump: and his son, afterwards Sir Geo: Downing, & the first Baronet of the Family, was made Envoy from Cromwell to the States-General, and got a great Estate, owing to this Incident. When King Charles the 2^d was travelling in Disguise in Holland, to visit the Queen Mother, attended only by Lord Falkland, & putting up at an Inn, after he had been there some Time, the Landlord came to these strangers and said, there was a Beggar-man at the Doot, very shabbily dressed, who was very importunate to be admitted to them; on which the King seemed surprised, & after speaking to Lord Falkland, bid the Landlord admit him. As soon as this Beggar-man entered, he pulled off his Beard (which he had put on for a Disguise) & fell on his knees, & said he was Mr Downing, the Resident from Oliver Cromwell; & that he had received Advice of this intended visit from his Majesty to the Queen; and that, if he ventured any farther, he would be assassinated; & begged secrecy of the King, for that his Life depended upon it, & departed. The King was amazed at this, & said to Lord Falkland, How could this be known? there were but you & the Queen knew of it. Therefore the Queen must have mentioned this to somebody who gave Advice of it to his Enemies. However, the King returned back, whereby this Design was prevented. Upon this, after the Restoration, Sir George Downing was rewarded, made a Baronet & Farmer of the Customs, &c. &c., whereby this large Estate was raised.

Besides the above Estate of Sir Jacob Garret Downing Bart. which devolves on the University of Cambridge, another fine Estate, with a handsome house at Putney, falls to his Lady."

In the London Chronicle of Jan. 9, 1772, is this Article :

"We are assured that the Heirs at Law [B. P. Ewer of Bangor who married a Barnardiston] of Sir Jacob Downing Bart have applied for a Royal Charter to found & incorporate the College at Cambridge. A spot is fixed upon for erecting this edifice, which is a spacious Piece of ground, fit for the Purpose, on the South Side of the Town, opposite the Physic Garden, & between Pembroke & Emanuel Colleges. A Design is preparing & Application making to the Owners of the Ground which belongs to several Bodies Corporate; & as soon as an Act of Parliament can be obtained to empower them to sell, this noble Benefaction will be carried into immediate Execution."—*H. P. W.*

The English genealogical works which attempt to give the ancestry of Sir George Downing, baronet, give it erroneously. The error seems first to have been promulgated by Anthony a Wood in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, published 1691-2, where, in an account of Dr. Calybutte Downing, the Puritan writer, son of Calybutte Downing of Shennington, Gloucestershire, Sir George is called his son. The error has been copied into several Baronetages. Dr. Downing's ancestry has been carried back through his grandfather, Arthur, of Lexham in Norfolk, to his great-grandfather Geoffrey Downing of Norwich, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wingfield. There are no indications of a relationship between this family and that of George Downing of Ipswich, Suffolk, who, as Mr. Waters shows, was father of Emanuel, the father of Sir George. Savage names Mary, wife of Anthony Stoddard; James; Anne, wife of Capt. Joseph Gardner and afterwards of Gov. Simon Bradstreet; John; and Dorcas, as other children of Emanuel Downing; and there was probably also a son Joshua (*Mass. Hist. Coll. 4th S. vi. 79*). Emanuel Downing announces his intention to leave New England in the fall of 1654 with Gen. Sedgwick (*Ibid. p. 84*). He was living as late as Sept. 6, 1658, in Edinburgh (*Ibid. p. 86*). His wife was living in England, June 27, 1662 (*Ibid. p. 544*). The place and date of death of neither are known. Interesting letters from Emanuel Downing and other members of his family, are printed in the volume of the *Mass. Hist. Coll.* cited.

Henry Downing, father of Col. Adam Downing, distinguished as an officer in William III.'s army in Ireland, may have been, as represented by Burke (*Ext. and Dorm. Baronetage*, ed. 1844, p. 163; *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1853, i. 453), a son of Dr. Calybutte. We find no evidence that Sir George had a brother Henry.

It is not probable that Wood obtained his information from the family, for the deed of which Mr. Waters gives an abstract proves that Charles Downing, son of Sir George, knew that his grandfather's name was Emanuel so late as 1700, eight years after the publication of Wood's *Athenæ*. The following letter, copied for us by G. D. Scull, Esq., of Oxford, England, from the original, shows that Wood, while engaged on his work, applied to the Rev. Increase Mather for information about the Downings, but with little success :

"Sir

I have yours of 20th Instant. There never was any Dr Downing in New England. It is true y^t Sir George Downing (who was knighted by Charles 2nd) had his education in y^e Colledge there; but had no other degree there besides y^t of Bachelor of Art. Nor do any in that colledge proceed further than Master of arts after seven years standing, as 'tis in Oxford and Cambridge. We never (which is pity) had any Doctors. I am ashamed to tell you that I cannot procure any further account concerning non conformist writers. I have really laboured to gratify you to my power. I heartily wish there were more publick spirits in the world.

Sir

Your servant,

I. MATHER.

London July 23—1691.

To Mr Anthony Wood near Merton College in Oxford."

An equally inexplicable error will be pointed out in this article when we come to the will of Sir William Phips; who is represented in English books to be ancestor of the present Marquis of Normanby. Both errors have years ago been pointed out by our countrymen. The second volume of Hutchinson's *Massachusetts*, which was reprinted in England in 1768, gives the true christian name of the father of Sir George Downing.—*EDITOR.*]

THOMAS WARNETT, now of James City in Virginia, merchant, 13 February, 1629, proved 8 November, 1630, by Thomazine Warnet, relict and

1. Dr. John Pott, the legatee mentioned, was doubtless the John Pott, A.M., M.D., physician for the colony of Virginia, who arrived with his wife Elizabeth in October, 1621, in the ship George. He was appointed on the recommendation of Dr. Theodore Gulston, the founder of the Gulstonian lectureship of Anatomy, still

maintained by the London College of Physicians. In the Virginia Land Records, Book No. 1, p. 8, he appears as a grantee, on August 11th, 1624, of three acres of land in "James Cittie," and is mentioned as a "Doctor of Physicke" and a member of the "Councill." Francis West, the governor of the colony and a younger brother of Lord Delaware, departing for England March 5th, 1628, Dr. Pott succeeded him as governor, and so served until some time in March, 1630, when he was superseded by Sir John Harvey. Pott was then arraigned for pardoning Edward Wallis, condemned for murder and cattle stealing. This was the first trial by jury in the colony. Pott was found guilty and confined to his plantation at Harrope, now Williamsburg, until the King's pleasure could be ascertained. Governor Harvey forwarded the recommendation of the Council for his pardon, and Mrs. Pott crossed the ocean and pleaded her husband's cause. The commissioners to whom the petition was referred reported to the King that "condemning him for felony was very rigorous, if not erroneous," and recommended that he should be restored to liberty and his estate, and the practice of his profession."

2. I find in the State Land Registry a grant of 300 acres to John Wayne (rendered in the Index, Waine) in Charles River County (as the County of York was first called), May 10th, 1638. Book No. 1, p. 560.

3. It may be recalled that Benjamin Symmes is reported in 1648 as having founded in the colony a free school, which he endowed with two hundred acres of land, a good house, forty milch cows and other appurtenances.

4. There is a grant also of record to John Southerne, "Gent." (in all probability him of the will), of twenty-four acres in "James Cittie," September 1st, 1627. Book No. 1, p. 55.

5. Michael Batt appears as a grantee of one acre of land in "James Cittie Island," September 20th, 1643, Book No. 1, p. 890. Grants also appear contemporaneously to John, William and Henry Batt, Batte or Batts, as the name is variously rendered. The descendants of William and Henry Batte (as the name now obtains), brothers, are quite numerous in Virginia, and of high respectability.

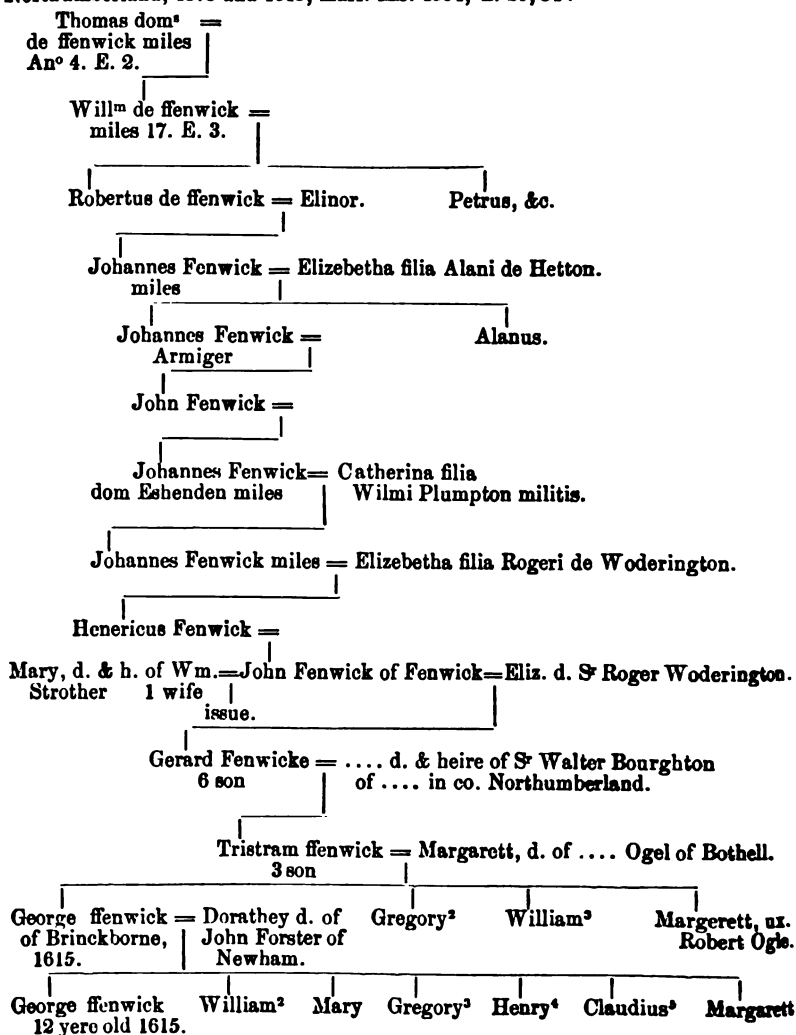
6. The Rev. Francis Boulton, Boltone or Bolton, as the name is variously rendered, who had been recommended by the Earl of Southampton for some vacant parish in Virginia, arrived in the colony in the ship George, as above, and was assigned to Elizabeth City, to reside with Captain Thomas Newce.—R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Virginia.]

GEORGE FENWICK, of Worminghurst, co. Sussex, Esquire, 2 February, 1656, with codicil of 9 March, 1656, proved 27 April, 1657, by Elizabeth Fenwick, daughter and executrix. To wife Katherine, &c. &c.; to my most natural and dear mother, M^{rs} Dorothy Clavering; to brother Claudius and his heirs male my lands in Brenckborn and Nether Framlington in the county of Northumberland; to my nephew Thomas Ledgard and his heirs male land in Thirston and Tillington in Northumberland; to my sister Ledgard and my sister Cullick each fifty pounds; to my brother Ledgard and my brother Cullick, each ten pounds; to my sister Cullick's children one hundred pounds apiece; to my niece Clifton fifty pounds, and to niece Bootflower's boy fifty pounds; to my daughter Elizabeth and daughter Dorothy; to Ralph Fenwick, a scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, ten pounds a year; to my daughters land in Sussex that descends to them from their uncle Edward Apsley, Esquire, deceased.

The above he declared to be his will 10 March, 1656. In the codicil he bequeaths to his sister Cullick and her children all his estate in New England; and also five hundred pounds to the public use of that country of New England if "my" loving friend Edward Hopkins think fit. He makes bequests to his friend Robert Leeves and to his servant Moses Fryer. To Dame Elinor Selby of Barwick he leaves ten pounds and desires her to undertake the education of Dorothy. His father-in-law Sir Arthur Hesserigg to accept the mean remembrance of forty shillings to buy a ring. He also mentions his cousin Lawrence and his wife, his cousin Strickland and

his lady, his ancient acquaintance and dearly beloved friend Sir Thomas Widdrington, his dear and good friend M^r Edward Hopkins, late warden of the fleet, his friend Aaron Gourdon, Dr. of Physic, his friend M^r Tempest Milner, alderman of London, and the latter's kinsman Robert Key, his father-in-law, M^r Claveringe, and Thomas Burrell of Brinckborn, Northumberland. He gives six pounds per annum to Tristram Fenwick for life, forty shillings to M^r Ogle of Leith in Scotland, and twenty shillings to the widow Clarke of Weldon. Ruthen, 138.

[The following pedigree is extracted from Richard Mundy's copy of Visitations of Northumberland, 1575 and 1615, Harl. MS. 1554, ff. 90, 54 :



The family of Forster, of Newham, from which Col. George Fenwick and his sister Mrs. Elizabeth Cullick derived their descent, are said by Mundy to be descended

out of the house of Forster of Etherston. In this latter family the baptismal name of Reignold often occurs, suggesting the possible origin of Reginald Forster of Ipswich. They bore *Argent, a chevron vert between three bugle-horns stringed sable*. "these verses were sett about the Armes," says Mundy :

" let us derly them hold
to mind ther worthynes
that wch our parent's old
hath left us to possee."

Col. Fenwick's first wife and the mother of his children, was Alice, relict of Sir John Botteler, knight, and daughter of Sir Edward Apsley of Thackham in county Sussex, knight. One of her sisters, Elizabeth, was the wife of Sir Albert Morton, Secretary of State to King James. His second wife, Catherine, was eldest daughter of the famous Sir Arthur Hazelrigg of Noseley Hall, in Leicestershire. The monument erected to the memory of Col. Fenwick in the church at Berwick, which he is said to have been principally instrumental in building, shows that he died 15 March, 1656. It will be noticed that his sister Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Cullick, does not appear on the foregoing pedigree, probably not having been born until after 1615, when the visitation was made. The "sister Ledgard" was Mary, wife of Thomas Ledgard.—H. F. W.]

WILLIAM HATHORNE, of Binfield in the County of Berks, yeoman, 18 May, 1650, proved 2 May, 1651, by Sara Hathorne, the widow and executrix. To the poor of the parish of Binfield twenty shillings, to be distributed on the day of my burial. To Robert Hathorne, my son, all that my messuage or tenement now in the tenure of my brother-in-law John Lawrence, situate and being in Bray, in the County of Berks, together with all barns, stables, outhouses, orchards, gardens, backsides, easments, profits and hereditaments thereto belonging; and also that my cottage closes and parcels of land, pasture and meadow, lying and being in Bray aforesaid, and hereafter particularly mentioned. That is to say, one barn with two orchards and five closes of pasture and meadow called Neatherhouse barn, neathouse mead, the two Butts, Bishopp's cloase and the backside, containing in all eighteen acres, more or less, lying together near unto the said messuage and abutting upon Oakely Greene towards the North,—(other lots, of four acres and of eighteen acres respectively, abutting upon Oakely Green towards the South), one cottage, with a hay house and backside, late in the tenure of Richard Braiser, containing one acre, more or less, abutting upon Okely Greene aforesaid towards the North; also one close and one pidle of pasture ground called Godlers, containing seven acres, adjoining to a lane leading out of Okeley Greene into Didworth Green towards the South, to have unto the said Robert Hathorne my son & his heirs forever, upon trust, &c.—that they shall give and pay unto William Hathorne, my eldest son, his executors or assigns, the sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of England within two years next after my decease, and unto John Hathorne, my son, &c., twenty pounds within three years, &c. Item, I give unto Nathaniel Hathorne, my son, twenty shillings in money. Further unto John Hathorne twenty pounds, if living, otherwise to his wife and children, within one year next after my decease. To Edmond Hathorne, my youngest son (thirty acres and more in Bray) upon the trust and confidence and to the end, intent and purpose that the said Edmond Hathorne, my son, his heirs or assigns, shall give and pay unto Elizabeth, my daughter, the wife of M^r Richard Davenport, her executors or assigns, the sum of forty pounds of lawful money of England within two years next after my decease. To Anne, my daughter, wife of Hugh Smith, twenty shillings, and to Elizabeth, her daughter, five shillings. To Robert, Sara, Anne and Katherine, the children of my son-in-law Philip Lee, five shillings apiece.

The residue, my debts being paid, my funeral expenses discharged and this my last will and testament in all things duly performed, to Sara Hathorne, my wife, whom I ordain and make sole executrix.

The witnesses were John Sowthey als Hayle, Thomas Dyer and Robert Southey als Hayle. Grey, 87.

SARA HATHORNE (by mark) of Binfield in the County of Berks, widow, 5 September, 1655, proved 14 March, 1655, by Nathaniel Hathorne, son and sole executor. To the poor of Binfield twenty shillings, to be bestowed on such as have most need, at the discretion of my executors, on the day of burial. To Robert Hathorne, my son, a round table in the chamber over the Hall, with a drawer to him, a great joyned chair in the parlor, my elm chest in the chamber over the parlor, a great pair of andirons standing in the parlor, two pillow beares, one of them Holland pillow beare and the other of them a flaxen pillow beare, two silver spoons, one of my best joined stools in the hall, a cupboard cloth wrought with blue at the ends and a great brazen candlestick. To Anne, my daughter, the wife of Hugh Smith, my best feather bed and bolster belonging to him, a feather pillow, two blankets, my green rug, my green sea curtains and valians to them, two pair of my better sheets, the fourth part of all my pewter, my lesser brass pot and pothooks, my little skillett, all my wearing apparell, three of my bigger milk bowls, a low leather chair, my best green matted chair, the biggest chest that was her fathers and ten pounds of lawful money of England. To my two grandchildren Anne Lee and Katherine Lee, twenty shillings apiece. To all the residue of my grandchildren, that is to say, Sara Hathorne, Elizabeth Hathorne and Elizabeth Hathorne. Susanna Hathorne, Nathaniel Hathorne, William Smith and Elizabeth Smith, the several sums of ten shillings apiece. To Anne Middleton, my late servant, ten shillings.

The residue to son Nathaniel Hathorne, who is to be sole executor. The witnesses were John Yonges and Henrie Otwaie (by mark).

Berkley, 34.

[The foregoing will of William Hathorne of Binfield confirms the guess made in 1879, as to the English home of the American family of Hathorne, and the intermarriage of Lieut. Richard Davenport, of New England, with that family. (See *Gleanings from English Records, &c.*, by Emmerton and Waters, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., where sundry abstracts of English wills may be found, and paternal and maternal pedigrees of the distinguished author Nathaniel Hawthorne.) Binfield, Bray and Oakley Green are all in the North Eastern part of Berkshire, a little West and South West of Windsor. From a *History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Bray*, by Charles Kerry, London, 1861, I learn that there was a manor of Cruchfields and Hawthorne, that a William Hawthorne was one of the tenants of "Queen Lease" in the parish of Bray and Manor of Bray, 1650; in the "Rentall of the Manor of Bray, 1650," William Hawthorne is charged one pound per annum for all lands holden of the manor, Thomas Hawthorne is charged three shillings, the heirs of Robert Hawthorne five shillings, and William Hawthorne, Jr., five pence. In "The Assent Rent of Bray, 1658," under the title "Oakley," I find "Robert Hawthorne for house and lands," six shillings four pence, "Thomas Hawthorne ditto," three shillings three pence half penny, and "Henry Hawthorne for lands," seven shillings. William Hawthorne was one of the church wardens in Bray, A.D. 1600. By Indenture dated 10 January, 6 James (1609), Sir John Norris confirmed unto William Goddard, William Hathorne, Thomas Westcott and five others, and their heirs, all those piddles or parcels of ground severally lying in certain hamlets and tithings of the parish of Bray in the county of Berks, whereupon small cottages and other edifices were erected and built, containing in the whole, by estimation, five acres," &c., in trust for the "relief of such poor, impotent and aged persons as from time to time thereafter should be

dwelling within the said parish, and to the intent that the poorest and most aged and impotent persons of the said parish should be provided for ever of houses and habitation." By an Indenture dated 14 January, 1621, it appears that William Hawthorn and Thomas Westcott, who were the surviving trustees, associated with themselves eight other substantial inhabitants of the parish as feoffees in trust, &c. By Indenture of feoffment bearing date 1 September, 1657, it appears that Thomas Wilcox was the surviving trustee. On page 110 of the History may be found "The Legend of Hawthorn," which narrates the finding of two pots of gold on Hawthorn Hill, near Cruchfield (but a little way from Binfield), and on page 111 sundry notices of the name of Hawthorne, gathered from court rolls, registers and other authentic sources; from which it appears that John Hothorn died 1520, leaving Henry Hothorn his son and heir. Henry died 1531, leaving Roger his son and heir. In 1535 a field of Thomas Hothorne adjoined one held by John Byseshop in "Cryche-feld." In 1533 Thomas Hothorne was appointed collector for the lands he (Byseshop) held called "Chaunters" by the yearly rent of twenty shillings nine pence. William Hothorn died 1538, leaving William his son and heir. William Hawthorne was a copyhold tenant 1601 and church warden 1600-02. Thomas Hawthorn jun. purchased "Brownings" in Holyport, 1602. John Hawthorne held a coppice at Binfield called "Picking's Points," 1605. One of this family married Anne, daughter of Gilbert Loggins, circa 1605. And Robert Hawthorne's name occurs 1656 to 1664.—H. F. W.]

NATHANIEL HATHORNE, of Cookham in County Berks, gentleman, 27 September, 1652, proved 29 July, 1654, by Martha Hathorne, the relict and executrix. To wife Martha eight hundred pounds in lieu of her jointure and thirds, &c. My manor of South Braham* in the county of Somerset. Estates in the counties of Devon, Somerset and Berks. My four brothers-in-law, Thomas Loggins, John Whistler, Ralph Whistler and Thomas Whistler, gentleman. My three own sisters, Elizabeth, Mary and Anne, and John Laurence, the husband of Anne. My son-in-law William Mattingly and Jone his wife. My kinsman William Eldridge and Judith his wife. Anne Winche, the wife to my nephew John Winch. My nephew William Winche. The poor of Cookham and South Braham. Wife Martha to be executrix, and two loving kinsmen, Dr. Daniel Whistler of Gresham College, and John Winche, of London, haberdasher, to be overseers. One of the witnesses was John Hathorne. Alchin, 251.

[This testator was, of course, brother to the foregoing William Hathorne and uncle to the American immigrant.

It is with a peculiar satisfaction, it must be confessed, that the compiler of these Gleanings, himself a native of Salem, has at last been able to prove beyond a doubt whereabouts in "Our Old Home," that elder England beyond the seas, we must look for the ancestry of the most widely known among the distinguished sons of old Salem, the most original of the prose writers of our New England, and the one whose writings are most native to her soil; a satisfaction tinged with the regret, however, that the discovery was not made in the great writer's life-time. We can easily imagine with what delight he would have made a pilgrimage into Berkshire, how gladly he would have loitered about Binfield and Bray, Cruchfield and Oakley Green, making new sketches to illustrate his English Note Book, and how eagerly his quaint and vivid fancy would have seized even upon the scanty materials offered to it in the Legend of Hawthorn Hill and its pots of gold, to weave therefrom a story that should rival in weirdness any of his "Legends of New England."

The eldest son and namesake of William Hathorne of Binfield, and first American ancestor of the distinguished writer, was, next to Governor Endicott, by far the most important personage in the civil history of Salem during the first generation. By sheer force of natural talent and commanding character, this son of a plain English yeoman easily came to the front rank among the many wise and active New England men who were then engaged in the tremendous and to them solemn task of founding a state, opening up the wilderness, treating with "the

* Probably South Bruham (or Brewham) in the Hundred of Bruton.—H. F. W.

barbarious Heathen," justly and peaceably if possible, but with fire and sword if need be, allotting lands to the new comers in proportion to their means and ability and to the numbers of their families, establishing offices of record, settling disputes, levying taxes, making provision for meeting-house and school-house, regarding justice and morality, a careful religious training and the free education of all, as the only sure basis of good order and sound government, the only firm and stable foundation whereon to erect the superstructure of a mighty new state. In all this work Major William Hathorne bore a prominent part, whether as an enterprising and prosperous merchant, a trusted citizen and deputy, an honored speaker of the House, a wise and influential magistrate in the highest court, or an active and successful commander in the wars; and his career illustrates most happily the wonderful capacity of the Anglo-Saxon race, that imperial race of modern times, its adaptability and readiness to cope with new conditions of life, to adjust itself to strange and heretofore untried surroundings, its plain and homely common sense, its union of native practical sagacity and sound judgment with a love of law and order, and at the same time a spirit of adventure, which has made Great Britain not only the most prosperous of nations, but the greatest colonizing people in the world, the mother of Nations, and which is so conspicuously manifested in the marvellous career of her daughters, the "Greater Britain" in America and Australia and elsewhere throughout the world wherever a love of enterprise or any other cause has led its people to settle and plant new homes.—H. F. W.]

WILLIAM PEPPERELL of St. Stephens by Launceston, in the County of Cornwall, 5 June, 1655, proved 15 October 1655, by Jane Pepperell, his widow, and William Pepperell, his son. Daughter Alice (under 12) and Jane Pepperell, second son Robert, wife Jane, son Thomas (under 12) and eldest son William. Richard Call my brother-in-law, John Roe of Launceston, Thomas Facy of St. Thomas, and Robert Pepperell my brother (of whose unfained affection and fidelity I have had long and frequent experiments), to be overseers. The witnesses were Nevill Blighett, Will Blagdon and Nicholas Dodge. Aylett, 387.

[The testator could not have been the grandfather of Sir William Pepperell, bart., the captor of Louisburg. Possibly he may have been his great-grandfather. William Pepperell, the father of the baronet, was born about 1646, having died Feb. 13, 1733-4, in his 87th year. Usher Parsons, M.D., in the biography of the son (Boston, 1856), states that the father was born in Tavistock, Devonshire: but ten years later (REGISTER, xx. 1) he calls him a native of Wales. The Wentworth Genealogy (ed. 1878, p. 307) calls him a native of Cornwall. "Tradition," according to Dr. Parsons, "says that he spoke broad Welsh, as Boll and Woll for Bill and Will." He had three sisters. One married a Phillips, another a Gilbert, and the third, Grace, died unmarried. His children were Andrew, Mary, Margery, Joanna, Miriam, William the baronet, Dorothy and Jane. For an account of the descendants of the baronet, among whom is Edward Walford, M.A., of London, Eng., editor of the *Antiquarian Magazine*, see REGISTER, xx. 1-6.—EDITOR.]

Sir WILLIAM PHIPS, Knight, of Boston in the county of Suffolk, Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, 18 December, 1693, sworn to by Dame Mary Phips 10 September, 1696; proved 29 January, 1696. To brother James Phips or his heirs, the sum of five shillings. To my dear and entirely beloved consort Mary Phips, and to her heirs forever, all my estate, real and personal, &c. &c., with power to alienate by deed of gift, will or codicil. If she should die without having, by will, disposed of my estate, &c., it shall all descend and fall to my adopted son, Spencer Phips als Bennett and the heirs of his body. If he should die without issue surviving, what is left shall be equally divided and shared, one half thereof by my sisters Mary, Margaret and the heirs of my sister Anne deceased, or their heirs forever, and the other half in like manner, to the relations of my beloved consort, reserving only out of the whole estate one hundred

pounds current money of New England, which my said relations and the relations of my said wife shall cause to be paid unto John Phipps, son to my brother John Phipps deceased, or to his heirs, if this clause be not repealed by my wife aforesaid. If my dear consort should die before my said son is come to age or is married, then I do nominate and appoint my friends Capt. John Foster, Esq., and Capt. Andrew Belcher of Boston, merchants, to be trustees of my estate and guardians to my said son, until he shall be of full age or married.

The witnesses were John Phillips, John White, John Hiskett, Josiah Stone and John Greenough. Pyne, 15.

FRANCIS PHIPPS, the elder, of Reading, in the county of Berks, mentions (inter alios) son Constantine Phipps, in his will proved 1668.

Hene, 69.

[A flattering sketch of the mathematical and inventive ability of Sir William Phips—our governor during the time of the witchcraft delusion; with a copy of the epitaph from his monument in St. Mary Woolnoth's Church in London, are given in "The Peerage of Ireland," by John Lodge, vol. vii. p. 84, of the edition of 1789, edited by Mervyn Archdall, as a prelude to the history of the ancestry of Lord Mulgrave; which is followed by the statement that Sir William Phips was father of Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1710 to 1714, who was grandfather of the first Baron Mulgrave.

Sir William (whose will is given above) was son of James Phips, a gunsmith, who came from Bristol, England, and settled near the Kennebec River. Cotton Mather states that James had twenty-one sons and five daughters. Sir William mentions in his will but one brother and three sisters, and having no child adopts his wife's nephew, afterward known as Spencer Phips, who lived and died in New England. Sir Egerton Brydges copied the statement from Archdall and incorporated it in his celebrated edition of Collins's Peerage (1812), but having noticed later the Life of Sir William Phips by Cotton Mather, corrects the statement in an appendix, so far as Sir Constantine was concerned, by suggesting that Spencer Phips, the adopted son of Sir William, was the true ancestor of Lord Mulgrave. Debrett, in his annual Peerage, carried the original story for years, but finally left it out entirely. Burke substituted "cousin" for "father," still keeping Sir William Phips for the "figure-head" of the family by saying he was cousin of Sir Constantine. Savage (1861) Vol. iii. p. 422, calls attention to the "preposterous fable," and quotes "Smiles's Self-Help, p. 169," as a present example of its continuance. The Heraldic Journal (1865), Vol. i. pp. 154-5, contains a full and interesting account of this "popular error." The latest promulgation of the old story which has come to my sight is in an elegant volume purchased by the Boston Athenæum during 1881, "Picturesque Views of Seats of Noblemen, &c.," by Rev. F. O. Morris (no date) but evidently a very recent publication, Vol. ii. pp. 11 to 12, with a view of Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby.

This magnificent place was inherited by Constantine Phipps (a grandson of Sir Constantine previously mentioned) from his maternal grandmother, whose paternity was a question of historic doubt.

Catherine Sedley, created Countess of Dorchester *for life*, was the acknowledged mistress of James II.; the keeper of his privy purse, Col. James Graham, also had intimate relations with her! It happened that her daughter—Lady Catherine Darnley—bore an exact resemblance to his daughter, the Countess of Berkshire. Col. Graham was not inclined to deny the paternity, while the mother asserted that her daughter "need not be so proud, as she was *not* the King's child, but Col. Graham's." (Jesse's Lives of the Stuarts, Vol. iii. p. 508.)

Lady Catherine Darnley was married first to the Earl of Anglesey, from whom she was divorced; she then married the Duke of Buckingham. From him she received Mulgrave Castle, and she gave it to Constantine Phipps, the son of her daughter by her first husband.

This Constantine Phipps was created Baron Mulgrave of the peerage of Ireland in 1768, but the titles have accumulated upon his descending line until the present head of the family is "Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby and Baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave, co. York, in the Peerage of the United King-

dom; Baron Mulgrave of New Ross, co. Wexford, in the *Peerage of Ireland*." The armorial bearings are quarterings of those of James II. and of Sir William Phips!

Mr. Waters has found a father for a Constantine Phipps, and we hope the whole question of relationship to Sir William (if any existed) will be fully settled soon. Dr. Marshall in "The Genealogist," Vol. vi., gave new material as to the marriages and children of the first Constantine.—J. C. J. BROWN.

From *Hist. and Antiquities of Reading*, by the Rev. Charles Coates, LL B., London, 1802, p. 445, we learn that there was a tradition that Sir Constantine Phipps, the ancestor of the Mulgrave family, was born at Reading.—H. F. W.]

SYMON BRADSTREETE, citizen and grocer of London, 22 February, 1627, proved 28 February, 1627, by Samuel Bradstreete. Daughter Margaret, now wife of Edmond Slater, citizen and mercer of London, married without my love, leave or consent. My nephew, Samuel Bradstreete, to be residuary legatee and sole and absolute executor. Barrington, 14.

[Simon Bradstreet, the "Nestor of New England," who was governor of Massachusetts, 1679-86 and 1689-92, was probably related to the testator. Gov. Bradstreet used on his will a seal with these arms: On a fesse three crescents, in base a greyhound passant (REGISTER, viii. 313). The tinctures are not indicated. The arms of Sir John Valentine Bradstreet, baronet, descended from Simon B. of Kilmainham, co. Dublin, Ireland, created a baronet in 1759, are, Arg. a greyhound passant gules; on a chief sable three crescents or.

The father of Gov. Bradstreet was named Simon, according to the statement of the Rev. Simon B. of New London (REG. ix. 113). Cotton Mather, who does not give the christian name, says that he was "a minister in Lincolnshire who was always a nonconformist at home as well as when preacher at Middleburgh abroad" (Magnalia, ed. 1702, Bk. ii. p. 19; ed. 1853, vol. i. p. 138). Gov. Bradstreet, according to Mather, was "born at Horbling, March, 1603." He died at Salem, March 27, 1697, "æt. 94," according to the inscription on his monument (REG. i. 76). He was bred at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, A.B. 1620, A.M. 1624, came to New England in 1630, being then secretary of the Massachusetts Company. He married first, Anne, daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, by whom he had eight children—Samuel, Dorothy married Rev. Seaborn Cotton; Sarah wife of Richard Hubbard; Rev. Simon, Hannah or Ann, wife of Andrew Wiggin; Dudley, John, and Mercy wife of Nathaniel Wade. He married secondly Mrs. Anne (Downing) Gardiner. See memoirs, REGISTER, i. 75-7; viii. 312-13. Lists of descendants of him and his gifted wife, the first female poet in New England, including some eminent American writers, are printed in the REGISTER, viii. 312-25; ix. 113-21.—EDITOR.]

JOHN SEDGWICKE, of the parish of S^t Savior's, Southwark, in county Surrey, brewer, 27 November, 1638, proved 5 December, 1638, by Martha Sedgwick, widow and executrix. To be buried in the parish church of S^t Savior's. To wife Martha two thousand pounds of money and certain personal property at my house at Barnes in county Surrey, late in the occupation of M^r Hubland deceased. To my mother Elizabeth Sedgwick, of Woburn in the county of Bedford, widow, the sum of five hundred pounds in money within one year after my decease. But if she die before the expiration of said year, then two hundred and fifty pounds of that money to be given to my wife and the other two hundred and fifty pounds to be at the disposal and ordering of my said mother to such of her children as she shall think most meet, at her own will and pleasure. To my sister Mary Houghton, now wife of Robert Houghton, and their daughter Martha, my god-daughter, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds within one year, &c. To my brother William Sedgwick, minister of Farnam, near Bishops Starford, fifty pounds within one year, &c. "Item I give and remitt to my loving brother Robert Sedgwick, of Charlestowne in new England Thirtie and eight pounds which hee oweth mee by bill and fourty shil-

lings to buy him a ring." To my father and mother in law, Edward and Joan Wicke, of Leighton in the county of Bedford, the sum of five pounds each; to sister Joan Wicke ten pounds; to brothers Matthew, Mark and Thomas Wicke ten pounds apiece; and to brother Luke Wicke thirty pounds; all within one year after my decease. To my friend and brother Nicholas Crisp, citizen and girdler of London, ten pounds, and to his wife Sarah Crisp, ten pounds within one year, &c. To the poor of the parish of Woburn in the County of Bedford, the sum of twenty pounds, &c., it being the parish in which I was born. To the poor of the town of Leighton twenty pounds. To the poor of the Liberty of the upper ground, on the Bankside, in the parish of St. Saviors, ten pounds. To ten poor godly ministers of God's word the sum of forty pounds, to be distributed at the discretion of my overseers. To M^r Nicholas Morton, minister of the parish of St. Saviors, forty shillings to preach my funeral sermon. To M^r James Archer, minister also of the said parish, forty shillings. To my uncle, Mr Stephen Sedgwick, brewer, five pounds to buy him a ring. To servant Nathaniel Barrow five pounds. Wife Martha to be executrix, and kinsmen and friends Edward Wicke, Stephen Sedgwick, Nicholas Crisp and Robert Houghton to be overseers. Lee, 181.

[Robert Sedgwick, named in this will as brother of the testator, was a prominent man in early New England history. It is noteworthy that Sarah Sedgwick, second wife of Gov. John Leverett (R^{ec}. xxxv. 348), who has been supposed to be a sister of Robert, is not mentioned here. Robert Sedgwick settled in Charlestown as early as 1636, was one of the founders of the Artillery Company in 1638, was chosen Major-General, the highest military office in the colony, May 26, 1652; went to England and was appointed by Cromwell commander of the expedition which captured in 1654 the French posts in Acadia. He was sent as a commissioner to Jamaica after the capture of that island (R^{ec}. ante, p. 24), where he died May 24 (Drake), or June 24 (Palfrey), 1656. His children were Samuel, Hannah, William and Robert (Wyman's Charlestown). His widow Joanna became the second wife of Rev. Thomas Allen of Charlestown, whose first wife was Anna, widow of John Harvard, founder of Harvard College. Descendants have been distinguished in literature and in civil and military life.—EDITOR.]

Notes on Abstracts previously printed.

CONSTANT SYLVESTER. (*Ante*, xxxvii. 385.)

GRACE SYLVESTER.—In the REGISTER for October last, page 385, Mr. Waters gives an abstract of the will of Constant Sylvester, made in Barbadoes in 1671. In this will the testator gives his two daughters, Grace and Mary, "two thousand pounds each on the day of their marriage, besides One hundred pounds each to buy them a jewel at the age of 16 years." The following deposition, made by the mother of these two young ladies, has been transcribed from the "Proceedings in the Spiritual Court of the Diocese of London," and brings to light an interesting episode in the annals of the family of Sylvester:

"12 Die Menses Decembris Anno Do^mi 1685 which day appeared p^{er}sonally Grace Sylvester, widdow and Relict of Constant Sylvester, Esquire, dec^d and by vertue of her oath deposed that about Ten years since her husband being dead, her affaires called her into Barbadoes; she left her children, viz' one Sonn and two daughters under the care and tuition and government to Anne Walrond her sister, who dyed in ffebruary last, as she was informed and she was likewise informed y^t one M^r John Staples being an acquaintance of this deponents sonn Constant Sylvester, thereby became acquainted with Grace Sylvester this deponents daughter and pretended to make his addresses to her in the way of marriage and the same (as this de-

ponent was informed) Came to the Knowledge of the said Anne Walrond & she forbade the said John Staples to come to the said House and he thereupon did desist and she doth farther depose that she this deponent arrived at London on the 28th of September last and after such her arrival Sir Henry Pickering Bar^t made courtship in the way of marriage to her this Deponents daughter Grace Sylvester and he made also his addresses to this deponent therein to whom she gave her consent, upon Information of his Quality, State and Condition and after some tyme the said M^r John Staples came to her this deponents lodgings in S^t James S^t viz^t. on or about the 3^d day of Nov^r last and in the p^sence of this Depon^t, Henry Walrond Sen^r Esq^r and severall other p^sons the said m^r John Staples told this deponent that he understanding that her daughter Grace was speedily to be married to Sir Henry Pickering and he thought good to acquaint this deponent that her daughter could not justly p^{ro}ceed in the s^d match, for she was by promise engaged to him or to that effect and he being asked, when, where, and in whose p^sence, he answered, in the Mall in S^t James and that her sister Mary and Mrs Mary Seaman were with them, but were either soe much before or behind them that they could not heare theire discourse and the s^d Grace Sylvester being then p^sent absolutely denyed that she made any such p^{ro}mise, but declared that she told him that she would never marry any p^{er}son wth out her mothers consent and approbation, or to that very effect, whereupon the s^d John Staples replied that the p^{ro}mise made to him had that condic^{on} and the s^d Grace denying any p^{ro}mise, the s^d John Staples said that this was noe more than he expected and in a little tyme after departed, but immediately before his departure had some private discourse with Henry Walrond Sen^r Esq^r and this depon^t findeing that her s^d daughter Grace Sylvester was noe wayes engaged to the s^d John Staples nor had any kindness for him, This dep^t did consent that the said Sir Henry Pickering should pursue his addresses to the s^d Grace her daughter which he did accordingly and hath obteyned the affections of her s^d daughter and there was and is an agreement made between them by and with the Consent of this dep^t and that order was and is given for drawing up writings and settling of a Joynture and preparation for the marriage between him the s^d Sir Henry Pickering and the s^d Grace to be solemnized before any — or Inhibition was served on the said Grace which was not served as she believeth untill the fourth of this Instant—December and upon designe (as this dep^t doth verily believe) by the s^d John Staples to gett some money or other sinister end. In witness whereof she hath hereunto sett her hand.

GRACE SYLVESTER.

12 Decemb. 1685. p^r fata Gratia Sylvester }
vidua jurat coram me, Th^o Exton. }

Henry Walrond, Sen^r also made a deposition similar to the above, and also adds that Staples in a private discourse with him said "he knew the Consent or promise made to him, was no such promise, as thereby to oblige her, meaning the s^d Grace, to marry him, or to make null or void her marriage to any other person, but he could thereby putt a stopp, or hindrance if he pleased to her marriage with any other person and desired this deponent (Henry Walrond) to consider thereof."

Sir Henry Pickering was the only son of Sir Henry, the first Baronet, of Whaddon, co. Cambridge, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Vinor, 1st Baronet, Lord Mayor in 1653. He succeeded his father in 1667-8, and married first the daughter of Sir George Downing, Bart., of East Hatley, co. Cambridge; second, Grace Sylvester, by whom he had no children. He resided in Barbadoes, where he died in 1704-5. With him the Baronetcy became extinct.—G. D. SCULL, of Oxford, England.

THE "QUO WARRANTO" OF 1635.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

THE Indictment, which followed closely upon the Writ of Quo Warranto, issued in 1635 against the Massachusetts Bay Company by Charles 1st, through his attorney general, Sir John Banks, incited thereunto by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Thomas Morton and others, is well known to the students of early New England history by the abstract of that notable document preserved in Hutchinson's "Collections of Papers," Boston, 1769, pp. 101-3. A copy of the writ of Quo Warranto, issued on the 17th day of June in the 11th year of Charles 1st, addressed to the sheriffs of London, to take Sir Henry Rosewell and the associates or freemen of the Society of the Massachusetts Bay, is printed among the Danforth Papers in the Second Series of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, Volume VIII. The original indictments, in Latin, drawn separately against Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Young, Thomas Southcot, John Humphreys and Simon Whetcombe, and their after-associates, to whom the grant of Massachusetts Bay with the adjoining lands, was made by the Council for New England, are preserved among the Parchment rolls in the State Paper Record Office, and are known as the "Coram Rege." These rolls are large bound bundles of thick parchment skins, each skin being about two feet long, and written over on both sides in Latin, in columns of fifteen or sixteen inches long and eight inches wide. They are all in perfect preservation. The caligraphy in them is quite a model of precision and neatness, the ink used in the manuscripts having retained its original black color unimpaired.

The translation of the indictment, in extenso, which is herewith printed, was made from a copy in Latin found among the Egerton Manuscripts in the British Museum. There are good grounds for supposing that this particular copy was the one used in court (of the King's Bench) at the trial, by Sir John Banks. It is drawn in one document as a collective and comprehensive indictment against the twenty-four associates in the Massachusetts Bay Company, and not as a separate indictment, each of the same tenor, against every individual member of the twenty-four, as Sir John Banks felt legally obliged to have them drawn, as they are now found in the Roll of the "Coram Rege." This copy of the Latin indictment and the brief report of the decisions of the court before which the twenty-four associates were summoned to be tried, were both found, as above mentioned, in the Egerton Collection. In a printed catalogue for the sale of these manuscripts, the previous owner, whose name was carefully

withheld from the public, had made this note concerning the manuscripts: "These papers comprise many of the highest importance, and should at this moment be found in the Colonial office." They were sold at Sotheby's auction room, London, February 16th, 1875, for £25, and were bought by the British Museum.

A copy of the decisions of the court on the Quo Warranto trials will be also found printed in the Hutchinson Papers, but it varies somewhat in form from the copy here introduced, and which was found appended to the indictment in the bound volume above alluded to, as among the Egerton Manuscripts.

[*British Museum, Egerton MS. 2395, fol. 27.*]

Par Indicament. Trinit. xj. Car. R's=primæ. Quo Warranto—1635.

Memorandum quod Johannes Banks miles attornatus Domini Regis nunc genealis qui pro eodem Domino Rege in hac parte sequitur in propria persona sua venit hic in Curiam dictij dominus Regis coram ipso Rege apud Westmonasterium die veneris proximo post crastinum Sanctæ Trinitatis isto eodem Termino et pro eodem Domino Rege dat Curis hic intelligi et informari quod Henricus Rosewell miles Johannes Young miles Richardus Saltonstal miles Johannes Humphreys Johannes Endicot Simo Whitcomb Samuel Aldersey Johannes Ven Matheus Cradock Georgius Harwood Increase Nowel Richardus Perry Richardus Bellingham Nathaniel Wright Samuel Vassal Theophilus Eaton Thomas Goffe Thomas Adams Johannes Browne Samuel Browne Thomas Hutchins Willielmus Vassal Willielmus Pincheon et Georgius Foxcroft liberi homines societatis de Mattachusetts Bay in Nova Anglia et alij liberi homines Societatis de Mattachusetts Bay in Nova Anglia predicta per spatium trium annorum jam ultimo elapsorum et amplius usi fuerunt et ad huc utuntur ac Clamant habere et uti infra Civitatem London et Libertatis eiusdem ac in omnibus locis extra Civitatem London prædictam Infra hoc Regnum Angliæ nec non in quam pluribus partibus transmarinis Extra hoc Regnum Angliæ absque aliquo warranto sive Regali concessione libertates privilegia et Franchises subsequentes vid'. fore unum corpus incorporatum et politicum jure facto et nomine per nomen Gubernatoris et Societatis de Mattachusetts Bay in Nova Anglia ac per illud nomen placitare et implacitare respondere et responderi in Omnibus Curijs et locis quibuscunq tam in omnibus et singulis actionibus sectis et querelis quam in omnibus et singulis alijs causis negotijs materijs et demandijs quibuscunq cujuscunq sicut generis naturæ sive specei ac peridem nomen fore personas habiles et in lege capaces ad perquirendum habendum recipiendum capiendum et possidendum sibi successoribus suis tam de dicto Domino Rege quam de aliquibus alijs personis vel eorum Corporationum tam infra hoc Regnum Angliæ quam in aliquibus partibus transmarinis extra hoc Regnum Anglia aliqua dominina territoria terras tenementa redditus reversionis reventiones omnia possessiones hereditamenta bona et cattalla licentia libertates franchises [p]roficua et comoditates quocunq eis per prefatum nomen sive alijs personis vel aliam alij personæ ad eorum sum dicta habita facta concessa sive confirmata ac par dictum nomen dare concedere dimittere locare disponere assignare et alienare bona cattalla terras tenementa et hereditamenta sua quecumq cuicumq personæ vel quibus cunq personis ad eorum libitum acetiam habere deversa Communa Sigilla

pro omnibus et singlis causis et negotijs suis agendo et illa ad libitum suum mutare frangere et de de novo facere a etiam habere potestatem et auctoritatem quandoecunq; eis placuerit nominare constituere et jurare unum alius de semetipsis fore et esse Deputatum Gubernatorem Societatis predictæ ac nominare constituere et jurare quascunq; personas tam de semetipsis quam de alijs fore et esse assistentes ejusdem Societatis ac nomina constituere et jurare de semetipsis tot et tales officarios et ministros tam infra hoc Regnum Angliæ quam in perdictis partibus transmarinis de Mattachusetts Bay in Nova Anglia predicta in habitantes et residentes quot et quales eis placuerit et Gubernatorem Deputatum Gubernatorem Assistentes et alios officarios et alios ministros illo ad libitum suum proprium Exonerare amovere et mutare ac facere eligere et admittere in Societate illa quascunq; personas eis placeuerit tam alienos quam alios et diversas denariorem summas de ejusdem personis capere et levare pro eorum admissione in Societatem predictam quodq; personæ sic electæ admissæ et admittende erunt de societate predicta et incorporate vaacum ceteris de eadem societate nec non quascunq; personas de eadem societate ad libitum suum proprium a libertatibus et franchisesibus suis ejusdem societatis Excludere et easdem personas disfranchisare et a societate illa amovere et Exonorare nec non habere sibj et successoribus suis totam illud terram patriam et Territorium dicti domini Regis vocatum Mattachusetts Bay in nova Anglia predicta et Terram et Territorium illud ad libitum suum proprium assignare dare undere alienare et desponere cuicunq; personæ et quibuscunq; personis Eii placuerit ac habere regimen et solum Gubernationem suum terrarum pratriarum et territoriarum perdictorum et omnium personarum eisdem inhabitantium Comorantium et residentium s'eu in parte illa veinesitium s'eu negotiantium et easdem personas regere et gubernare secundus ordinationem et constitutionem societatis illius ac habere unum Confillium Continuere residem infra hoc Regnum Angliæ Consistore de diuersis hominibus ejusdem societatis per ipsos nominatis et nominandis et nominare eligere et Jurare quascunq; personas fore de Consilio illo ac habere unum Confilium Continue residents in dictis partibus transmarinis vocatis Mattachusetts Bay in Nova Anglia predicta consistens de diuersis hominibus per ipsos nominatis electis et Eligendis et nominare Eligere Jurare quos cunq; voluerunt fore de Consilio illo nec non habere et tenere tam infra civitatem London predictam quam alibj infra hoc Regnum Angliæ ac etiam in partibus transmarinis predictis quasdam domus confiliares et in eisdem domibus quando cunq; eis videbitur Expedire habere et tenere Curiam Congregationem et convocationem de quam plurimis et diuersis hominibus ejusdem societatis et allijs quibuscunq; tot et talibus quot et qualibus eis placuit ac in eisdem curia congregatione et convocatione ad libitum suum proprium diversa statua leges et constitutiones ordinare facere et constituere ac diversa alia statuta leges et ordinationes concernentia terras tenementa bona et cattalla hujus modi hominum societatis predictæ et aliarum personarum in partibus transmarinis predictis contra leges et consuetudines hujus Regni Angliæ facere ordinare et constituere et omnes personas tam de societate predicta quam alios personas non Existentes de eadem Societate que Statutis ordinationibus legibus et constitutionibus illis non obedierent imprisonare at fines et Amerciamenta super eis de causa taxare et imponere et ea ad usus suos proprios levare et convertere ac etiam ad libitum suum proprium Exportare et transportare Extra hoc Regnum Angliæ in partes transmarinas predictas quascunq; personas Eis plac'int tam subditos dicti Domini Regis Ext-

stentes [*sic*] quam alias personas quæcunq; Easq; ad libitum suum proprium Regere et gubernare tam in itinere suo super mare quam in dictis partibus transmarinis ac etiam habere libertatem potestatem et auctoritatem contra leges et statuta hujus Regni Angliæ transportare Extra hoc Regnum Angliæ in partes transmarinas omnes et ominmodo merchandis mercimonis et alia res quascunq; per leges et statuta hujus Regni Angliæ prohibitas transportari ac etiam transportare Extra hoc Regnum Angliæ in partes transmarinas predictas omnia genera armorum aramentorum instrumentorum bellicosorum pulveris bombardici victualium pecorum Equorum Equarum et omnium alliarum marchandisarum et rerum quarumcunq; redditione vel solutione subsidiorum customarum impositionum vel aliarum taxationum quarumcunq; dicto Domini Regi vel ad usum ejusdem Domini Regis actiam de omnibus personis tam subditis dicti domini Regis quam alijs negotiantibus anglice—trading in — in partes transmarinas illas tam non Existentibus de societate sua predicta quam alias diversas denariorum summas ad libitum proprium exigere omnesq; qui dictas taxationes solvere negaverunt vel neglexerunt imprisonæ ac habere solam et vincam Indicionem omnium et singularum rerum et marchandisarum a partibus transmarinis predictis infra hoc Regnum anglie addictum vel aducedum et Exeorum propriæ auctoritate prohibere omnes et singulas personas qui non sunt de societate sua predicta transportare Extra hoc Regnum Angliæ in partes transmarinas predictas aliquas marchandisas vel alias res quascunq; ibidem in partibus illis marchandis sue alias marchandisas vel alias res quascunq; adducere a partibus transmarinis illis in hoc Regnum Angliæ nec non fines et Amerciamenta ad libitum suum taxare et imponere suber quibus libet personis negotiantibus anglie—trading—cum aliquibus merchandis vel alijs rebus quibuscunq; in partibus transmarinis illis et easdem personas et libitum suum imprisonare ac etiam quascunq; impositiones placuerit super marchandis et alijs rebus illis imponere nec non habere potestatem et auctoritationem uti et Exercere tam in partibus transmarinis predictis quam super altum mare Jus militare quandocunq; eis placuerit ac etiam absq; sacramento Examinare quas cunq; personas eis placuerit in aliqua causa quas cunq; concernente vitam et membrum ac etiam ad prosedendum ad triationem sententiam Judicium et Executionem concernentem vitam et membrum terras et tenementa bona et Cattalla contra leges et consuetudines hujus Regni Angliæ de quibus omnibus et singulis libertatibus privilegijs et Franchisibus supra dictis iidem Henricus Rosewel Johannes Young Richardus Saltonstall Johannes Humphreys Johannes Endicot Simon Whitcomb Samuel Aldersey Johannes Ven Mathew Cradock Georgius Harwood Increase Nowel Richardus Perry Richardus Bellingham Nathaniel Wright Samuel Vassal Theophilus Eaton Thomas Goffe Thomas Adams Johannes Browne Samuel Browne Thomas Hutchins Willielmus Vassal Willielmus Piucheon et Georgius ffoxcroft liberi homines societatis predictæ per totum tempus supra dictum super dictum Dominum Regium nunc usurpaverint et ad huc usurpant in dicti Domini Regis nunc et suæ regie prerogativæ grave ad damnum et perjudicium ac in contemptum dicti Domini Regis nunc Coronæ et dignitatis suarum &c unde idem attornatus dicti Domini Regii pro eadem Domino Rege petit advisamentum Curie in premissis et debitum legis processum usus ipsos Henricum Rosewel Johannem Young Richardum Saltonstall Johannem Humphreys Johannem Endicot Simonem Whetcomb Samuelem Aldersey Johannem Ven Matheum Cradock Georgius Harwood Increase Nowel Richardum Perry Richardum Bellingham Nathaniel Wright Sam-

uel Vassal Theophilum Eaton Thomam Goffe Thomam Adams Johannem Browne Samuelem Browne Thomam Hutchins Willielmum Vassal Willielmum Pincheon et Georgium foxcroft liberos homines predictæ et alios liberos homines societatis predictæ in hac parte fieri ad respondendum dicto Domino Regi quo waranto clamant habere libertates privilegies et Franchises supradictos &c.

De Termino Sancti Michaelis An^o xj Regis Caroli Roⁱ Clxxv Int^r Judicij pro defectu responsi versus Matheum Cradock liberum hominem societatis a Mattachusetts Bay in Nova Anglia super quo warr^{to} Clamant habere diversa libertates privilegia et franchises infra Civitatem London et libertatem ejusdem ac in omnibus locis extra civitatem London predictam infra hoc Regnum Angliæ nec non in quam plurimis partibus transmarinis Extra hoc Regnum Angliæ unde impetitus est.

est quod predicta libertatis privilegia et franchises in manus dicti domini Regis capiantur et seisiuntur et quod predictus Matheus de et in libertatibus privilegijs et franchises perdictis a modo nullatenus se intromittat sed ab omnia usu et clamatum eorundem et eorum cujus libet perijtus Excludatur et quod predictus Matheus capiat ad satisfaciendum dicto Domino Regi pro usurpatione libertatum privilegiorum et franchises predictorum.

[*Translation.*]

By Indictment. Trinity Term, A^o 11 King Charles I.

Memorandum : that John Banks, knt., Attorney General of our Lord the King, that now is, who pursues for the same King in this particular, came, in person, into the Court of our said lord the King here, before the said King at Westminster on Friday next after the morrow of the Holy Trinity, in the said Term; and, for the said lord the King, gives the Court here to understand and to be informed, that Henry Rosewell, Knt., John Young, Knt., Richard Saltonstall, Knt., John Humphreys, John Endicot, Simon Whetcomb, Samuel Aldersey, John Ven, Mathew Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowel, Richard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Vassal, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuel Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassal, William Pincheon and George Foxcroft, freemen of the Society of Mattachusetts Bay, in New England, and other free-men of the Society of Mattachusetts Bay, in New England, aforesaid, were accustomed, for the space of three years, already last past, and for more, and to the present time, have used and claim to have and use, within the City of London, and of the liberty thereof, and in all places without the City of London, aforesaid, within this Kingdom of England, and also in very many parts beyond seas, without this Kingdom of England, without any Warrant or royal Concession, the liberties, privileges and Franchises following; viz. to be a body corporate and politic, in right, deed, and name, by the name of the Governor and Society of Mattachusetts Bay, in New England, and, by that name, to plead and implead, answer and be answered, in all Courts and places whatsoever, as well in all and singular actions, suits and quarrels, as in all and singular other causes, businesses, matters and demands, whatsoever, of whatever kind, nature or species, and, by the same name, to be persons fit and capable in law, to acquire, hold, receive, take and possess, for them and their successors, as well from the said our lord the King, as from any other persons, or of their corporations, as well within this Kingdom of England, as in other parts beyond seas, without this Kingdom of England, any domains, territories, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, revenues, possessions, hereditaments, goods and chattels, licenses, liberties, franchises, profits and commodities, in what way soever made, conceded or confirmed, to them by the aforesaid name, or to any other person or persons, to their use, and, by the said name, to give, concede, demise, place, dispose, assign and alienate their goods, chattels, lands, tenements and hereditaments, whatsoever, to whatsoever person, or whatsoever persons, at their please, and also to have divers Common Seals, for the carrying on of all and singular their

causes and negotiations, and to change and break them at their pleasure, and to make them anew, and also to have power and authority, whensoever it may please them, to nominate, constitute and swear, one of themselves, to be Deputy Governor of the Society aforesaid, and to nominate, appoint and swear, whatsoever persons, as well of themselves as of others, to be assistants of the same Society, and to appoint and nominate, and to swear, of themselves, so many and such Officers and Servants, as well dwelling and residing within this Kingdom of England as in the parts aforesaid, beyond seas, of Mattachusetts Bay, in New England, aforesaid, of such sort and such, as it may please them, and to discharge, remove and change, at their pleasure, the Governor, Deputy Governor, assistants, and other officers, and to cause to be chosen and admitted, into that Society, whatsoever persons it may please them, as well strangers as others, and to take and levy divers sums of money from the same persons, for their admission into the Society aforesaid, which persons, so elected, admitted and to be admitted, shall be of the Society aforesaid, and incorporated together with the rest of the said Society, and likewise to exclude whatsoever persons of the same Society, at their pleasure, from the liberties and franchises of the same Society, and to disfranchise the same persons, and to remove and discharge them, from that Society. And also to hold to them and their successors, all that land, country and territory of the said our lord the King, called Mattachusetts Bay in New England, aforesaid, and to assign, give, sell, alienate and resign, that land or territory, at their pleasure, to whatsoever person or persons it may please them, and to have command and sole government of the lands, countries and territories aforesaid, and of all persons, inhabiting, dwelling and living in them, or living or negotiating in that part, and to rule and govern the same persons according to the ordinance and constitution of that Society, and to have one Council, continually resident within this Kingdom of England, to consist of divers men of the same Society, nominated by themselves and elected, and to be elected, and to nominate, elect, and swear, whomsoever they will to be of that Council, and also to have and hold, as well within the City of London, aforesaid, as elsewhere within this Kingdom of England, and also in the parts beyond seas, aforesaid, certain Council houses, and, in the same houses, to have and hold a Court, Congregation, and Convocation, whensoever it shall appear expedient to them, of as many and diverse men of the said Society, and others whomsoever, so many and such as it pleases them, and to ordain, make and constitute, in the same Court, Congregation and Convocation, at their pleasure, divers Statutes, laws and constitutions, and to make, ordain and constitute, divers other Statutes, laws and conditions, concerning the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of this kind, of the men of the Society aforesaid, and of other persons in the parts beyond seas, aforesaid, contrary to the laws and customs of this Kingdom of England, and to imprison all persons of the Society, aforesaid, and other persons, not being of the same Society, disobeying those statutes, ordinances, laws and constitutions, and to tax and impose fines and amerciaments upon them, for that cause, and to levy and convert them to their own uses, and likewise, at their own free-will, to export and transport beyond this Kingdom of England, into parts beyond seas, aforesaid, whatsoever persons it shall please them, as well subjects of the said lord, the King, as other persons whomsoever, and to rule and govern them, at their pleasure, as well during their journey upon the sea, as in the said parts beyond seas, and also to have liberty, power and authority, against the Statutes and laws of this Kingdom of England, to transport, beyond this Kingdom of England to parts beyond seas, all and all kinds of merchandise, goods, and other things whatsoever, prohibited by the laws and Statutes of this Kingdom of England, to be transported. And likewise to transport beyond this Kingdom of England, into the parts beyond seas, aforesaid, all kinds of arms, armaments, instruments of war, gun powder, victuals, cattle, horses, mares, and of all other kinds of merchandise and things, whatsoever, by rendering or payment of subsidies, tolls, impositions, or other taxations, whatsoever, to the said lord, the King, or to the use of the said lord, the King. And likewise to exact from all persons, as well subjects of the said lord, the King, as of others, negotiating, "Anglice trading" in those parts beyond seas, as well those not belonging to the Society, as others, divers sums of money, at their pleasure, and to imprison all those who have refused or neglected to pay the said taxation; and to have sole and only judgment of all and singular things and merchandise, brought or to be brought from parts beyond seas, aforesaid, within this Kingdom of England, and of their own authority, to prohibit all and singular persons who are not of their Society, aforesaid, from transporting out of this Kingdom of England, into the parts

beyond seas, aforesaid, any merchandise or other things whatsoever, there purchased, or to bring other merchandise or other things, whatsoever, from those parts beyond seas, into this Kingdom of England. Likewise, to tax and impose fines and amerciaments, at their pleasure, upon each person negotiating, "Anglice trading," with any merchandise, or other things whatsoever, in those parts beyond seas, and to imprison those persons at their pleasure, and likewise to impose whatever impositions it may please them, upon merchandise and other things, and also to have power and authority to use and exercise, as well in parts beyond seas, aforesaid, as upon the high seas, military right. Whensoever it may please them, and also, to examine, without oath, whatsoever persons it may please them, in any cause whatsoever, concerning the life and member [membram], and also to proceed to trial, sentence, judgment and execution, concerning the life and member [membram] lands and tenements, goods and chattels, against the laws and customs of this Kingdom of England. Of all which and singular liberties, privileges and franchises, aforesaid, the said Henry Rosewel, John Young, Richard Saltonstall, John Humphreys, John Endicott, Simon Whetcomb, Samuel Aldersey, John Ven, Mathew Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowel, Richard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Vassal, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuel Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassal, William Pinchyon, and George Foxcroft, freemen of the Society aforesaid, for the whole time aforesaid, have usurped and still usurp, to the grave injury and prejudice of the royal prerogative of our lord, the King, that now is, and, in contempt of the said lord, the King, that now is, of his Crown and dignity, &c. Whence, the said Attorney of the said lord the King, seeks, for the said lord, the King, advisement of the Court, in the premises, and due process of law against the same Henry Rosewel, John Young, Richard Saltonstall, John Humphreys, John Endicott, Simon Whetcomb, Samuel Aldersey, John Ven, Mathew Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowel, Richard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Vassal, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuel Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassal, William Pincheon, and George Foxcroft, free men, aforesaid, and other free men of the Society aforesaid, in this part, to be caused to reply to the said lord, the King, by what warrant they claim to have the liberties, privileges and franchises aforesaid, etc.

In Michaelmas Term, A^o. 11 King Charles I. Roll clxxv.

Entry of judgment, in default of reply, against Mathew Cradock, freeman of the Society of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, upon a Quo Warranto, they claim to have divers liberties, privileges and franchises, within the City of London, and its liberty, and in all places without the City of London aforesaid, with in this Kingdom of England, and likewise in many parts beyond seas, without this Kingdom of England, whence it is in petition, that the aforesaid liberties, privileges and franchises, may be taken and seized into the hands of the said lord, the King, and that the aforesaid Matthew may not, in any way enter upon the liberties, privileges and franchises aforesaid, but be entirely excluded from all use and claim in them or any of them, and that the aforesaid Matthew may be held to satisfy the said lord, the King, for his usurpation of the liberties, privileges and franchises aforesaid.

Trinity Term xj Caroli primus.

Quo Warranto ags ^t the Massachusetts 1635	}	A quo warranto was brought severally against the Govern ^r , Deputy Govern ^r and every of the assistants of the Corporac ^o n of the Massachusetts Bay in New England viz ^t S ^r Henry Rosewell, S ^r
Crowne Office Rowle, 65		John Young, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Jn ^o Humphreys, Jn ^o Endicott, Simon Whetcomb, Sam ^l Aldersey, Jn ^o Ven, Mathew Cradock, Geo Harwood, Increase Nowell, Rich- ard Perry, Richard Bellingham, Nath ^l Wright, Sam ^l Vassall, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Tho ^o Adams, Jn ^o Browne, Sam ^l Browne, Tho ^o Hutchins, W ^m Vassall, W ^m Pinchon, Geo Foxcroft, and a day was appoint- ed for them to make their appearance and give their answer in Mich ^l Term next following at the King's Bench.

Mich^m Term—xj Caroli.

	John Ven	Rowle	57	} appeared and disclaimed the Charter.
	Geo. Harwood	"	58	
	Thomas Hutchins	"	59	
Custos Brevi'	Rich ^d Perry	"	59	
	Nath ^l Wright	"	60	
	Theophilus Eaton	"	61	
	Tho ^s Adams	"	62	
	Tho ^s Goffe, Deput ^y Gov ^r	"	63	
	Geo foxcroft	"	64	
	Sam ^l Vassall	"	65	} who disclaimed but disclaimer not allowed.
	Mathew Cradock, Govern ^r	"	68	

Hillary Terme xj. Caroli

Sir Henry Rosewell Rowle 46 disclaimed

Easter Terme xj. Caroli.

John Humphreys	}	Not appearing were outlawed.
John Endicott		
Simon whetcomb		
Samuel aldersey		
Increase Nowell		
Rich ^d Bellingham		
John Browne		
Samuel Browne		
Wm vassall		
W ^m Pinchon		

Hillary Terme xij Caroli

{ Sir Rich^d Saltonstall Rowle 61. }
appeared and disclaimed }

Easter Terme xij. Caroli

{ Sir Ju^o Young Rowle 35. }
appeared and disclaimed }

Whereupon Judgment was given for the King that the Libertyes and Franchises of the said Corporators should be seized into the King's hands and they the said Mathew Cradock his Body to be taken into Custody for usurping the said Liberty (Rowle, 68).

THE ANTIQUARY'S MOTIVES.—The philosophical inquirer who observes in every quarter of our broad land a considerable class of persons, of all grades of education and position, giving no small part of their lives to the rescue and preservation of the memorials of the past, cannot fail to ask what common bond of interest unites in similar pursuits those who are in all else so dissimilar. . . . The answer is not doubtful. It is no mere fondness for things that are ancient; for the most veritable piece of antiquity, without a story or association, would be powerless to awaken their interest. But it is the desire, common to each of them, to secure from decay visible tokens of the men and times that have passed away, to keep alive their memory, and so to provide materials which will contribute to the completeness of our country's archives.—*Hon. Charles H. Bell, LL.D.*

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from page 46.]

No. VI.

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD AND HIS MEN.

OF all the names that stand upon the pages of New England history, none are more honored than that of Major Simon Willard. His biography has been written in the "Willard Memoir," and therefore only a brief outline will be necessary here. He was born at Horsmonden, County of Kent, England, baptized April 7, 1605. He was the son of Richard and his second wife Margery. Simon married in England Mary Sharpe, of Horsmonden, who bore him before leaving England (probably) three children, and six in New England. He married for a second wife Elizabeth Dunster,⁶⁴ who died six months after her marriage; and a third wife, Mary Dunster, who bore him eight children, between the years 1649 and 1669. Simon Willard arrived in Boston in May, 1634, and settled soon after at Cambridge. He was an enterprising merchant, and dealt extensively in furs with the various Indian tribes, and was the "chiefe instrument in settling the towne" of Concord, whither he removed at its first settlement in 1635-6, and remained for many years a principal inhabitant of that town. On the organization of the town he was chosen to the office of clerk, which he held by annual election for nineteen years. It is said upon respectable authority that he had held the rank of captain before leaving England, and in Johnson's "Wonder Working Providences," he is referred to as "Captain Simon Willard being a Kentish Soldier." In 1637 he was commissioned as the Lieutenant-Commandant of the first military company in Concord. At the first election, December, 1636, he was chosen the town's representative to the General Court, and was reëlected and served constantly in that office till 1654, except three years. In that year he was reëlected, but was called to other more pressing duties; and afterwards to his death was Assistant of the Colony. In 1641 he was appointed superintendent of the company formed in the colony for promoting trade in furs with the Indians, and held thereafter many other positions of trust, either by the election of freemen or the appointment of the Court, too many to admit of separate mention here. In 1646 he was chosen Captain of the military company which, as Sergeant and Lieutenant,

⁶⁴ This is questioned by some authorities. It is fully discussed in the "Memoir," and see also REGISTER, vol. iv. p. 309; also Dr. Fiske's "History of Cambridge," under Henry Dunster.

he had commanded from its organization. For many years he was a celebrated surveyor, and in 1652 was appointed on the commission sent to establish the northern bound of Massachusetts, at the head of Merrimac River, and the letters S W upon the famous Bound-Rock (discovered many years ago near Lake Winnepesaukee) were doubtless his initials, cut at that time (REG. i. p. 311). In 1653 he was chosen Serjeant-Major, the highest military officer of Middlesex County.

In October, 1654, Major Willard was appointed commander-in-chief of the military expedition against Ninigret, Sachem of the Nyan ticks, for the details of which see the "Willard Memoir," page 193 and onward. In the settlement of the town of Lancaster Major Willard had been of great service to the inhabitants, and their appreciation was shown when, in 1658, the selectmen wrote him an earnest invitation to come and settle among them, offering a generous share in their lands as inducement. This invitation he accepted, sold his large estate in Concord, and removed to Lancaster, probably in 1659, and thence to a large farm he had acquired in Groton, about 1671, at a place called Nonacoicus.

At the opening of "Philip's War," Major Willard, as chief military officer of Middlesex County, was in a station of great responsibility, and was very active in the organization of the colonial forces. His first actual participation in that war was in the defence of Brookfield, the particulars of which have been noted. We must admire this grand old man of seventy, mounting to the saddle at the call of the Court, and riding forth at the head of a frontier force for the protection of their towns. On August 4th he marched out from Lancaster with Capt. Parker and his company of forty-six men, "to look after some Indians to the westward of Lancaster and Groton" (Major Willard's home was in Groton at this time), and receiving the message of the distressed garrison at Brookfield promptly hastened thither to their relief, which he accomplished, as we have seen in a former article. Upon the alarm of the disaster at Brookfield, a considerable force soon gathered there from various quarters. Two companies were sent up by the Council at Boston, under Captains Thomas Lathrop of Beverly and Richard Beers of Watertown, and arrived at Brookfield on the 7th. Capt. Mosely, also, who was at Mendon with sixty dragoons, marched with that force, and most of Capt. Henchman's company (just off the pursuit of Philip from Pocasset), and arrived at Brookfield probably about August 12th (see *ante*, vol. xxxvii. page 177). From Springfield came a Connecticut company of forty dragoons under Capt. Thomas Watts, of Hartford, with twenty-seven dragoons and ten Springfield Indians under Lieut. Thomas Cooper, of Springfield. These forces for several weeks scouted the surrounding country under Major Willard; the details of which service belong properly to the accounts of the several Captains. In addition to these were forty "River Indians"

from the vicinity of Hartford, and thirty of Uncas's Indians under his son Joshua, who scouted with the other forces. The Nipmucks could not be found, and it was afterward learned from the Indian guide, George Memecho, captured by the Nipmucks in Wheeler's fight, that on their retreat from Brookfield on August 5th, Philip, with about forty warriors and many more women and children, had met them in a swamp six miles beyond the battle ground, and by presents to their Sachems and otherwise, had engaged them further in his interest; and all probably hastened away towards Northfield and joined the Pocomtucks, and thence began to threaten the plantations on the Connecticut River. After several days diligent searching, on August 16th, Captain Lathrop's and Beers's companies, the latter reinforced by twenty-six men from Capt. Mosely, together with most of the Connecticut, Springfield and Indian forces, marched towards Hadley and the neighboring towns, while Mosely went towards Lancaster and Chelmsford. Major Willard remained for several weeks at the garrison. Mr. Hubbard and Capt. Wheeler make this statement, and further relate that he soon after went up to Hadley on the service of the country. I think the visit to Hadley was after August 24th, as on that date I find a letter from Secretary Rawson to him, enclosing one to Major Pynchon, and advising him to ride up to Springfield and visit Major Pynchon "for the encouragement of him and his people." The writer of the "Willard Memoir" states that he was in command of the forces about Hadley for some time in the absence of Major Pynchon, but I have been unable to find any confirmation of this, unless it may be the inference drawn from Hubbard, who states that when Major Willard "returned back to his own place to order the affairs of his own regiment, much needing his Presence," he left "the Forces about Hadley under the Command of the Major of that Regiment." The letter above contained directions about the disposal of his forces, &c., which would naturally take several weeks to accomplish, and although the precise date of Major Willard's return from Brookfield is not given, some inference may be drawn from circumstances noted further on. Following is the list of those credited with service under Major Willard, from August 23d to January 25th, 1675:

August 23 ^d , 1675		John Tarball.	02 03 00
Richard Keatts.	01 02 00	Lot Johnson.	02 04 06
Sept 17.		Onesiphorus Stanley.	02 04 06
Thomas Hinch.	04 00 00	Josiah Parker.	00 11 00
Sept 21 st		Samuel Davis.	00 11 00
Jonathan Prescott.	00 14 00	James Nutting.	00 11 00
John Divall.	00 11 00	October 5 th	
Sept 28 th		Paul Fletcher.	02 10 00
James Parker, <i>Capt.</i>	01 02 00	Edward Foster.	02 10 00
James Knap, <i>Serg^t.</i>	03 00 00	John Barrett.	02 10 00
James Fisk.	00 16 09	Gershom Procter	02 10 00
Matthias Farnsworth	00 12 06	Ephraim Hildred.	02 07 00

Jonathan Chrisp.	01 04 06	Anthony Hancock.	01 01 06
John Heale.	04 15 06	Nov. 20 th .	
John Hawes.	04 00 00	John Brookes.	02 04 06
James Smedly.	04 00 00	Simon Willard, <i>Major</i> .	10 00 00
Thomas Tally.	04 00 00	John Bateman.	03 00 00
Josiah Wheeler.	02 17 00	Paul Fletcher.	02 01 00
October 19 th 1675		John Coddington.	03 00 00
Thomas Rogers.	02 07 04	John Gleason.	02 03 00
John Shead.	02 02 04	Daniel Lincoln.	01 05 08
Benjamin Simons.	03 06 08	William Wade.	02 03 00
Simon Willard, <i>Major</i> .	30 00 00	William Kerby.	00 12 00
Humphrey Jones <i>alias</i>		Consider Atherton.	00 15 00
Johnson.	01 18 06	Nov. 30 th	
Josiah White.	00 12 00	John Brookes.	00 11 00
Daniel Gaines.	00 12 00	Edward Wright.	00 10 00
Ephraim Sawyer.	00 12 00	Abraham Cousens.	01 05 02
Daniel Adams.	00 08 00	Dec. 20	
Thomas Beamon.	00 08 00	John Severy.	00 10 02
Simon Willard. ⁶⁵	03 00 00	January 25. 1675-6	
Samuel Cleaveland	03 06 04	Philip Read, <i>Doctor</i> .	09 07 04
John Bateman.	03 15 00	John Smith.	02 06 04
John Jefts.	02 03 04		

The foregoing list of credits I presume to embrace the company of Capt. Parker, who marched with Major Willard to the relief of Brookfield on August 4th. I judge that Capt. Parker, with some sixteen or more of these men, returned to Groton before August 16th, as on that date Capt. Mosely had sent twelve men to Groton to help secure the town; and Capt. Parker writes the Council on August 25th about their affairs, asking for arms and ammunition, as they are expecting an attack upon the town. Those that went back with him were very likely Groton men, and it is probable are represented by the smaller credits. Capt. Parker acknowledges the receipt of twenty men from Capt. Mosely and Major Willard, and these were, doubtless, in addition to the number of his own men that returned with him. The rest of his company remained with Major Willard, as may be shown by their larger credits.

From a paper which was presented to the Court after Major Willard's death, in statement of his unpaid services and expenses for the government, it appears that

"From the 20th of September (1675) till the 18th of April (1676), the Major was employed about the country business, Settling of Garrisons in towns, and settling of Indians at Concord and Chelmsford, and other business," &c.

The paper is given in full in the "Willard Memoir," and shows that this was a time of constant anxiety and activity in those towns,

⁶⁵ The Major's son. His horse was killed at Brookfield, for which the Court allowed £3 in October, 1676.

and that the Major's house at Nonacoicus (in the town of Groton, now within the town of Ayer) was a place of frequent rendezvous for the troops passing hither and thither, and of entertainment to those who came to the Major on the country's business.

On September 8th the Council issued an order to Cornet Thomas Brattle and Lieut. Thomas Henschman to march to Chelmsford with fifty men, collected, thirty from Norfolk and twenty from Middlesex Counties, and distribute them in the garrisons in the frontier towns of Groton, Lancaster and Dunstable. This order was probably in answer to Capt. Parker's appeal of August 25th. The men were to be left under the command of the chief officers in each town; and as Major Willard is not referred to at all, it would seem probable that he had not yet returned from Brookfield, but sometime before September 20th he was at home; and when Capt. Henschman was sent, about that date, to organize an expedition to Pennacook with orders to withdraw eighty men from the several garrisons before mentioned, he was instructed to meet Major Willard at his home, and consult with him and the chief officers of the several garrisons as to the expedition. This meeting took place on September 25th, and on the same day Major Willard, together with officers Adams, Parker and Kidder, addressed a remonstrance to the Council against the withdrawal of so many of their soldiers. Capt. Henschman reports the same meeting in his letter of Sept. 27th. The Council, for various reasons, concurred with the Major, and the expedition was abandoned.

For the succeeding months Major Willard was busily engaged in ordering the defences of the Middlesex frontier towns and settling the various bodies of friendly Indians. Garrisons were maintained at Lancaster, Chelmsford, Groton and Dunstable, and the entire available force of the county was kept in a "posture of war." During the time that the army of the colony was absent at Narraganset, there is evidence from frequent letters, petitions, &c., from these frontier towns, that the people felt comparatively secure; but when Philip, after the Narraganset fight, fleeing with his surviving warriors, came again into the vicinity, their fears were again aroused, especially when, about February 6th, the army abandoned the pursuit, leaving the Indians in the woods about Brookfield, and returning to Boston were disbanded. The Council, not insensible to the danger which thus threatened these towns, immediately issued orders to Major Willard to raise a large force of dragoons to scout in front of the towns of Groton, Lancaster, &c., to Marlborough. This plan met with immediate remonstrance from the towns, and appeals were at once made to the Council against the measure, as it withdrew many from the garrisons to a great distance for days together, leaving them exposed to sudden incursions from the prowling and watchful enemy.

At this time Major Willard was so busy ordering the defences of

the towns that he was unable to take his seat in the Council, and sent them a letter of explanation. This letter is not found in the archives, but the answer of the Council is as follows, giving some idea of the contents.

"Sir. The Council received your letter and are sorry for your excuse for not coming to the Council by reason of the state of Lancaster, which we desire you to endeavour to the utmost of your power to relieve and succour. We are using our best endeavours to prepare more forces to send to distress the enemy. You shall hear more from us speedily, and in the interim we desire you to be in readiness if you should have a full command over the forces to be sent forth from the Colony."⁴⁶

E R Secy

11 Feb. 1675."

The Council's letter was written the day after the attack upon Lancaster, of which evidently they had not heard. Major Willard was probably at this time at Groton or Chelmsford, where an attack was daily expected, doing all in his power with the small force at his command to protect these towns from surprisal. After the attack upon Lancaster, a large party of the Indians swept down towards Plymouth Colony, taking Medfield on the way, February 21st, and for the time distracting attention from the main body, which, as soon became evident, were still in the vicinity of "Wachusett Hills." On February 19th Major Willard and Capt. Parker, in behalf of the people of Groton, send an earnest appeal to the Council for help and advice. On the 21st the Major was present at the sitting of the Court at Boston, and remained during the session. He was at Cambridge on March 4th, and certainly did not return to Groton till after March 7th, as on that day he was at the Court of Assistants. It was probably by his endeavors that a levy was ordered to be made on Norfolk and Essex counties (forty-eight from Essex and forty from Norfolk). These forces were hastily collected, and under the stress of the news of the attack upon Groton were placed under the command of Capt. Joseph Cook, of Cambridge, and ordered to report to Major Willard at Groton at once. This action was taken by Major Gookin and Thomas Danforth, two members of the Council living at Cambridge, and was approved by the Council at their next meeting, March 16th.

On March 9th the Indians again appeared at Groton, doing some mischief, and again on the 13th in full force, and destroyed all the houses in town except the garrison houses, and one even of these, from which, however, the people had escaped. I think that Major Willard marched up from Watertown with Capt. Cook's force on

⁴⁶ The last clause in the letter may show in what high esteem Major Willard was held by the Council, both as a military leader and also for his wide influence among the people. We cannot tell whether he declined the command when the expedition grew to larger proportions and involved his withdrawal from the towns near his home, but it is safe to infer that personal considerations either way did not signify with him when the Council demanded his service. The expedition was not ready until February 21st, and then, as has been related, Major Savage was appointed to command, and Major Willard was present at the Council at that time.

the 12th or 13th, and arrived at Groton on the 14th,⁷⁷ as the Indians retired on that day, apparently aware of the approaching force. The people got safely within their garrisons before the attack, and but one man, probably, John Nutting, was killed. The town was abandoned within a few days, and the inhabitants removed to the towns nearer the coast. Major Willard, with his family, removed to Charlestown. It is likely that he had removed his family sometime before the destruction of his house on the 13th, as that stood in an exposed position, and his son Samuel Willard, the minister of Groton, had another of the garrisoned houses.

The Indians were greatly elated at their success at Groton, and threatened to attack and destroy all the towns, including even Boston, and Major Willard's orders were, after relieving Groton, to scout back and forth to protect the neighboring towns, especially Chelmsford and Marlborough. The business of the removal of the people of Groton was committed to Capt. Joseph Sill, of Cambridge, who went up with troops and some sixty carts for that purpose. This design was successfully carried out, although the force guarding the long line of carts was so small, and an ambush was laid and an attack made upon the advance from a very advantageous position. Two of the "vaunt Carriers" were mortally wounded, but the English were promptly drawn up for battle, and after a few shots the enemy retired before their well-aimed volleys. In the mean time Major Willard, and his Essex and Norfolk men, were not idle, as will be seen by the following account, prepared by him, of his movements from March 21st to the 29th. Mass. Archives, Vol. 68, p. 186.

A short narative of what I have atended unto by the Councill of late, since I went to relieve Groatton. The 21: 1: 75-76, I went to Concord, and divided the troope committed unto me from Essex & Norfolke into three pts one to garde the carte, pressed from Sudbury, one pt for y^e carte pressed from concord, both to Lancaster, one pt for y^e carte that went from Charlestowne & Wattertowne that went volintiers or wear hiered when I had sent them to their severall places I came downe being the 22:

⁷⁷ This theory seems to reconcile, somewhat, conflicting accounts, and is supported by the following evidence. Mr. Hubbard says—"March 2 They assaulted Groton: the next day over night Major Willard with seventy Horse came into the Town; forty foot also came up to their relief from Watertown, but the Indians were all fled." We know that this cannot be true in the matter of the date, but it is fair to infer that the arrival of Major Willard with the troops was inadvertently transferred from the 13th to the 2d, as he immediately proceeds to relate the events which we know took place on the 13th. Again, there is much evidence to show that Major Willard was not present at either attack on the town. The Court's letter to Willard on Mar. 16th (the same day on which the order to Capt. Cook was approved) was directed to Groton, and indicates that he had arrived there with the soldiers, and the Court was aware of it, judging from the clause, "if you have issued that business at Groaten at least done what you can," &c. This letter is not in the Archives, but was preserved by Mr. William Gibbs, a descendant of Major Willard. It is published in full in the "Willard Memoir." The explanation of Mr. Butler, in his "History of Groton," that Mr. Hubbard's "over night" is a misprint for "fortnight," seems untenable in the light of the above evidence, taken together with the fact that "next day over night" is an expression of frequent recurrence in Mr. Hubbard's history, and "next day fortnight" is seldom if ever used by him, and moreover would be a jump in the matter of time that not only seems out of place, but passes over the attack of the 9th, of which he was well aware.

1: 75-6: & went to concord the 25: 1: 75, when I came there & inquired how it was with Lancaster the answer was they weare in distresse, I p'sently sent 40 horse thither to fetch away corne, and I went that night to Chellmsfoord to se how it was with them, they complayned, Billerikye Bridge, stood in great need of beinge fortified, I ordered that to be don, also they told me, that the Indians made two great rafte of board & rayles, that they had gott, that laye at the other syd of the river, I ordered 20 souldiers to go over & take them, & towe them downe the River, or p'serve them as they se cause, the 27 of this instant I went from Chellmsfoord to concord agayne when I came there, the troopers that I sent to Lancaster last had brought away all the people there, but had left about 80 bushells of wheat & Indian corne, yesterday I sent: 40: horses or more to fetch it away, & came down from concord, this day I expect they will be at concord, Some of the troope I released when this last worke was don, the other I left order to scout abroad untill they heare from me agayne, I thought it not meet to relese men, when we stand in need of men, my desire is to know what I shall do herin in, concord & chelmsford look every day to be fired, and wold have more men but know not how to keepe them, nor paye them, your humble servant.

SIMON WILLARD 29: 1: 76.

The troops that went up from Norfolk and Essex were credited under their special officers, and will there appear. The following are those who receive credit under Major Willard, and are those probably who were employed in scouting with him in the early part of the winter.

CREDITED UNDER MAJOR WILLARD.

February 29 th		John Dexter.	00 07 00
Thomas Wheeler	02 16 08	Samuel Green.	00 07 00
June 24 th		Joseph Wilson.	00 07 00
Edward Young.	01 04 00	John Lind.	00 07 00
July 24 th		Thomas Newell.	00 07 00
John Bush.	01 04 00	John Sprague.	00 07 00
Isaac Fellows.	01 05 06	Thomas Munge,	00 07 00
Samuel Ingolls.	01 10 10	Peter Towne.	00 07 00
Samuel Bishop.	01 10 10	Thomas Wheeler, jr.	04 00 00
August 24 th		William Prince jr.	01 07 04
William Green.	00 08 06	September 23 ^d	
Phinias Sprague.	00 07 00	Francis Whitman.	00 10 00
John Green.	00 07 00	Daniel Gowen.	01 17 04

On March 29th Major Willard was in his seat at the Court of Assistants, and his family was then living at Charlestown. He was also at the session of the County Court at Cambridge at its session beginning April 4th. On the 11th he was reelected as Assistant, having the highest number of votes cast for any magistrate except the governor and deputy governor. He was constantly engaged in his public duties until April 18th, when he retired to his home and was struck down it is thought by an "epidemical cold" which was then raging, and on April 24th "died in his bed in peace, though God had honoured him with several signal victories over our enemies in war," says a contemporary historian. No man was ever more fully or

ore deservedly honored in life and death than Major Willard.⁸⁸ His funeral at Charlestown on April 27th was an occasion of great pomp for that time, six military companies parading under command of Capt. Hinchman, and his death created profound sorrow far and wide. There are numerous references to his death and funeral in the literature, records and MS. journals of that day. His family was reimbursed for his great expense and service, in 1677, and again in 1681 a grant of land of one thousand acres was set aside for his six youngest children when they should come of age.

He left a numerous posterity, many of whom have held honorable positions in succeeding generations. His widow married Deacon Joseph Noyes of Sudbury, July 14, 1680, and died in that town, December, 1715.

PARTIAL COPY OF RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF WINCHESTER, N. H.

Communicated by JOHN L. ALEXANDER, M.D., of Belmont, Mass.

[Continued from page 33.]

Marriages—Continued.

- 1812 Jonas Holden m. Eunice Twitchell
William Hutchins m. Lydia Willis
Roswell Hutchins m. Polly Linkfield
Walter Follett m. Lucinda Hawkins
Abel Dickinson m. Julieth Butler
- 1813 Daniel Collar m. Susannah Foster
Joseph Kendrick m. Permelia Smith
Bartholomew Kendrick m. Fanny Lyman
Lyndon Ripley m. Eusebia Humphrey
Benjamin Pierce m. Sally Erskine
Caleb Curtis m. Lucy Saben
Nathan Awood m. Rhoda Manning
- 1814 Lyman Felton m. Sally Scott
Edmond Richmond m. Electa Smith
Newell Allen m. Betsy Coon
Phineas Lyman m. Sally Morse
- 1815 Otis Capron m. Phila Page
Levi Fay m. Lucretia Scott
James Perkins m. Abigail French
David Hammond m. Abigail Smith
Robert Pratt m. Finis Rixford

⁸⁸ I consider the remarkable story of his being cashiered and censured by the Court for arching to the relief of Brookfield "beside his orders," as almost too absurd for contradiction here. It rests entirely upon the authority of Rev. Nathan Fiske, in a note to his centennial Sermon in 1775, and no one else has ever been able to find a shadow of evidence, either in tradition or record, affording even a clue to the origin of the story of Mr. Fiske. Major Willard was chief commander in Middlesex County, and conducted military operations in the county at his discretion, and the records are very full of the Court's unqualified approval of his management from first to last.

- Hollis Narramore m. Rachel Pomeroy
 Ahira Dickinson m. Azuba Bond
 Lynds Wheelock m. Sally F. Conant
 Hosea Pickett m. Seraph Whipple
 Joseph Flint m. Grata Foster
 Daniel Tuttle m. Harriet Cook
 Jedediah Hutchins m. Betsey Wise
 1816 Elisha Dickinson m. Azuba Hammond
 Nathan Eager m. Rhoda Hammond
 Henry Wright m. Hannah White
 Stephen Randall m. Cena Smith
 John H. Fuller m. Permelia Conant
 Warren Maynard m. Nancy Holden
 John Smith, 2d, m. Sally Allen
 1817 Roswell Scott m. Zuba Erskine
 John Harrington m. Abigail P. Evens
 Daniel Clark m. Julia P. Dickinson
 Joseph Emerson m. Maria Ripley
 1818 Asa Thayer m. Delia Pratt
 Leonard Wise m. Deborah Smith
 Benjamin Sinkfield m. Lois Witt
 Alba Lyman m. Sally Coddling
 Turner White m. Betsey Miles
 Charles Taylor m. Susanna Butler
 Luther Lyman m. Sally Woolley
 Benedick Saben m. Hannah Twitchell
 Phineas Bond m. Abigail Hammond
 Edward Stimson m. Sarah Foster
 Samuel Smith m. Betsey Coddling
 Stephen O. Hawkins m. Cynthia Miles
 Simeon Bolles m. Sally Hutchins
 1819 Barnabas C. Peters m. Rebecca Willard
 Henry Loveland m. Sally Field
 Truman Watkins m. Almira Alexander
 Horatio Smith m. Lovina Putnam
 Asa Twitchell m. Sarah Stowell
 William Howard m. Rebecca Fairbanks
 Samuel Ripley m. Emily Alexander
 Calvin Lyman m. Sophronia White
 Pliny Jewell m. Emily Alexander
 Thomas Wheelock m. Sally Flint
 Ezra Willis m. Polly Hunt
 1820 Asa Gilbert m. Frinda Howard
 Leonard Smith m. Sally Lyman
 1821 Levi O. Preston m. Mary Smith
 Ella Lyman m. Clarissa Cook
 1822 Jonathan Davis m. Betsey Bullard
 Osmer Willis m. Chloe Cook
 Lewis Bolles m. Anna Flint
 William Smith m. Atty Lyman

Births.

Children of Nathaniel & Margaret Rockwood.

Nathaniel born Nov. 16th 1728. Amos b. Aug 9th 1730. Ebenezer b. April 5th 1732. Asa b. Feb. 5th 1734. Rhoda b. June 8th 1736. Reuben b. Sept. 5th 1737. Margaret b. July 13th 1739. Rhoda b. Aug 19th 1740. Elizabeth b. Oct 22 1742. Asa b. Apr 8th 1745. Mary b. Sept. 30th 1747. William born Oct 20th 1749.

Children of John & Hannah Ellis.

Ellen b. Mar 4th 1728. Elizabeth b. April 5th 1730. Thankful b. Mar 30th 1732. Dorcas b. June 14 1735. John b. Aug 30th 1737. John b. May — 1739.

Children of Jacob & Ann Davis.

Ann b. Jan 22^d 1734. Jacob b. Mar 1st 1735. Ann b. Nov. 16th 1736. Silas b. Feb 4th 1739. Ann b. Dec 17th 1740.

Children of Benjamin & Mehitabel Melvin.

Mehitabel b. Nov 7, 1736. Sarah b. July 8th 1739. Benjamin b. May 30th 1741. Moses b. Sept. 26th 1745.

Chil of James & Experience Porter.

Nathan b. Sept. 8th 1736.

Chil of Willfam & Ann Orvis.

Mary b. Nov 12th 1735. Samuel b. Mar 10 1738. William May 8th 1740. Rachel b. mar 15th 1742. Rachel b. Dec. 20th 1743.

Chil of Josiah & Hannah Willard.

Josiah b. in Sudbury Mass. Sept. 22^d 1734. Josiah b. Feb. 26th 1736 -7. Hannah b. Feb 4th 1738-9. Sampson b. Dec 10th 1740. Abigail b. Jan 12th 1743. Eunice b. Mar 19th 1745. Solomon b. 27th 1747. Prentice b. Jan 27th 1750. Jonathan b. Dec 27th 1751. Hannah b. Oct. 24th 1754. Susannah b. June 2^d 1757.

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

OLD BELLS.—The first bell in New Haven Colony is that mentioned by Rev. Dr. Bacon in his "Historical Discourses." In April, 1681, "there being a bell brought in a Vessel into the harbor, it was spoken of, and generally it was desired that it might be procured for the town; and for the present it was desired that Mr. Thomas Trowbridge would *if he can*, prevail with Mr. Hodge the owner of it, to leave it with him until the town hath had some further consideration about it."

In August the owner of the bell had sent to have it brought to the Bay in Joseph Alsop's vessel, "and it having lain so long it would not be handsome for the town to put it off." Thereupon, "after a free and large debate," it was voted that the bell be purchased. The price was £17. In April, 1682, the town was informed that the bell was now "hanged in the Turret" of the meeting-house, and in November the townsmen "had agreed with George Pardee for his son Joseph to ring the bell for the towns occasions on the Sabbaths and other meetings as it was wont to be by the *Drum* and also to ring the bell at nine o'clock every night." In 1686 the bell was sent to England to be new cast and made bigger for the town's use, Mr. Simon Eyre offering to carry it out and back freight free.

The bell was brought back and finally sold by the town for the State House, and when the State House was torn down the bell was stored in the basement of the new State House about 1829. After a while some boys got it out, and ringing it broke

it, and probably, as it was of some value as old metal, it *may* have been recast into another bell, and may now be doing use somewhere. T—.

New Haven.

QUERIES.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.

Can any of our genealogists fill the blanks or give dates in the following? The figures in brackets are approximate dates only.

Susanna Adams of Medway, m. — Alexander (1720). Hannah Adams of Mw. m. — Richardson (1725). Jeremiah Adams of Mw. m. Elizabeth — (1730). Sarah Adams of Medfield, m. — Harding (1750). Joseph Adams of Mf. m. Mary — (1702). Aaron Allen of Mf. or Dedh. m. Hannah — (1737). Enoch Allen of Mf. m. Jane — (1776). Preserved Baker m. Elizabeth — (1775). Rachel Baker, m. — Wood of Uxb. (1797). John Balch of Beverly m. Phebe — (1790). George Barber of Mf. m. Ann — (1708). John Barber of Mf. m. Hannah — (1735). Joseph Bullard of Mf. m. Sarah — (1664). Ebenezer Bullard of Mf. m. Susanna — (1715). Bethia Bullen of Mf. m. — Colburn (1684). Isaac Chenery of Mf. m. Rachel — (1708). Hannah Chenery m. — Taft (1730). Jeremiah Clark of Mf. m. Patience — (1711). Moses Clark of Mf. m. Elizabeth — (1735). Samuel Ellis of Mf. m. Abigail — (1726). Abigail Ellis of Mf. m. Jonathan — of Dedh. (1730). George Fairbanks of Mf. m. Susanna — (1680). James Gerauld or Jerald m. — (1733). Abraham Harding m. Elizabeth — (1648). Abraham Harding of Mf. m. Sarah — (1695). Mary Hinsdale of Mf. m. — Hide (1750). Mary Johnson of Chelmsf. m. — Arnold (1708). Elizabeth Lovell of Mf. m. — Hartshorn (1718). Deborah Partridge of Mf. m. — Keith of Uxb. (1718). Hannah Partridge of Mf. m. — Fisher (1720). Mehitable Partridge m. — Grant (1730). John Pratt of Reading m. Sarah — (1685). Dr. Timothy Sheppard m. Mary — (1785). John Thurston m. Hannah — (1712). John Turner of Roxb. m. Deborah — (1646). Abiel Wight of Mf. m. — Randall (1696). Joseph Wight of Mf. m. Mercy — (1700). John Wilson of Mf. m. Sarah — (1685).

In many of the early marriages residence is not given. If any of the above are discovered, please communicate the intelligence to W. S. Tilden, Medfield, Mass., editor of town history.

DEERFIELD QUERIES AND ITEMS.—Wanted, the parentage of Joseph Wright, who moved from Hadley to Deerfield, where he died September 21, 1793, aged 72. He married Jane [by her gravestone "Jain"] Cook of Hadley in 1749, when, says Judd, he was of Ware.

Also the parentage of Godfrey Nims. He is first heard of as a lad at Northampton, 1667. He died at Deerfield, 1705.

Also of William Arms, a soldier under Turner at the Falls fight, 1676. He also died at Deerfield, 1731, aged 71.

The ashes of William Arms, Matthew Clisson, Robert Hinsdale [Hinsdell, Hindsdale], Philip Mattoon [Matun], Godfrey Nims and William Smead, rest in the soil of Deerfield. So far as I am able to learn they are the first male American ancestors of all the early generations bearing those names. Modern immigration may have brought in others.

Deerfield, Mass.

GEO. SHELTON.

QUAKER AND UNIVERSALIST PREACHER.—Rev. Dr. Eliot, in a series of papers on the *Ecclesiastical History of Massachusetts*, published in early volumes of Collections of the Mass. Hist. Soc., mentions a "man who had been a Quaker preacher," but became a Universalist, and preached in Berkshire Co. in 1794. Who was he?

R. EDDY.

WHITMORE.—A manuscript in the possession of the family of my mother (whose maiden name was Whitmore) states that Thomas Whitmore settled in Middletown, Conn., in or about the year 1640, and that Francis Whitmore, his brother, came over some seven years later and settled in Cambridge, Mass. Are the descendants of the latter still living in Boston, and can any information be given as to the English ancestry of the brothers?

Utica, N. Y.

S. W. CRITTENDEN.

BACON.—Can any reader of the REGISTER give information as to the English ancestry of Nathaniel Bacon, who came to this country 1640, or thereabouts, settled in Barnstable, Mass., married Hannah Mayo, daughter of Rev. John Mayo of B., was Assistant of Plymouth Colony, and died at B., 16—, leaving a large estate for those days. He had four sons and four daughters; one of the former (John, from whom I am descended) emigrated to Canterbury, Conn., in 16—.

In the REGISTER for April, 1883, a deposition of one John Ward of Brandford (taken at New Haven, Oct. 17th, 1661) is given to the effect that Nathaniel Bacon was the son of William Bacon of Clipsam (or Stretton) in the county of Rutland, England. A passage in "Historical Sketches of Middletown," quoted in the Westmore (or Whitmore) genealogy, p. 31, would seem to apply this deposition to Nathaniel Bacon of Middletown, who cannot be the same person.

An old man, a descendant of Nathaniel Bacon of Barnstable, living in Canterbury in 1849, averred that the family came from Ipswich (Eng.), "at the first," as he expressed it, which would seem to point to a connection with the Ipswich branch of the Bacons of Hasset and Drinkstone in Suffolk. Can this be traced?

Utica, N. Y.

WM. J. BACON.

LORING.—Can any one tell whose son was Thaddeus G. Loring, who was a scholar at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., from 1828 to 1830, or give an account of him? Wanted for the Centennial Catalogue of that academy, and inform the Editor, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., or Dr. George B. Loring, Washington, D. C.

Whose daughter was Priscilla Bailey, who married (1736) Nathaniel Loring, Pembroke, Mass. (his residence). Bailey is a christian name in most every Loring family of this branch since, but they cannot tell who her parents were.

C. J. F. BINNEY.

AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN WASHINGTON.—The late Col. Chester, a few years before his death, arrived at a probable solution of the mystery concerning the English ancestry of President Washington, and only needed an autograph of John Washington, the emigrant ancestor of the president, to decide whether his conjecture was true or not. He wrote to his friend Robert A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, Va., to obtain a tracing; but no autograph could be found by him. Mr. Brock wrote to the clerk of the Westmoreland county, who informed him that he was of opinion that the original of the will of John Washington had recently been on file in that office, but it disappeared during the late war. Bishop Meade in his *Old Churches and Families of Virginia*, published in 1855, vol. ii. page 167, says that the wills of John Washington and his brother Lawrence, made respectively on Feb. 26, 1675, and on Sept. 27, 1675, and proven relatively on the 10th and 6th of January, 1677, were then of record in an old book of wills in Westmoreland Court House, and he gives the opening clause of the first. This record book cannot now be found.

Information is desired of the above will of John Washington, or of any document bearing his autograph; also of the record book referred to by Bishop Meade.

—EDITOR.

LEVERETT.—Information wanted as to the date of birth and parentage of William Leverett who died in Needham, 1791, aged 64. His wife was Rachel Watts, and his children were born in Boston, Cambridge and Needham. His sister married a Richardson, and of his daughters Rachel married Josiah Dana, Polly, Joshua Cook, Betsey, Elisha Robbins, Catharine, James Walker, Sarah, Oliver Pratt, Lucy, Joseph White, Rebecca, William Robinson; and his sons married into the families of Fuller and Stevens. By tradition William Leverett was descended from Gov. Leverett, but if so this line is omitted in the Leverett Memorial.

Carlisle, Pa.

W. C. LEVERETT.

SILVER.—Information wanted concerning a certain "John Silver," about whom tradition says that he came to New Jersey or New York from England about the latter part of the seventeenth century. The undersigned will be very thankful for any information concerning any one of the name of *Silver*, *Silvers* or *Silber*.

55 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

JOHN SILVER HUGHES.

VIRGINIA QUERIES.—I am very anxious for any additional facts regarding any of the following persons. Also for any needed corrections in the following, viz.:

From the Virginia Charter, April 10th, 1606.

Thomas Hanham.—"Mr Serjeant Thomas Hanham married Penelope daughter of Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England." He came to N. E. with Pring in 1606, and on the faith of their reports the Popham Colony was sent out the next year. He was probably a Knight Templar.

Raleigh Gilbert—son of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, married a Miss Kelly and left issue. He was also one of the first members of the 1st Council for N. E., Nov. 3d, 1620.

William Parker.—"Capt William Parker of Plimmouth" sailed from that city in the beginning of November, 1601, in command of several vessels for the West Indies. He took St. Vincent and Puerto Bello in February, 1601-2; and at the latter place captured Pedro Melendes, the chief governor of that town, "using him and his farre otherwise" than Pedro Melendes, his great uncle, used John Ribault, Laudonnière and the French Huguenots in Florida. He returned safely to Plymouth, May 6th, 1602. Sept. 24th, 1618, "Capt. Parker of Plymouth," "old and corpulent," Vice-Admiral of the East Indian Fleet, under Sir Thomas Dale, died at sea on the voyage to the East Indies.

George Popham.—"A kinsman of Sir John Popham, Chief-Justice." Died in N. E. Feb. 5, 1698. A notice is in Drake's Dictionary of American Biography, and in the Memorial Volume of the Popham Celebration, Portland, 1863.

From the King's Council of Virginia, Nov. 20th, 1606.

Thomas Warr, Esq.—"Roger Warre Esq of Hester combe married Eleanor, daughter of Chief-Justice Popham."

"*Thomas James of the City of Bristol, merchant.*"

"*James Bagge of Plymouth, in the County of Devonshire, merchant.*"—Afterwards "Sir James Bagge of Saltheine in the County of Devon, Knight," and a Councillor of the New England Company (1632).

From the King's Council of Virginia, March 9th, 1606-7.

Sir Anthony Palmer.—A Knight of the Bath and a member of the East India Company.

Sir John Mallet.—Of Enmore, married Mary, daughter of Chief-Justice Popham.

Sir Bartholomew Mitchell.—[Chief-Justice Popham's sister Elizabeth married Richard Mitchell of Cannington.]

Edward Rogers, Esq.—"Edward Rogers Esq. of Cannington, in Somersetshire married Katherine, daughter of Chief Justice Popham."

Edward Seamour, Esq.—"Edward Seymour, Esq. of Berry Pomeroy, M. P. for the County of Devon, was created a Baronet 29th June 1611. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Champernon, Knt. of Dartington, in Devonshire (see *Rec.* xxviii. 79); and died April 11th, 1613." The Marquess and Earl of Hertford is a descendant.

Bernard Greenville, Esq.—"Bernard Granville of Bideford in Devon, and of Stow in Cornwall, the eldest son of the celebrated Sir Richard Granville (or Greenville), was High Sheriff of Cornwall, 1596; M. P. for Bodwin, 1597, and subsequently received the honour of knighthood." He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Philip Bevil, Esq., of Killigarth, Cornwall, and died in 1636, having had issue four sons and two daughters. Two of his sons, Sir Bevil and Sir Richard Granville, were very celebrated Cavalier Commanders.

The above named were of the Council, &c., for the Northern Colony of Virginia.

Norwood P. O., Nelson Co., Va.

ALEXANDER BROWN.

GOODWIN.—All persons having information regarding the family of Ozias Goodwin, who settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1639, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who is employed thereon and authorized to make reasonable compensation for the same.

Middletown, Conn.

FRANK F. STARR.

FLINT.—Can any one furnish the parentage, date and place of birth of Rev. Joshua Flagg, who died in Dana, Mass., in 1859?

R. EDDY.

STEWART.—John Stewart, of Stirling, Scotland, came to New York in the ship *Caledonia*, August, 1699. Went to Hackensack in New Jersey, and in March, 1709, married Jemima De Marest, daughter of John De Marest or Demorest. Her sister, in 1702 or 1703, married James Christy. Stewart moved 1703 to Appoquinimink, Del., and died. Will dated Feb. 19, 1723, but lost from the Delaware records.

Information desired of John Stewart or his will, and of John Demarest.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

RICH.—Lucy Lincoln, of Western, now Warren, Mass., married not far from 1780 with Simeon Rich, and lived at Cherry Valley, N. Y. I shall be very thankful for any information as to his parentage and birth-place.

Newark Valley, N. Y.

D. W. PATTERSON.

THOMAS CLARK, of East Haddam, Willington parish. The family emigrated thence to Great Egg Harbor, N. J., about the time when the Rev. Timothy Symmes was dismissed from that charge, in 1743. There was a connection then or subsequently between the Clark family and the Symmes's. What was it? This Thomas Clark is supposed to have been a grandson of Thomas of Milford, Ct., who married Ann, widow of John Jordan of Guilford, Ct. (in 1654), who is said to have been related to Governor Fennwick. Thomas Clark, says our memorandum, was born 1686-7. Who were his parents? He married Hannah —. Their children were:

1. Rev. Samuel Clark, graduated at Yale—or at Princeton, his name being on its Triennial Catalogue; ordained and installed over the parish of Kensington, Ct., July 14, 1756, where he died Nov. 6, 1775. He had a son Samuel and a daughter Jerusha who were baptized there. 2. Hannah, who married Capt. William Brockway of Lyme, Ct. 3. Col. Elijah Clark of Gloucester, N. J., a member of the New Jersey Provincial Assembly in 1777 (possibly a grandson). 4. A daughter or granddaughter, married James Van Nuxem, a merchant of Philadelphia—of a Flemish family originally.

A fuller record of this old Connecticut Clark family is respectfully solicited.

W. HALL.

LARMON.—Wanted the parents and ancestors of Elizabeth Larmen, who was born Sept. 6, 1718, married Ebenezer Townsend, and removed to New Haven, Conn., where they continued to reside.

Middletown, Conn.

FRANK F. STARR.

REPLIES.

A NEW CHIME.—In the articles on the "Early Bells of Massachusetts" in the REGISTER for April and July, 1874, and January, 1883 (vol. 29, pp. 176-84, 279-88; vol. xxxvii, pp. 46-52), fifteen chimes of bells in Massachusetts have been described. Hyde Park has now a chime, the sixteenth in use in the state. It consists of nine bells, and is called the St. Martin's chime. It was consecrated on the 18th of November last, in the presence of many of the dignitaries of the Catholic Church, when Rt. Rev. H. de Goesbriand repeated a prayer, sprinkled the bells, anointed them, made the sign of the cross upon them, and named them as follows: St. Patrick, St. Daniel, St. Louis, St. John, St. Richard, St. Aloysius, St. Agnes, St. Elizabeth and St. Cecelia. The bells bear no inscriptions except the name of the McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md. It is a complete diatonic chime, and the musical names, with weights, are as follows: E^b, 2567 pounds; F, 1724; G, 1165; A^b, 925; B^b, 746; C, 526; D^b, 400; D, 311; E^b, 264. Total, 8628 pounds. Cost of chime, \$3,000.

E. H. GOSS.

Melrose.

HAYWARD (*ante*, vol. xxxviii, 84).—Diligent search has only revealed that her name was Susanna. She was married in England. Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel, who was born April 26, 1664, is said by Judge Mitchell to have married about 1687 Elizabeth, daughter of John and Constant (Mitchell) Fobes. But the late Hon. Beza Hayward believed that he married Elizabeth Crossman of Taunton.

D. T. V. HUNTOON.

BELCHER.—I think the REGISTER, xxxv. p. 377, last two lines in birth of John, son of John Belcher, "11th mo. 1. 1658," which I read 1 Jan. 1658-59, explains the Boston transcript of same record, as given in REGISTER, xii. p. 350, third line from bottom, "11: 1: 58," which Dr. Savage read 11 March, 1659, and which led him to think the birth was that of a second John. So his text, Vol. I. p. 156, line two from bottom, should read "John, 1 Jan. 1659, d. 9 Feb. 1659"; and not as amended in his corrections, p. 504 of same volume.

D. W. PATTERSON.

Newark Valley, N. Y.

POORE.—In a collection of abstracts of wills from the town records of Exeter, R. I., recently loaned to me by Editor Arnold of the Narragansett Historical Register, I find the name of Poore, quite unusual in that state in those years. I have ventured to enclose the item for publication, in the hope that the veteran genealogist of Salem, if no one else, will find it of interest.

The will of William Poore, dated May 24, 1758, probated at Exeter, R. I., November 20, 1759, bequeaths to mother Rachel Osburn now of Richmond, £67, Old Tenor; to sister Hannah Osburn, now of South Kingstown, single woman, forty acres of land in Exeter, being that he (William) had purchased of Stephen Rogers, also all the rest and residue of his estate. The said Hannah was appointed executor. The testator made his mark. The witnesses were Peleg Thomas (his mark), Elizabeth Sheldon and John Sheldon. An inventory of the personal estate, taken Jan. 8, 1760, by John Sheldon and John Reynolds, amounted to £542. 3s. 9d.

The will and inventory are recorded on Book viii., pp. 82 and 93 of the records above named.

RAY GREENE HULING.

Fitchburg, Mass.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXECUTIVES OF VIRGINIA, 1606-1884.—R. A. Brock, Esq., secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, has prepared for Hardisty's Geographical and Biographical Encyclopedia, a series of biographies of the executives of Virginia from the founding of the colony to the present time, which is in press. We have examined some of the earlier sheets, and find that Mr. Brock has condensed into a comparatively small space reliable and precise information concerning these worthies. Much of it, the result of his individual research, has never before appeared in print. The book will supply a want in Virginia history. It is proposed to issue a corrected edition of the serial in separate and handy form, with portraits and other illustrations.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Binney. By Charles J. F. Binney, Binney Street, Roxbury District, Boston, Mass.—This extensive genealogy has been in preparation by the author for forty years, and will make an 8vo. volume of between four and five hundred pages, printed with good type on tinted paper, and well bound in cloth, similar to the Prentice-Prentiss Genealogy published by him last year, and noticed in January, 1884. The book will be published as soon as 350 copies are subscribed for at \$4 a copy (by mail, \$4.20). It will contain all of the name in the United States, British Provinces and Great Britain, of whom the author can obtain details.

Boynton. By John Farnham Boynton, Highland Place, Syracuse, N. Y.—Mr. Boynton has made large collections relating to this family, particularly to the descendants of William and John Boynton, early settlers of Rowley, Mass.: but, before printing it he proposes, if sufficiently encouraged, to issue a directory containing the names and other particulars of living persons of the name, male and female. Price

of the Directory, \$2.50. Circulars giving further details of his work and plan can be obtained from Mr. Boynton. He also proposes to reprint with annotations a history of the Boynton family in England. Price \$3.50 for the reprint.

Cummings. By the Rev. George Mooar, D.D., of Oakland, Cal.—Dr. Mooar has made large collections toward a record of the families bearing this name, descended from early settlers of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. His attention has been directed especially to the posterity of Isaac Cummings, Topsfield, Mass., 1640. He would be glad to enlist the active coöperation of others in making the record as complete as possible. Any members of the family who may have interested themselves in looking up their particular lines of descent are invited to correspond with him.

Goode. By G. Brown Goode, United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.—He has been engaged about twenty years in collecting material about the Goode family of Virginia.

Herrick. By Dr. L. C. Herrick, 295 Hunter Street, Columbus, Ohio.—This work, which has been more than ten years in progress (REG. xxvii. 421), is now completed, and will probably be ready for subscribers in June next. It will make an 8vo. volume of about 600 pages, illustrated with portraits on steel. The price will be in cloth \$5; in extra cloth binding, uncut edges, gilt top, bevelled boards, \$6; half turkey morocco, gilt top or marbled edges, as preferred, \$7.50; full turkey morocco, full gilt, \$10. It contains all the matter in Gen. Herrick's book, published in 1846, and much more. It brings the record down to the present time, and contains much matter of historical interest to members of the family. It will be thoroughly indexed.

Levalley. By Benjamin W. Smith, 14 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.—Mr. Smith would like to hear from any one connected with the family, or who has anything to communicate concerning it.

Newell. By Joseph K. Newell, of Springfield, Mass.—Mr. Newell has a large collection of material relating to the descendants of Abraham Newell, of Roxbury, Mass., who came in 1634 in the Francis.

Phillips.—By Albert M. Phillips, of Auburn, Mass.

Underwood. By Prof. L. M. Underwood, Syracuse, N. Y.

Van Dyke. Robinson. Nixon. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Genealogies of the descendants of Thomas Janse Van Dyke, Long Island, N. Y., 1640; George Robinson, of Dover, Delaware, 1680; Nicholas Nixon, of Dover, Delaware, 1670, are nearly complete. Further data desired.

Virginia Genealogies. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Mr. Hayden is preparing a volume of biography and genealogy of the families of *Glassell* of Virginia and *Brown* of Maryland, including pedigrees in full or in part of the following connecting families: *Alexander, Conway, Cave, Daniel, Grinnan, Horner, Lewis, Lippitt, Moncure, Morton, Patton, Peyton, Robinson, Scott, Somerville, Taylor, Wallace, Ware, Webb*, of Virginia; *Claygett, Key, Hayden, Scott, Stone*, of Maryland; *Eno and Crosby* of New England; *Bryan* of Georgia; *Terry* of Texas; *Campbell* (Duke of Argyll) of Scotland and Louisiana. Any information as to these families will be gratefully received if addressed to the author, or to Mr. Richard Moncure Conway, Belmont P. O., Spottsylvania Co., Va.

Wilcoxson. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkes Barre, Pa.—This genealogy will be printed in connection with the Hayden genealogy, now ready for the press, and will comprise all that can be gleaned of the descendants of Timothy Wilcoxson of Massachusetts, 1620, and Stratford, Conn., 1639. Some of the name have dropped the last syllable and write the name Wilcox. It will be almost impossible to trace these unless they communicate with the author personally.

LOCAL HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these cities, towns, counties, etc., are advised to send them at once to the persons engaged in writing the several histories.

Albany, N. Y. By Jonathan Tenney, M.A., Ph.D., 484 Madison Avenue, Albany.—The Illustrated History of Albany and Schenectady Counties, including the cities of Albany, Schenectady and Cohoes, is in active preparation. Special attention will be given to the industries of the cities. W. W. Munsell & Co., Publishers.

Norway, Me.—The town has contributed \$700 towards a new town history.

Paris, Me. By William B. Lapham, M.D., of Augusta, Me., and S. P. Maxim.—The town has voted an appropriation to defray the expense of publishing this history, and the work is now in progress. Dr. Lapham was till lately the editor of the *Maine Farmer*, and has also had much experience in historical and genealogical work. This town and Norway lie contiguous in Oxford county, and it is probable that both works will be brought out during the current year.

Philadelphia, Pa. By J. Thomas Scarf and Thompson Westcott.—This will be one of the most complete local works ever published. It will form three large octavo volumes of about 800 pages each, with three hundred fine historical views, maps, plans and portraits. It will be ready this spring, and will be sold only by subscription. Price \$25. Louis H. Everts & Co., publishers, 719 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Weare, N. H.—A committee to obtain the facts relating to the Proprietary, Political, Military and Church History, Population, Census, Records, Genealogy, Biography, Geography, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Professions, Schools, etc., has been appointed by the town, and \$500 appropriated to aid the work. A historian will be appointed to write the history, under the superintendence of the committee. Further appropriations will be made when necessary. The work will probably be published within two years. S. C. Gould is secretary of the publication committee.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, September 5, 1883.—A stated meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

Cyrus Woodman, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported resolutions on the death of the Hon. Israel Washburn, LL.D., vice president for Maine, which were unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Abijah P. Marion, of Lancaster, read a paper on "Writing and Publishing Town and other Local Histories."

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 97 volumes and 484 pamphlets as donations since the last meeting.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of eight deceased members, viz., David P. Holton, M.D., Rev. Charles C. Beaman, Horatio N. Perkins, Hon. John D. Baldwin, Hon. Ginery Twichell, George Craft, Horatio S. Noyes and John G. Tappan.

Boston, October 3.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, announced some of the more important donations.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., Rev. Henry A. Hazen, Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, C. Carleton Coffin and E. H. Goss, were chosen a nominating committee.

The Rev. Raymond H. Seeley, D.D., of Haverhill, read a paper on "Robert Seeley, of Watertown, Mass."

The corresponding secretary reported acceptances of their election as resident members from Gen. Francis A. Walker, LL.D., Rev. George Mooar, D.D., Hon. Charles A. Sayward, Hon. Amos Hadley, George Sheffield, Eugene B. Hagar, A. D. W. French, and Sereno B. Pratt.

The librarian reported thirty volumes and thirty-four pamphlets as donations in September.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of three deceased members, Josiah A. Stearns, Ph.D., Francis J. Humphrey and John R. Kimball. George H. Allan offered resolutions requesting the city government of Boston to commemorate this month the centenary of the closing of the revolutionary war by planting in Copley Square young trees, of the Dutch-English stock, from Brush Hill, Milton, whence the late Paddock Elms of the same stock were taken in 1762.

The publishing committee of last year was reelected.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1883.—A regular meeting was held this evening, the president, William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

George G. Mason, Jr., of Newport, read a paper on "Queen Anne or Free Classic Architecture."

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1883.—The executive committee met at the rooms of the society in the Westmoreland Club House. Many donations were announced, among them a photographic copy of Sebastian Cabot's Map of the World from the rare original in the National Library of Paris, presented by the Hon. Robert O. Winthrop.

Saturday, Feb. 16, 1884.—A meeting was held, Charles G. Barney, M.D., in the chair.

The corresponding secretary read letters containing interesting information. Prof. Edward Arber, of Birmingham, Eng., in his letter stated that he had nearly ready his reprint of the complete works of Capt. John Smith, and also that an autotype copy of the portrait of Pocahontas, in the possession of Hastings Elwin, of the county of Norfolk, England, had been made. Alexander Brown, of Norwood, in his letter, stated that he had procured an autotype copy of the portrait of Richard Hakluyt, the early chronicler, which is not known to have been engraved.

William W. Corcoran, Washington, D. C., was elected first vice president of the society, vice Conway Robinson, deceased; and William W. Henry and J. L. M. Currey second and third vice presidents.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Three volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1859. A fourth volume is in press.

JONATHAN MASON, Esq., a resident member, admitted May 9, 1871, was born in Boston, March 12, 1795, and died in the same city, Feb. 21, 1884, aged 88 years, 11 months and 9 days. Mr. Mason was a member of the society for a time almost at the beginning of its existence, but was reelected at the date above given. His father was Jonathan Mason, for a time member of the U. S. Senate, born in Boston, September, 1756. His mother was Susan Powell, born in Boston, April 13, 1779. His remoter American ancestors on his father's side, were Jonathan Mason, born in Boston, 1725, and Benjamin, born in Boston, 1695.

He was fitted for college at an early age, and was for a time connected with the class of 1815 of Harvard College, but was compelled to leave college because of temporary deafness. He had for classmates Drs. John G. Palfrey and Jared Sparks. Leaving college he gave his leisure hours to art, and was himself a painter of good reputation. He presented to our society a copy of Stuart's portrait of John Adams painted by his own hand, and the portrait of Capt. Winslow Lewis belonging to the society was also painted by him.

He was united in marriage, Nov. 25, 1834, with Isabella Cowpland, daughter of an English merchant of New York. This marriage took place in Florence, Italy. From this marriage there were six children, four sons and two daughters. His

youngest son, Philip Dummer, died at Washington from wounds received in battle while serving as lieutenant in a regiment of artillery.

Mr. Mason was president of the Boston Wharf Company in 1838, and was president and treasurer of the South Boston Association, as successor to the Hon. Judge Samuel Hubbard. This office he held from 1842 to the expiration of the charter in 1852. The Transcript, in its issue of Feb. 21, 1884, says of him: "He was much interested in art, and was himself an amateur artist, there being many of his pictures in this city, and while in London he was a friend and associate of the artists Allston, Leslie and Harding. The late Dr. John C. Warren, David Sears, Patrick Grant and Samuel Parkman married his sisters, and his daughter, Mrs. Hooper, was the wife of the late Charles Sumner. The late William Powell Mason was his brother. He has for some time past resided at the Hotel Bristol."

HON. GERRY WHITING COCHRANE, of Boston, a life member, admitted June 6, 1870, was born in New Boston, Hillsborough County, N. H., March 22, 1808, and died in Chester, N. H., Jan. 1, 1884. His father was John Cochrane, who was born Oct. 23, 1770, at Windham, N. H., and his mother was Jemimah Davis, who was born Aug. 13, 1774, in New Boston, N. H. His paternal grandfather was John Cochrane, of Scotch stock, and his maternal grandfather was Joseph Davis, a captain in the revolutionary army.

His early education was obtained in the district school, at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H., and at Bradford Academy in this state. After finishing his education, he was, for a time, engaged in teaching. In 1829, at the age of twenty-one, he entered upon the course of mercantile business which has chiefly occupied his life. On the 9th day of June, 1832, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Batchelder, daughter of Rev. William Batchelder, of Haverhill, Mass. By this marriage there were three sons, all of whom received a liberal education. Their names are William B., Henry F. and Frederick.

He was made a director of the Shoe and Leather Fire and Marine Insurance Co. at the time of its organization, and continued so till a recent period, possibly till his death. He was also for some twenty years one of the directors of the Shoe and Leather National Bank. He was chosen Presidential Elector in 1860. He was Executive Councillor for the 2nd Essex district in 1862 and 1863. He was for eight years on the Republican State Committee, and was a member of the Baltimore Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president for his second term. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace and Quorum about fifteen years.

WILLIAM PEIRCE, Esq., a resident member, chosen June 14, 1859, was born at Greenfield, Mass., Feb. 7, 1806, and died at his home in Charlestown, Mass., May 22, 1883.

His father was Proctor Peirce, born in New Salem, Mass., March 20, 1768, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1796, and died in Boston, April 15, 1821.

His mother was Susanna Newton, born in Greenfield, Mass., April, 1779, and died at Cambridge, Mass., July 13, 1855. She was the daughter of Roger Newton, D.D., a native of Durham, Conn., born in 1737, a graduate of Yale College in 1758, and minister of the Congregational Church in Greenfield from Nov. 18, 1761, to Dec. 10, 1816, a period of fifty-five years. He was a descendant from Rev. Roger Newton, the first settled minister [1652] of Farmington, Conn. This Roger Newton of Farmington married a daughter of the celebrated Thomas Hooker of Hartford.

At the age of ten years the boy William removed from Greenfield to Cambridge, where he learned the trade of a printer. In his early manhood he established himself in the book and publishing business at No. 9 Cornhill, where he continued with different partners for a number of years. He afterwards lived for a time in Andover and Lawrence. He was employed for some years in the Boston Custom House. For the long period of twenty-eight years, from 1854 to 1882, he was clerk of the Massachusetts State Prison. In this position the genial and kindly qualities of his nature had free play.

SAMUEL BAKER RINDGE, Esq., a benefactor and life member, admitted Feb. 3, 1883, was born at East Cambridge, Dec. 26, 1820, and died at Cambridge, May 3, 1883.

His father was Samuel Rindge, who was born in Ipswich in 1791, and died in Cambridge in 1857. His mother was Maria Bradlee Wait, who was born in Medford, 1797, and died in Cambridge, 1850. His earliest paternal ancestor in this country was Daniel¹ Rindge, who was an inhabitant of the town of Roxbury as early

as 1639, and removed thence to Ipswich in 1648. He died in 1661. His wife was Mary Kinsman. They had six children. The descent is through Daniel² Rindge, who had two wives, Hannah Perkins and Hannah —; Daniel,³ son of the second wife, born Jan. 6, 1691, killed by the Indians in 1724. His wife was Martha (Caldwell) Ayers. Daniel,⁴ born Jan. 29, 1720. He married Mary Kimball in 1745, and died in 1800. Daniel,⁵ born in 1752, and Samuel,⁶ father of the subject of this sketch, noticed above. Mr. Rindge was therefore of the seventh American generation.

He received his early education in the schools of Cambridge, and was one year at school in Salem. When only fourteen years old, in 1834, he entered the mercantile house of Parker & Blanchard in this city, where he remained till his death, rising from the lower grades of service till he became one of the most active and important members of the firm.

He was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa Harrington, April 29, 1845, who was born at Lexington, Mass., Dec. 8, 1822, and was the daughter of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Mead) Harrington, both natives of Lexington. From this marriage there were six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom only one, Frederick Hastings Rindge and the mother survive.

At the time when Mr. Rindge entered the store in this city, the name of the firm was Parker & Blanchard. Afterwards it stood as Parker, Wilder & Parker. Then it took its present form of Parker, Wilder & Co. The partners, as the firm was recently constituted, were: Marshall P. Wilder, Ezra Farnsworth, Samuel B. Rindge, John Rogers, W. H. Wilder, W. H. Sherman and B. Phipps. Mr. Rindge became a partner in 1847.

Hon. GUSTAVUS VASA FOX, a life member, admitted to the society Jan. 9, 1875, was born in Saugus, Mass., June 13, 1821, and died in New York city, Oct. 29, 1883, aged 62 years, 4 months and 16 days.

His father was Jesse Fox, of Dracut, Mass., who was born Feb. 28, 1786, and died at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 12, 1870. His mother was Olivia Flint, born in Middleton, Mass., Jan. 8, 1794. On his father's side he was descended from Thomas¹ Fox, of Concord, Mass., who died Feb. 14, 1658; through Eliphalet,² of Concord, Mass., who died Aug. 15, 1711; Nathaniel,³ of Concord, born Dec. 18, 1683, went to Dracut, Mass., in 1724, and died there after 1770; Daniel,⁴ born in Concord, 1700, died in Dracut, 1769; Joel,⁵ of Dracut, born May 9, 1758, died Feb. 8, 1849; and Jesse,⁶ as above given.

When the boy Gustavus was very young the family removed to Lowell, and there his early education was obtained. At the age of seventeen he was appointed a midshipman in the navy, and distinguished himself as a young officer by his remarkable intelligence and ability. Without going into details, such as would be beyond the compass of this brief notice, it is safe to say that he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the wants and necessities of the United States Navy Department, so that at the opening of the war of the rebellion he was made Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Wells being Secretary. He was thoroughly awake to the needs of the hour; was present at the encounter of the Monitor and the Merrimack, and introduced the big guns into the service. He had before that retired from the service, and was acting as the agent of the Bay State Mills in Lawrence, but was called back by the exigencies which had suddenly arisen.

He was married October 29, 1855, to Virginia L. Woodbury, daughter of Hon. Levi Woodbury, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, his brother-in-law, has furnished us with items of information for the preparation of this notice, and we can do nothing better in few words than to give his estimate of the noble character of the deceased. He says:

"The late Mr. Fox was a man of powerful physique, and at the same time of great breadth of thought and grasp of mind, untiring in his industry, and capable of enduring mental labor and responsibility with coolness and decision. A man of high moral tone and of great perseverance in whatever he undertook. He had a rare executive ability, which was shown in everything he did. His devotion to his wife, always somewhat of an invalid, and their delightful sympathy with each other, was of the rarest order."

DAVID OAKES CLARK, Esq., of Milton, Mass., a life member admitted March 6, 1875, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 1, 1826, and died in Milton, Mass., Dec.

13, 1883, aged 57 years and twelve days. His father was Cyrus Clark, born in Amherst, N. H., Jan. 29, 1788. His mother was Tabitha Oakes, daughter of Jonathan Oakes, of Malden, Mass. She was born in Malden, Mass., July 27, 1794.

He received his early education in the public schools of Cambridge. In 1844, at the age of 18, he went as a clerk into a store on Lewis Wharf, Boston, and two years later sailed in the ship "Mary Ellen" for China. He was shipwrecked on his voyage home, in the China seas, and spent forty-five days with the natives in the little island of Suba.

He went again to China in 1848 and remained till 1852, when he sailed as supercargo to San Francisco, in the interest of the mercantile house of Russell & Co. In the following year he returned again to China.

In the year 1854 he was acting United States Consul at Foochow, China. From 1857 to 1860 he was Swedish and Norwegian Consul at Bangkok, Siam. From 1862 to 1868 he was Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consul in charge at Foochow, China. While in Bangkok he was agent for the firm of Russell & Co. He afterward became a partner in the house, in which connection he remained till 1870. He retired, however, from active participation in the business, and returned to America in 1868.

The *Boston Journal*, in its notice of his death, Dec. 15, 1883, says, "by his industry and integrity he became, when comparatively a young man, a member of the firm of Russell & Co., China tea merchants. . . . He was noted for his benevolence."

Mr. Clark was united in marriage, Oct. 29, 1861, with Miss Catherine Elizabeth Winslow, daughter of George Winslow, of Malden. She was born in Malden, May 2, 1832. From this marriage there were three children, viz.: Elizabeth Reid, born in Foochow, China, Feb. 15, 1863; Winslow, born in Malden, Mass., June 12, 1869; Elton, born in Milton, Mass., May 27, 1872. Mr. Clark in all his associations has borne a most excellent reputation for integrity and generosity. His wife and the two sons survive him.

JOHN DICKSON BRUNS, M.D., of New Orleans, La., a corresponding member, dating from March 16, 1858, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 24, 1836, and died at New Orleans on Sunday, May 20, 1883, aged 47 years, 2 months and 26 days. His father was Henry M. Bruns, LL.D., who was born in Charleston, S. C., May 1, 1808. His mother was Margaret Stewart, born also in Charleston. His grandfather was Henry Bruns, who emigrated to this country from Germany near the close of the last century. His grandfather on his mother's side was Robert Stewart, of Scotch-Irish descent, who was a cadet of the house of Menteith. He came hither near the close of the last century, and married Mary Lyle Grahame, also of Scotch-Irish blood.

His education was gained in the High School of Charleston, where he was fitted for college, and in 1854, at the age of eighteen, he was graduated, with the first honors of his class, at Charleston College. In 1857 he was graduated from the South Carolina Medical College. Afterwards he pursued advanced studies in medicine at Jefferson College, Penn., and at University College, London.

He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Robertson Dickson, daughter of Henry Dickson, M.D., LL.D., and their marriage took place July 22, 1858. There were two children from this marriage, Henry Dickson and Margaret Stewart.

He was married the second time, October 11, 1870, to Mary Peirce, daughter of L. Peirce. From this marriage there were two sons, Peirce and Robert Martin.

Dr. Bruns was a learned and able writer on matters specially pertaining to his profession, in which he attained an early eminence. The *Boston Journal*, in its notice of his death, published May 23, 1883, says of him: "He owned and edited the *Charleston Medical Journal and Review*, and acted as professor of physiology in the Charleston preparatory medical school from 1858 until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate service as surgeon. In 1866 he became professor of physiology in the New Orleans medical school, and in connection with other doctors organized the famous New Orleans Infirmary. Since 1874 he has been professor of practice and theory of medicine in the Charity Hospital Medical College, New Orleans, and both as a voluminous writer and lecturer has contributed much toward the advancement of his profession at the South."

GEORGE ARTHUR SIMMONS, Esq., a resident member, admitted Dec. 13, 1859, was born in Keene, N. H., May 17, 1808, and died at his home in Roxbury, Feb. 26, 1884, aged 75 years, 9 months and 9 days. His father was David Simmons, who was born in Hingham, Mass., in 1761. His mother was Mary Stimpson, who was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1763.

He came to Boston as a boy of twelve years in the year 1820. Up to that time his opportunities for education had been slight, and indeed his advantages in this respect were small all through his early life. But in his youth he formed the habit of reading good books, especially in the departments of history and biography, and so became a man of far more than ordinary intelligence. In 1831, at the age of twenty-three, he was united in marriage with Belinda Wells, daughter of Thomas and Anne Maria Wells, both writers of note in their day. She was great-granddaughter of the distinguished Samuel Adams of revolutionary fame, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This relationship Mr. Simmons took great pleasure and pride in impressing upon the minds of his children.

It is a remarkable fact, exhibiting at the same time his own fixed habits and the rapid growth of the city, that he first began business at No. 21 Long Wharf, keeping the same place for fifty-three years, but at the time of his death the building stood as 204 State Street.

By his marriage there were nine children, of whom six, three sons and three daughters, with his wife, survive.

The Boston Journal of Feb. 28, 1884, says of him: "He was the first to reduce the refining of whale and sperm oil to a science, and he succeeded in a remarkable degree. He gained the confidence of the New Bedford and Fairhaven merchants and became their agent. His sales of oil and candles forty years ago were immense. He outlived all his original contemporaries, Josiah Bradlee, Downer, Austin & Co., Macomber, Sawin & Hunting. He was the last of the old occupants of Long Wharf, and there are but two who survive him who were connected with that corporation—Captain Wilder, the wharfinger, and Thomas Lamb, the President. When whale oil ceased to be an important factor in commerce, Mr. Simmons turned his attention to real estate, of which he at one time was a large holder within the city limits. He had been at the time of his death a resident of the Highland District for more than half a century, and a tenant of the store on Long Wharf for fifty-three years. He was a man of strong convictions, and an unblemished mercantile integrity marked his entire business career. Both socially and in his business associations he was very popular, though he never sought political distinction."

HORATIO SMITH NOYES, Esq., a resident member, admitted Dec. 4, 1875, was born at Brattleboro', Vt., April 16, 1815, and died suddenly at Newtonville, Mass., August 10, 1883, aged 68 years, 3 months and 24 days. His father was John Noyes, born in Atkinson, N. H., April 2, 1764. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1795, was tutor in Dartmouth, and had under his care Daniel Webster. He was afterward member of Congress, 1815-1817. He married in 1804 Polly Hayes, sister of the father of President Hayes. The father died in 1841 at Putney, Vt., and the mother died in 1864. His earliest American ancestor was Nicholas Noyes, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1634.

Young Noyes entered Dartmouth College in 1830, but in consequence of ill health left in his Sophomore year; later he entered Yale College, graduating in the class of 1835. He had among his classmates Rev. Daniel Butler, secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society; George W. McPhail, D.D., president of La Fayette College; Hugo White Shaffey, LL.D., Judge of the Superior Court of Virginia; John Lord Taylor, D.D., professor at Andover Theological Seminary; and Alexander Smith Johnson, LL.D., one of the Circuit Judges of the United States. After graduation he commenced the study of law, but was soon turned aside to assist his father who was growing old and feeble. The result was that he never completed his law studies, but has lived a life of miscellaneous but successful business, having been connected editorially with several papers, and having been also a dealer in real estate.

He was first married May 24, 1843, to Mary Augusta Chandler, daughter of Hon. David Chandler, of Rockingham, Vt. She died Feb. 22, 1855. She was the mother of two sons, one of whom died before the mother, at the age of five years, and the other is now in business in Chicago. He married again, May 19, 1857, Abbie S. Woodman, daughter of Charles Woodman, of Boston. She has been the mother of three children, two sons and a daughter, who, with the mother, survive. The oldest son, Charles Rutherford, is a graduate of West Point, and is now in the United States military service at the west. The other son, a year or two since, was a clerk in a Philadelphia store.

The Daily Advertiser, in its issue of August 11, 1883, says of him: "He was a

very genial man, and those who knew him expressed only admiration for his character. He was very popular among residents of Newtonville, and was always the first to call on and welcome new acquisitions to the neighborhood. Mr. Noyes was a man of college education, and studious in his habits. Several years of his life were devoted to journalism."

The historiographer, from his personal acquaintance with Mr. Noyes for many years, can bear testimony to his kind and companionable spirit, and his quick and ready ability as a writer.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

The Visitations of Suffolk made by Hervey, Clarenceux, 1561; Cooke, Clarenceux, 1577; and Raven, Richmond Herald, 1612. With Notes and an Appendix of Additional Suffolk Pedigrees. Edited by WALTER C. METCALFE, F.S.A. Exeter: Privately Printed for the Editor by William Pollard, North Street. 1893. Royal 8vo. pp. vii.+230.

The Visitation of the County of Lincoln in 1562-4. Edited by WALTER C. METCALFE, F.S.A. London: George Bell & Son. 1881. 8vo. pp. 154.

The Visitation of the County of Lincoln, 1592. Edited by WALTER C. METCALFE, F.S.A. London: George Bell & Son, York Street, Covent Garden. 1882. 8vo. pp. 3+84.

The Visitation of Berkshire, 1664-6, by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald for Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux. (Harl. MSS. 1483, 1530.) Edited by WALTER C. METCALFE, F.S.A. Exeter: William Pollard, Printer, North Street. 1892. Royal 8vo. pp. iv.+126.

The Visitation of the County of Worcester, Begun by Thomas May, Chester, and Gregory King, Rouge Dragon, in Trinity Vacation, 1682; and Finished by Henry Delhick, Richmond, and the said Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant, in Trinity Vacation, 1683, by Virtue of Several Deputacons from Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux, Kinge of Armes, with Additions by the late Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart. Edited by WALTER C. METCALFE, F.S.A. Exeter: Privately Printed for the Editor by William Pollard, North Street. 1893. Royal 8vo. pp. 5+124.

County Visitations by the Heralds from the College of Arms, have, previous to the last twenty years, been an unprivileged source of recourse to New England genealogists; our libraries have been entirely bare of those printed by the private munificence of Sir Thomas Philipps. The general attention of local societies in England dependent not only on the liberality of their subscribers, but much more upon the unrequited labor of some of their devoted antiquarian scholars, have furnished students of family history with these valuable aids; the Chetham Society representing Lancashire and Cheshire; the Surtees Society, Yorkshire—which county is also indebted to Joseph Foster for printing three Visitations;—the Archæological Society of Staffordshire with Grazebrook's aid have done some work for that County; the Harleian Society, with its admirable corps of literary workers, have given 18 volumes, principally Visitations; but here is a gentleman who alone seems to bear the whole responsibility of what is usually undertaken by societies.

The five volumes before us represent seven visitations, all published within three years; those relating to Lincolnshire and Suffolk embrace the period previous to the departure of most of the New England emigrant settlers, and we need not say that they will be in constant consultation to discover ancestors and collateral kindred; the volumes on Berkshire and Worcestershire, covering a later period of time, are most welcome aids in the study of general genealogy, but it is noticeable that we look in vain for the names of our gentilitial ancestors upon their pages.

It is to books of this class that we go for the family statements and records in order to discover how much of truth or of fabrication has been elsewhere given. The writer had the curiosity to test, by the Visitation of Suffolk, the statement in REGISTER, vol. xxxvii., note, p. 192, that a "Monument in Barham Church says

Ellen, daughter of Thomas Little, married Edward Bacon, third son of the Lord Keeper. They are said to have had 19 sons and 12 daughters; as it was suggested that the family of the late Leonard Bacon, D.D., LL.D., might claim ancestry from that locality, and thus (I suppose) claim kinship with Lord Bacon, who some imagine to have written the plays of the immortal Shakspeare. The Visitation made in 1612 gives the following named children to Edward Bacon, third son of Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper, and Helen Little his wife, viz., Nicholas, son and heir, page 22; Philip, second son, age 19; Nathaniel, third son, age 18; Lionell, fourth son, age 16; Francis, fifth son, age 11; Thomas, sixth son, age 7; Jane, eldest daughter, and Ann age 14. Edward the father died in 1618; one of the sons probably died soon, leaving only five sons. See REG., vol. xxxvii. p. 197, note v.

These standard reference-books are printed in good taste on substantial paper of large 8vo., and will bear the wear which their quality of continual use demands.

By John Coffin Jones Brown, Esq., of Boston.

The Parish Registers of Loughborough in the County of Leicester. By W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER. London and Derby: Bemrose & Sons. 1873. 8vo. pp. 11.

Historical Handbook to Loughborough. By the Rev. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxon. Loughborough: H. Wills. 1881. 12mo. pp. 52. Price 1s.

The Rectors of Loughborough. By the Rev. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A. Loughborough: H. Wills. 1882. 12mo. pp. 53. Price 1s. 6d.

Chapters in the History of Loughborough. By the Rev. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, A.M. Loughborough: Herald Office. 1883. 12mo. pp. 62.

Notes on Leicestershire MSS. in the Public Record Office and our National Libraries. By the Rev. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A. Leicester: Samuel Clarke. 1882. 8vo. pp. 20.

These pamphlets by the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A., of Leicester, England, are full of value. The author proves by publishing them, that he is abundantly able to add to the information therein and give to the world a book of much worth, and one to be consulted by all students of English local history and genealogy. Loughborough is the second town in the County of Leicester, and is 105 miles from London.

The first pamphlet is reprinted from the *Reliquary* for April, 1873. The last pamphlet, "Notes on Leicestershire MSS.," is a contribution to the "Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society," and is printed in pamphlet form for private circulation.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Weymouth.

Report of the Commissioners of Education for the Year 1881. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1883. 8vo. pp. cclxxvii.+840.

Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education, 1883. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1883. No. 2, pp. 30. No. 3, pp. 81. No. 4, pp. 82.

The report of the Bureau of Education for 1881 is of exceeding interest to all concerned for the future well being and prosperity of our country. The early portion of the volume contains valuable tables, based upon census statistics, and showing the excess of females in the different states, the number of minors, and also the location of the masses of foreign-born citizens of given nationalities. The report informs us that the "school age" in different states and territories varies from 8 to 14 years to from 4 to 21, and gives information as to the salaries of teachers throughout the union, South Carolina paying her male instructors an average salary of \$25.45 per month, and Vermont paying only \$16.84 in the case of females, while Nevada stands first in both instances, compensating males at \$39.50, and females at \$74.76.

The school population of the country exceeds 15,800,000, while about 9,800,000 are enrolled as pupils. The questions of the essential qualifications of teachers, school superintendence and illiteracy are discussed, and the latter illustrated by tables.

There has been and is since the last report a constant educational progress in all the states and territories excepting New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Texas, and in most of these there has been important advance in certain directions, and retrogression in others. Much stress is laid upon the condition and prospects of colored schools in the south, and the present state of

all kinds of institutions of learning in the United States, including schools for the blind, &c., is exhibited by reports and tables. The school statistics of foreign countries are elaborately presented, and the volume bears test of the thorough and accurate system pursued by this department, a system productive of wonderful results, which it would have been impossible to accomplish a generation ago.

Three Circulars of Information have been issued since we last noticed the series. No. 2 contains much information relating to co-education of the sexes in the public schools. No. 3 is a report of the Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, Feb. 20-22, 1883, with some interesting matter relating to the education of Indian Youth. No. 4 is the Recent School Law Decisions, compiled by Lyndon A. Smith.

By George K. Clarke, Esq., Needham.

Minutes of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, at the Fifth Session, held in Concord, N. H., October 11-15, 1883. With the Reports and Papers. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. iv.+189.

The Congregational Year Book, 1884. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society. 8vo. pp. 272. Price 75 cents, post-paid.

These two publications belong naturally together, though the first is triennial and the other annual. At this fifth session of the Triennial National Council, delegates clerical and lay were present from twenty-six states and territories. The body continued in session from Thursday, Oct. 11, 1883, being called to order that day at 11 o'clock, until noon on Monday 15. The meeting was one of unusual interest and harmony. The next meeting of the National Council was appointed to be held in the Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill., commencing at 10 o'clock, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1886.

The Congregational Year Book, hitherto under the charge of Dr. Alonzo H. Quint, by whom it has been developed into its fullness and exactness, has passed now into the care of Rev. Henry A. Hazen, who was chosen secretary of the National Council at its late meeting at Concord. The present issue is from his hands, and is a guaranty of the admirable manner in which the work will be done while in his charge. For many years the statistics of the Congregational Churches have been so gathered and arranged that they would bear honorable comparison with, if they might not claim superiority over those of any other religious body in this or other lands. This high standard is fully preserved in the present issue.

The Congregational Churches, reported in this volume, are 4016 in number, scattered through forty-seven states and territories, including the District of Columbia. The number of ministers reported is 3796. The total membership of these churches is 396,246. The churches with pastors and acting pastors are 3,085. The churches vacant are 941. The number of students in the seven Theological Seminaries belonging to the denomination, is 284, twelve more than last year.

By the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

Miscellanea Marescalliana, being Genealogical Notes on the Surname Marshall. Collected by GEORGE WILLIAM MARSHALL, LL.D. Vol. I. To all Marshalls all over the World, I bequeath this Work Gratis. 8vo. pp. 3+328+44+56. London, 1883. In two Parts.

During twenty years Dr. Marshall collected from the various probate offices of England, summaries of the wills made by persons of his surname, whether belonging to his immediate family or not; in the same general way he selected from Parish Registers all local notes relating to the name, and at the Faculty Offices gathered the marriage licenses; after withdrawing from this mass the genealogy of his own family, he has with simple and hearty generosity had the remaining Memoranda printed and fully indexed for the benefit of "all Marshalls all over the world."

Beside printing the abstracts of several hundred wills, he has in some instances arranged pedigrees of families; the names alone from parish registers number thousands; the finely printed index covers 56 pages. Dr. Marshall printed fifty copies only, which he has presented to various societies and institutions, where they can be of the greatest good to the greatest possible number. The New England Historic Genealogical Society was thus favored.

By John Coffin Jones Brown, Esq., of Boston.

Suffolk Deeds. Liber II. Boston : Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 344+135.

Too much cannot be said in praise of our practice of registering deeds, and making them a public notice to every one, which has prevailed here in New England for nearly two hundred and fifty years. By this means the would-be purchaser or his lawyer is enabled to consult them at any time, and can easily detect any cloud upon the title. We did not derive the custom from the mother country, for it has never been in general use there, although frequent attempts have been made to introduce it. Registration facilitates the transfer of land, which (as the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury clearly shows in his able review of the first volume of these deeds published in 1880) is an end not desired in conservative England, and perhaps rightly too. In our more thinly settled country we have land and to spare, and the ownership of it does not carry the same political and social prestige with it.

Much praise is due John T. Hassam, A.M., a member of this society, for originating the idea of printing the volume; and also to Mr. William B. Trask, likewise a member of the society, who copied it from the records. Mr. Temple, the Register of Deeds, put the printing in charge of the latter.

It is of course out of the question to attempt an extended review of a book of this nature. It is for the most part a collection of deeds from 1653 to 1656; it also contains powers of attorney, depositions, receipts and divers other legal papers. It has good indexes, is well bound; and the printing is good, as our printing goes, but when shall we learn to equal the French in publishing clear and legible books?

It appears that the quaint and time-honored usage of transferring land by livery of seisin, by taking the grantee upon the ground to be conveyed and giving him a twig or a clod of earth before witnesses, was then in vogue. This formal mode of investiture gave place later to the conveyance of land by the delivery of a duly executed deed. This old custom, however, seems to have been well adapted to an age in which few of the people could read and write.

This volume will be of interest to philologists as showing the changes in our language. The orthography, judged by our standard, seems to be rather mixed. We appear to have been anticipated in the use of the phonetic method. Take for instance the christian name "Hyssekya." Did the writer mean Isachar or Hezekiah? It is scarcely to be wondered at that a people who had to work as hard as the early settlers of Massachusetts should occasionally be deficient in their spelling. It appears that they thought two names sufficient for each person, a custom which might well be followed at the present day. They retained the English practice, which has since unfortunately fallen into disuse, of giving each man's addition after his surname, viz., John Doe, Gentleman, Merchant, Cordwainer, &c., as the case might be.

It is of great value from a historical point of view, as it gives an insight into many of the customs of the hardy and courageous men and women who founded this great and ever growing New England, this branch of Old England,—or, as Dr. Freeman loves to call it, Middle England,—the land which gave us our laws, the land where our fathers lived.

By Daniel Rollins, Esq., of Boston.

The Library Journal. Official Organ of the American Library Association, Chiefly devoted to Library Economy and Bibliography. Editors, C. A. CUTTER and F. LEYBOLDT. Vol. 8, January—December, 1883. New York: F. Leyboldt, publisher. 1883. 4to. pp. 356. Published monthly. Price \$4 a year.

This valuable publication is apparently not diminishing in usefulness or in interest as the years pass. In fact, as was suggestively remarked of the meeting of the American Library Association last summer, this body "continues to be young. Its period of interest and enthusiasm is not over."* A glance over the contents of this last completed volume of the *Journal* reveals at almost every page material which must be of indispensable service to those in charge of libraries, whether one be in want of help or suggestions as to library architecture, library administration, selection of books, authorship of books, intercourse with readers, or the innumerable other details which go to make up a librarian's work. As usual, a large amount of space is given to a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the American Library Association, held last year at Buffalo, in August. Among the papers read there was a most suggestive one by Mr. Cutter, which illustrates the "scien-

* *The Nation*, xxxvii. 157.

tific use of the imagination" in a degree seldom met with. Any one who is interested in the question of doing the most and the most useful work in libraries, and of doing it in the best way, cannot fail to find this article of fascinating interest. The exceedingly practical method of considering the work of a library under the heads of its various "sections," and of assigning these sections (as architecture, classification, aids and guides to readers, the reading of the young, cataloguing, etc.), each to some one member for extended treatment in an annual report, has proved very serviceable. Another paper of striking interest and value is that of Mr. James L. Whitney, entitled "A Modern Proteus." The Protean phenomena which he here investigates, are the numerous and very troublesome instances where a book which has become known, favorably or otherwise, under some one title, subsequently makes its appearance under a different one, as if it were a new publication. Mr. Whitney's "List of books with changed titles," accompanying his paper, is a monument of minute and comprehensive research, and is well nigh exhaustive. There certainly appears to be no reason why the *Library Journal* should not continue indefinitely to lay open the results of study in these important fields of discussion.

A Report of the Record Commissioners, containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630-1699. Boston: Rockwell and Churohill, City Printers. 8vo. pp. vii.+280.

This volume, while it is not the first of the kind that has appeared, is probably the most valuable and thoroughly prepared printed copy of ancient births, baptisms, marriages and deaths yet published in this state. Mr. Appleton, the commissioner who edits this volume, informs us that "every entry on Town Records and Church Records has been compared with the original, and it is believed that the exact meaning is expressed in the printed copy, though the wording has been often changed for the sake of brevity."

The book is of special interest to genealogists and historical students, inasmuch as it contains not only some of the very earliest records in the colonies, but those of our most prominent families, such as Winthrop, Dudley, Bradstreet, Sewall, Bromfield and others. The records of the First Church are included, and consequently upon the appearance of the "Old South" Church records, which we hope will soon be printed, we shall have substantially all the births, baptisms, marriages and deaths, recorded in Boston, prior to 1700, preserved for all time in an accessible and available form. The substance of the records of the Second Church is already in print. The city was very fortunate in securing the services as Record Commissioners of two such competent antiquaries as Messrs. William H. Whitmore and William S. Appleton. There is a good index to the volume, which is printed in the best manner. Let us hope that Dedham, Newbury, Nantucket and other ancient towns will follow the example of Boston and print their invaluable records before any mischance renders it impossible. In no way can towns better expend the public money than in preserving by publication their records and historical documents.

The record commissioners have now given us in print nine volumes of the records of Boston and of towns which form portions of the present city of Boston. They have more than fulfilled the expressed wish of the Historic Genealogical Society, which in 1860, through its committee, consisting of Winslow Lewis, M.D., its president, Charles G. Loring, LL.D., the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, Rev. Henry A. Miles, D.D., and J. Gardner White, Esq., petitioned that the town records of Boston previous to 1700 be printed by the city. The *Boston Journal* in noticing the petition, which was presented to the board of aldermen, June 11, 1860, used this language: "The publication will be of great value, and we hope that no mistaken economy will prevent such an important work. A mass of interesting historic matter is buried in these records" (See *REGISTER*, xiv. 296). The volumes printed have shown the truth of the *Journal's* estimate of the value of these records as materials for history. Those which will follow them will be equally rich in historic matter.

The present commission resulted from a petition of the above-named society presented in January, 1875, calling the attention of the city government to the imperfect state of the records of births, marriages and deaths, and asking that measures be taken to supply the deficiencies. (See *REGISTER*, xxxiii. 264.)

By George K. Clarke, Esq., of Needham, Mass.

Inscriptions on the Bronze Tablets recently placed on the Gates of the Older Burial Grounds of Boston, Massachusetts. Prepared by SAMUEL A. GREEN. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1883. 8vo. pp. 8.

This pamphlet is reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The inscriptions were prepared by the Hon. Dr. Green while he was mayor of Boston, in compliance with an order of the city council. They give the names of some of the principal persons buried in five of the oldest burial grounds in Boston, namely, the King's Chapel, Copp's Hill, Granary, Roxbury and Dorchester grounds. Many of the founders of Massachusetts, and others prominent in its history, are buried in Boston, and it is an excellent idea to let its citizens as well as strangers from abroad know the places where their remains lie. Mayor Green has carried out this idea with judgment and taste.

Proceedings at a Banquet given by his Friends to the Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder, Ph.D., on his Birthday, September 23, 1883, to commemorate the completion of his Eighty-Fifth Year. Cambridge: University Press. 1883. Royal 8vo. pp. 115.

Address at the Nineteenth Session of the American Pomological Society, held in Philadelphia, Pa., September 12, 13, 14, 1883. By MARSHALL P. WILDER, President of the Society. Published by the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 25.

Address of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and the other Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, January 2, 1884. Boston: The Society House, 18 Somerset Street. 1884. pp. 42.

Without doubt it may be stated that among the most notable local events of the past year, was the banquet given in honor of the eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of our venerable President, the Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder.

It falls to the lot of a goodly number of men to be eulogized upon their deaths; but it rarely happens that while living it is given to any one to hear what his friends really think of his character and of his conduct of life.

This is a case which forms an exception to the general rule that "a prophet is not without honor except in his own country." Our venerable President is most emphatically in his own home; and here we see a host of the foremost gentlemen of New England meeting together for the purpose of testifying before him, themselves and the community their appreciation of and their admiration for a character which for so many years has been so perfect an example of truth, of honor, of kindness, courage and usefulness.

It occasionally happens that in meetings like the one under consideration, owing to the excitement of the moment praise is lavished with a certain lack of discrimination, but here what seems to be acknowledged by all, and has been frequently commented upon, is the fact that the good words spoken were true in every particular, and that the encomiums passed upon our noble old friend, whether by Governors, by Clergymen, by Scientists, Soldiers or Lawyers, were eminently deserved by one whose long life will be ever remembered and should be held up as a model for coming generations of young men.

The volume does credit to the University Press, from which it issues. It is a model of typography in print and paper.

The addresses by Mr. Wilder before the Pomological and Historic Genealogical Societies, whose titles are given above, show that time has not lessened the vigor of his mind, nor his interest in the important institutions over which he has so long and ably presided.

By Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., of Boston.

Chart of the Old Thirteen Colonies—Portable History. By EMILY H. WATSON, Boston Highlands, Mass. Published by W. B. Clarke and Carruth, 340 Washington Street, Boston, and William B. Smith and Co., 27 Bond Street, New York. Price, with covers, \$1; rolled, 75 cents.

The author who succeeds in bringing the important study of history more compactly and more easily within the reach of the ordinary reading classes, has accomplished a great purpose in the direction of popularizing this much neglected department of literature. History, when properly cultivated, is a noble and instructive study. The record of nations and of men in past ages contains such mines of information, is so fraught with moral lessons, so replete with illustrations for the guidance of human character and government, that the mind can scarcely grasp its scope, or thoroughly consider in its fullest extent its influence for good. And yet how little this deeply interesting branch of literature is cultivated by the public at

large. This is probably due, in a great measure, to the lack of a system in chronological arrangement which shall so simplify and make clear the association of contemporaneous events as to bring a large amount of historical matter within easy reach, and without the trouble and delay consequent upon extended research.

Such a system has been devised by the compiler of the chart under notice. The principal events in the entire colonial history of the country are here comprised in a sheet of about three feet in length and two in breadth. To thus present a summary covering a period of over a century and a half in so small a space requires much judgment, tact and method in arrangement, and these qualities are herein conspicuously displayed. Almost at a single glance the reader is made acquainted with the whole colonial record; and in addition to this the arrangement of dates is such that the reader has the contemporaneous history of all the thirteen colonies, from New England on the right hand to Georgia on the left, at any particular date, without removing his eyes from a single line across the sheet, an arrangement effected with great skill and care, and, from a tolerably close scrutiny, without error or misplaced statement.

The lady certainly deserves the thanks of every teacher or of every person interested in the education of the people in historical matters. It will be found an invaluable aid in our schools; and those who cannot spare the time and trouble to investigate facts through the medium of cyclopædias will welcome this assistant to the accomplishment of their desires with pleasure and delight.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

A Memorial, with Reminiscences, Historical, Personal and Characteristic of John Farmer, A.M., Corresponding Secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, etc. By JOHN LE BOSQUET. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co., Old Corner Bookstore. 1884. 12mo. pp. 138. Price \$1.

Dr. Farmer, as he was usually called, was a pioneer in New England genealogy. His Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England, which was the basis of the Genealogical Dictionary of the Hon. James Savage, has laid the genealogists of our country under perpetual indebtedness. When the REGISTER was commenced in 1847, the editor chose him as a representative man, and gave the place of honor to his memoir and portrait. A memoir of him by his associate in historical labors, the Hon. Jacob B. Moore, had been previously published in February, 1839, in the American Quarterly Register.

The author of the book before us has written a very interesting narrative of the life of Dr. Farmer, and has interspersed his own reminiscences of that careful and conscientious antiquary, with whom he was intimate more than half a century ago. Mr. Le Bosquet has had the use of some of Dr. Farmer's letters, from which he has drawn interesting matter.

The Bay State Monthly: A Massachusetts Magazine. Boston: John N. McClintock & Company, Publishers, 31 Milk Street. Published monthly, 64 pages each number. Price \$3 a year, or 30 cents a number.

This periodical was begun in January, 1884, and in the words of its prospectus is "devoted to the Literature, History and Biography and State Progress of Massachusetts." Three numbers, from January to March, have been issued filled with articles of special interest to Massachusetts men. The January number contains a memoir of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., embellished by an excellent portrait. The editors having decided to begin in its pages a series of articles devoted to the material advancement and prosperity of Massachusetts and the record of her past greatness, selected Col. Wilder as "a representative man" whose memoir should be the initial article in the *Monthly*. The February number contains a memoir of Ex-Gov. A. H. Rice, by Daniel B. Hagar, and the March number one of Judge J. G. Abbott, by Col. J. H. George, both with fine portraits. Among the other contributors may be named the Hon. Dr. Samuel A. Green, Dr. Thomas W. Bicknell, Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, Gen. Henry B. Harrington, Hon. Charles Cowley and Elizabeth Porter Gould.

The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer. Edited by EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. Formerly Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and late Editor of "The Gentleman's Magazine." London: Vol. IV. July—December, 1883. David Bogue, 3 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W. C. 1883. 8vo.

This magazine, which was commenced in January, 1883, has now completed four volumes, while four parts of a fifth volume have been issued. It numbers among

its contributors some of the best known English antiquaries, and the subjects treated of in its pages are of historic value and varied interest.

Mr. Walford has had much experience as an editor. Besides the *Gentleman's Magazine*, named in the title, he was the founder and the first editor of *The Antiquary*, which under his charge gained great reputation. The bibliographer as well as the antiquary will find here much to interest him.

Records of William Spooner of Plymouth, Mass., and his Descendants. Vol. 1. By THOMAS SPOONER. Cincinnati. 1883. 8vo. pp. 694. Price \$5.

The Eddy Family. Reunion at Providence to celebrate the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of John and Samuel Eddy at Plymouth, Oct. 29, 1630. Second Edition. Boston, Mass., 1884. 8vo. pp. 304. Price \$3. To be obtained of F. G. Pratt, 41 Temple Place, Boston.

A Genealogy of the Descendants of Hugh Gunnison, of Boston, Mass., covering the period 1610-1876. Compiled by GEORGE W. GUNNISON, A.M., for the Use of the Family. Boston: Published for the Gunnison Family by George A. Foxcroft. 1880. 18mo. pp. 223. Price \$2. Published for J. B. and O. E. Gunnison, Erie, Penn., who will send copies post-paid on receipt of the price as above stated.

Genealogical Data respecting John Pickering of Portsmouth, N. H., and his Descendants. Boston: 1884. 8vo. pp. 32+iii.+1.

The Armstrong Family of Windham, N. H. By LEONARD A. MORRISON. 8vo. pp. 19. Published 1884.

Pedigree of the Conant Family. Compiled by FREDERICK ODELL CONANT, of Portland, Me. Broadside, 18 by 38 inches. Published 1884. Price \$1. To be obtained of the author.

The Bonython Family of Maine. By Dr. CHARLES E. BANKS, Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital Service. 8vo. pp. 7. Published 1884.

Record of Family Faculties; consisting of Tabular Forms and Directions for entering Data, with an Explanatory Preface. By FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S., author of "Hereditary Genius," "Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development," etc. London: Macmillan and Co. 1884. 4to. pp. 64.

We continue our quarterly notices of genealogical works which have recently appeared.

The Spooner genealogy was briefly noticed from advanced sheets in the January number. We have now the bound volume before us. The work shows marks of care and labor, as might be expected in a work that has employed its author a quarter of a century. It is arranged on the Connecticut or Goodwin plan, with some changes. It is particularly full in biography, and the sketches of some of the prominent individuals contain information which will cause it to be referred to often by others besides the family. Mr. Spooner is to be congratulated on having produced so satisfactory a work in every respect. It has a full index.

The first edition of the Eddy book was noticed in April, 1883, and we refer to that notice for its principal features. The genealogy is by Robert Henry Eddy of Boston. In this edition there are large additions to that portion of the work, and considerable improvements to other portions. But what is of the most importance, this edition has a good index. The book covers the history of the family very satisfactorily from 1585 to 1884. It is a handsome volume, well printed and embellished with fine portraits and views.

The Gunnison genealogy was compiled by the late Rev. George W. Gunnison, who died in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1878, aged 55, and at the time of his death was connected with the *Watchman*. It has been printed at the expense of his brothers, Messrs. John B. and Charles E. Gunnison, of Erie, Pa. The emigrant ancestor of this family, Hugh Gunnison, is found in Boston in 1634, and there is questionable tradition that he was in New Hampshire earlier. Later he kept the King's Arms Tavern, of which the history is given in the *Register*, xxxiv. 41-8. He afterwards removed to Kittery, Maine. The book gives a genealogical record of his descendants through his youngest son Elihu. An index of the heads of families is given.

The Pickering genealogy is by Robert H. Eddy, of Boston, who has been referred to in this article as the author of the genealogical portion of the Eddy book. The author has prepared a good record of the lines, embracing the most prominent persons in this distinguished family. The book has a good index.

The Armstrong Family first appeared in the *History of Windham, N. H.*, noticed

by us in October, 1883. It is devoted to the descendants of Robert Armstrong, one of the original proprietors of Londonderry, N. H., 1732. The book has been reprinted for the use of the family. A portrait on steel of George W. Armstrong, of Boston, embellishes the volume.

The tabular pedigree of the Conant family contains seven generations of the descendants of Roger Conant, the founder of Salem, Mass., of whom a good memoir by the late Rev. Dr. Felt is printed in the *REGISTER*, ii. 233-9, 329-35. Mr. Conant has been quite successful in tracing the descendants of this worthy. No genealogy of the family has appeared before, and we trust that the author will give us fuller details in book form.

The Bonython genealogy is a reprint from the *REGISTER* for January last.

The Record of Family Faculties, though not strictly a genealogical work, is one that will be useful to the genealogical inquirer. Mr. Galton in his Preface says:—"This book is designed for those who care to forecast the mental and bodily faculties of their children and to further the science of heredity." The forms which are here given for recording data concerning the individual and his ancestors are admirably adapted for the purpose. The distinguished author has prefixed to them valuable suggestions and advice as to making the records and drawing deductions from them. The earliest person in the United States to devote much attention to these subjects was, we think, the late Lemuel Shattuck, one of the founders of the Historic Genealogical Society, of whom a memoir is printed in the third volume of its Memorial Biographies.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO MARCH 1, 1884.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Maryland in the beginning, a brief submitted to the Historical and Political Science Association of Johns Hopkins University. By Edward D. Neill. Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey, 262 Baltimore Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 54.

A Statement relating to the will of Hon. Cadwallader C. Washburn. By Cyrus Woodman. 8vo. pp. 11.

The Forty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers Militia—nine months men—and the Eighth Regiment, at Annapolis in 1861. Extracts from speech, by General Edward W. Hincks, of Cambridge, at Peabody, November 5th, 1883. Cambridge, Mass.: Printed by William H. Wheeler. 1883. 8vo. pp. 23.

A Report of the Record Commissioners, containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630—1699. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers, 39 Arch Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 281.

The Rigs of Vessels. By R. B. Forbes, Boston. 1883. James F. Cotter, Printer, 166 Devonshire Street. 8vo. pp. 20, with map.

Miscellanea Marescalliana, being genealogical notes on the surname of Marshall. Collected by George William Marshall, LL.D. Vol. I. Parts I. and II. To all Marshalls all over the world I bequeath this work gratis. 8vo.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Necrology for 1883. Charles Perrin Smith, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Elmer, George Sharswood. By Charles Henry Hart, Historiographer. [Reprinted from the Proceedings, for 1883.] Philadelphia. 1884. 8vo. pp. 17.

American Antiquarian Society. The Relations between Hamilton and Washington. Report of the Council, October 22, 1883. Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.: Printed by Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 14.

Further notes on the History of Witchcraft in Massachusetts, containing additional evidence of the passage of the Act of 1711, for reversing the attainders of the Witches; also affirming the legality of the Special Court of Oyer and Terminer of 1692: with a heliotype plate of the Act of 1711, as printed in 1713, and an appendix of documents, etc. By Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr. Reprinted, with slight alterations, from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1884. 8vo. pp. 52.

The Congregational Year Book, 1884, issued under the sanction of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, by its publishing committee, and containing the general statistics of those churches for the last previous year. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society. 1884. 8vo. pp. 272.

John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution. Addresses before the Webster Historical Society at its annual meeting in Boston, January 18, 1884. By Hon. Mellen Chamberlain. Boston: Published by the Society. Office 83 Equitable Building. 1884. 8vo. pp. 83.

Report of the Librarian of the State Library, for the year ending September 30, 1883, and fourth annual supplement to the general catalogue. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 18 Post Office Square. 1884. 8vo. pp. 223.

II. Other Publications.

Early History of Hanover College. An address by Hon. William McKee Dunn, LL.D., delivered at the Semi-Centennial Commencement of Hanover College, June 13, 1883. Madison, Ind.: The Courier Company, Printers and Binders. 1883. 8vo. pp. 20.

Contributions of the Old Residents Historical Association, Lowell, Mass. Organized December 21, 1868. Vol. II. No. 4. Published by the Association November, 1883. Lowell, Mass.: Morning Mail Print, 18 Jackson Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 330-461.

Addresses delivered at the funeral of Lyman Hotchkiss Atwater, D.D., LL.D., in the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J., Tuesday, February 20, 1883. A memorial discourse delivered in the College Chapel, on the evening of Baccalaureate Sunday, June 17, 1883. Published by request of the Trustees. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., 900 Broadway, cor. 20th Street. 8vo. pp. 77.

Saint Andrew's Church, New Castle, Maine, consecrated November 22d, 1883. By the Rt. Rev. Henry Adams Neeley, D.D., Bishop of Maine. Boston: Franklin Press, Rand, Avery & Co. 1883. 8vo. pp. 29.

Proceedings of the General Theological Library, for the year ending April 16, 1883, with a sketch of its history, rules, a list of its officers, founders, patrons, members, &c. Boston: 12 West Street. Printed for the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 60.

The Confederate Debt and private Southern Debts. By J. Barr Robertson. London: Waterlow & Sons. Limited. 95 and 96 London Wall. 1884. Price one shilling. Sq. 8vo. pp. 38.

Ross Memorial, William Sterling Ross and Ruth Tripp Ross. Reports of Committees of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Publication No. 8. Wilkesbarre, Penn.: Printed for the Society. 1884. 8vo. pp. 17.

Message of the President of the United States communicated to the two Houses of Congress, at the beginning of the first session of the forty-eighth Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1883. 8vo. pp. 19.

A circular of inquiry from the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society respecting the Old Wilkes-Barre Academy. Prepared by Harrison Wright, Recording Secretary, Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Printed for the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 19.

Isaac Smith Osterhout. Memorial. Report of the Committee of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Publication No. 7. Wilkesbarre, Pa.: Printed for the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 16.

Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, for the year ending February 11, 1883. Publication No. 6. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Printed for the Society. 1883. 8vo. pp. 70.

Archives of Maryland. Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, January, 1637-8-September, 1664. Published by authority of the State, under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society, William Hand Browne, Editor. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society. 1883. Large 4to. pp. 563.

Commemorative exercises of the First Church of Christ in Hartford, at its two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary, October 11-12, 1883. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. 1883. 8vo. pp. 215.

Constitution, By-Laws, officers and members of the Saint Nicholas Club of the city of New York, 1883. Club House, 12 East 29th Street. Printed by order of the Club. 8vo. pp. 43.

Essex Institute Historical Collections, July, August and September, 1883. Vol. XX. Salem, Mass.: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1883. 8vo. pp. 161-240.

1836-1880. Census of Iowa for 1880, with other historical and statistical data. By John A. T. Hull, Secretary of State. Printed by order of the General Assembly. Des Moines: F. M. Mills, State Printer, to page 368. Completed by Geo. E. Roberts, State Printer. 1883. 8vo. pp. 744.

Parochial History of Westerham, by Granville Leveson Gower, F.S.A. London: Mitchell and Hughes, 140 Wardour Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 101.

A Memorial of the one hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Middlefield, August 15, 1883, containing the Historical Discourse by Prof. Edward P. Smith, of Worcester, with the addresses and letters. Published by the Town of Middlefield, Massachusetts. 1883. 8vo. pp. 96.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the annual meeting at Worcester, October 22, 1883. Vol. III. New Series. Part I. Worcester: Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 76.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., 1883-84. Andover: Printed by Warren F. Draper. 1884. 8vo. pp. 35.

Manual with Rules and Orders for the use of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, 1883-84. Prepared in accordance with a Resolution of the General Assembly, by Joshua M. Addeman, Secretary of State. Providence, R. I.: E. L. Freeman & Co., Printers to the State. 1883. 8vo. pp. 278.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Boston Marine Society, instituted in the year 1742, incorporated in the year 1754, together with a brief history of the Society, its condition in 1883, and a list of members. Boston: Press of T. R. Marvin & Son, 49 Federal Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 92.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Nineteenth Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students, with a statement of the courses of instruction, and a list of the Alumni and of the members of the Society of Arts, 1883-84. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis, 141 Franklin Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 144.

Seventy-Eighth Anniversary Celebration of the New England Society in the City of New York, at Delmonico's, Dec. 22, 1883. 8vo. pp. 106.

Annual Report of the Inspectors, Warden and subordinate officers of Maine State Prison, 1882. Augusta: Sprague and Son, Printers to the State. 1883. 8vo. pp. 45.

Forty-Eighth Congress. [First Session.] Congressional Directory, compiled for the use of Congress. By Ben: Perley Poore. Second Edition. Corrected to February 15, 1884. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1884. 8vo. pp. 200.

Papers concerning Early Navigation on the Great Lakes. I. Recollections of Capt. David Wilkeson. II. The Pioneer Lake Erie Steamboats Walk-in-the-Water and Superior. By William Hodge. Buffalo Printing House of Bigelow Brothers, Pearl and Seneca Sts. 1883. 8vo. pp. 44.

DEATHS.

FARNSWORTH, Miss Elizabeth, died in Groton, Mass., Feb. 2, aged 91 years, 3 mos. She was the only daughter and last survivor of the five children of Major Amos and Elizabeth (Rockwood) Farnsworth of Groton, whose deaths were mentioned in vol. iv. page 110 of the REGISTER. She was a woman of strong character, and one of the earliest of the Garrison abolitionists.

HALL, Mrs. Sybella Hale, widow of the late Mr. Richardson Hall, of Greenfield, Mass., died at the residence of her son in Reading, Mass., 31 January. She was a daughter of the Rev. Enoch and Octavia Throop Hale, of Westhampton, Mass. (Westhampton Memorial, 1866), where she was born 3 Sept., 1797, and of which town her father was a minister from Sept., 1779, to his death in Jan., 1837. Mrs. Hall was a niece of that most excellent young man and patriotic soldier, Capt. Nathan Hale, of the Connecticut line in the Army of the Revolution, who suffered death (executed with vindictive cruelty) by order of Gen. Howe, the British commander, 22 September, 1776. Two of her brothers were, Hon. Nathan Hale, LL.D., editor and owner of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and Enoch Hale, M.D., a widely known and esteemed physician, first of Gardiner, Me., and afterwards of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were the parents of ten children,

of whom the following named survive: Mrs. Henry Hooker of Westfield, John Richardson, Mrs. Edward Dewey, William Hooker, and Mrs. Franklin Barnard of Boston, Edward, now resident in California, and Henry Throop of Reading. In an obituary notice of Mrs. Hall in the *Advertiser*, her nephew, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, says:—

"The Rev. Enoch Hale was the father of eight children. He left 44 grandchildren. I think that from his marriage, in 1781, to his death, in 1837, he never saw death enter the circle of his immediate family. These eight children, of whom Mrs. Hall was the last survivor, all married, and their children and grandchildren are now living in all parts of the United States.

"She was a most attractive person from her birth to her death. Of great personal beauty, of the most sunny and unselfish disposition, with humor and wit,—which were perhaps derived from her ancestry, as they are certainly transmitted after her,—and with a quick appreciation of people and of books, she brought a charm with her wherever she came which will long linger, though she be no longer seen.

"The circle of eight brothers and sisters have joined each other. They have left in their children and grandchildren a large circle,—of various names,—scattered through more than 20

American States,—all proud of the family history, grateful for the West-hampton memories, and ready, I think, wherever they may be called, to renew the services which the 'old line' has been able, in various exigencies, to render to the country or to mankind."

Com. by A. H. Hoyt.

HUMPHREYS, Brig. Gen. Andrew A., died in Washington, Dec. 28, 1883, aged 73. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1810. He graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1831, and was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 2d Artillery. In 1836 he resigned, and was employed as a civil engineer in the service of the United States. In 1838 he was re-appointed to the army as 1st lieutenant of engineers, and was employed in many important works. During the war, he served with distinction in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and rose to the ranks of major general of volunteers, and bvt. major general of the regular army. Since Aug. 6, 1866, he has held the office of chief of engineers.

LEONARD, Joseph, died at his residence, Roxbury, March 6, 1884, aged 74. He was born in Portsmouth, England, Oct. 22, 1809, and came to this country when young. He was a well-known auctioneer in Boston, and was one of the first to inaugurate the sales of standard books and libraries in this city. He was also a pioneer in the art sale business. In 1852 he rebuilt the National Theatre, burnt April 22, and in October opened it to the public. It did not prove profitable, and he returned to the auction business. He was of genial manners and eminently social, which rendered him very popular. See Obituary in *Boston Transcript*, March 6, 1884.

PHILLIPS, Wendell, the most brilliant and effective orator of the day, died in Boston, Saturday evening, Feb. 2, 1884, aged 72. He was a son of the Hon. John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, and was born in this town Nov. 29, 1811. He was a descendant in the 7th generation from the Rev. George¹ Phillips, the first minister of Watertown, through Rev. Samuel.² Samuel.³ Hon. John.⁴ William,⁵ who married Margaret, dau. of Hon. Jacob Wendell (*Rzo.* xxxvi. 246), and Mayor John,⁶ his father. He was also descended from the celebrated Mrs. Anne Bradstreet (*Rzo.* viii. 315; xxxviii. 206). He was graduated at Harvard College in 1831, and from its Law School in 1834. He joined the Anti-Slavery party in

1836; and his first memorable speech in that cause was the well known one in Faneuil Hall, Dec., 1837, in reply to Attorney Gen. James T. Austin. The meeting was held to "notice in a suitable manner" the murder at Alton, Ill., of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, the opponent of slavery, "who fell in defence of the freedom of the press." Mr. Austin had defended the mob; but the eloquence of Phillips prevailed, and resolutions denouncing it were passed. Henceforth Mr. Phillips was the orator of the anti-slavery cause: his life work was given to the overthrow of slavery which he lived to see accomplished. He was also an advocate of woman-suffrage, and was active in the cause of temperance. His "Speeches, Lectures and Letters" were published in 1863. Several speeches and other pamphlets by him were also printed. He was a contributor to the *REGISTER* when Mr. Drake edited it.

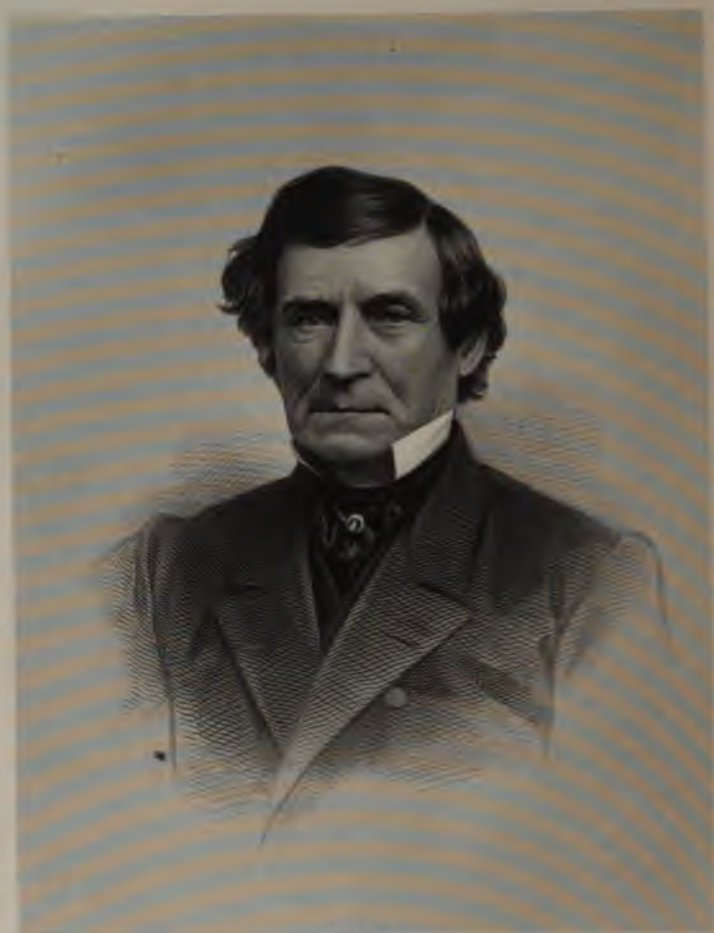
SMITH, Baxter Perry, died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1884, aged 64. He was a son of Moses and Mehitabel (Ward) Smith, and was born in Lyme, N. H., Aug. 29, 1829. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854; and was agent of the American Tract Society in New York from 1854 to 1856, and in Boston from 1856 to 1861. He served in the 9th N. H. regiment from Aug. 15, 1862, to June 5, 1863. He studied divinity, but owing to a disease affecting his voice did not enter the ministry. For some years past he has resided at Brookline, Mass. He was the author of *The History of Dartmouth College*, published in 1878, Boston, 8vo. pp. 474 (*REGISTER*, xxxiii. 120).

WHITNEY, William A., died in Detroit, Jan. 23, 1884, aged 63, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery, Adrian, Mich., on the 25th. He was born in Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., April 21, 1820. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Adrian, to which place he removed with his parents in 1828. He was city recorder of Adrian 1859 to 1861; register of Lenawee Co., 1863 to 1867; postmaster of Adrian, 1869 to 1873. He then engaged in the printing business, and founded the *Adrian Daily and Weekly Press*, which newspaper is still published in that city. In 1867, he wrote the early history of Adrian from 1825 to 1836, and published it in the *Adrian Times*. In conjunction with Richard I. Bonner, he was author of the *History and Biographical Record of Lenawee County*, published in 1879

INSCRIPTION OVER THE GRAVE OF COLONEL CHESTER AT
NUNHEAD CEMETERY, SURREY.

Beneath this stone
Are deposited the remains of
Colonel JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER,
LL.D. of Columbia College, New York City (1877) ;
D.C.L. of the University of Oxford (1881) ;
And for nearly 20 years a resident in the parish
Of St. James', Bermondsey, in this county.
Born 30 April, 1821, at Norwich, Connecticut, U.S.A.,
He landed in England 6 September, 1858,
Where he employed the remaining years of his life
In collecting materials to illustrate
The Genealogical History
Of his Native and of his Adopted Country.
The indefatigable Energy, marvellous Accuracy,
And patient Ingenuity displayed in his writings,
Are established to posterity in the work entitled
" The Westminster Abbey Registers,"
Of which he was the sole Editor and Annotator,
A Monument of literary lore Unrivalled in its kind ;
In grateful appreciation whereof,
A tablet to his memory has been erected
By the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in that Abbey.
These great and rare qualities were not more admirable
Than the Generous and disinterested Sympathy
Which made him always willing to give
Gratuitous Assistance to his Fellow Workers
On both sides of the Atlantic
(Many of whom he had never seen) ;
An Assistance which will long be missed,
And long had in thankful remembrance.
Beloved by all who knew him,
And deeply regretted by many more,
He departed this life
(In which he had played so active a part)
On 26 May, 1882,
In the 62nd year of his age.

" Rest, happy Dead,
Sleep all thy Weariness away,
Thou shalt be waked, on God's great day,
From thy cold bed."



J. W. Clark.

D. Clarke.



D. Clarke.

THE
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER.

JULY, 1884.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. DORUS CLARKE, D.D.

By the Rev. HENRY A. HAZEN, A.M., of Auburndale.

DORUS CLARKE was the eldest of the eight children of Jonathan Clarke, Jr., of Westhampton, Mass., where he was born Jan. 2, 1797. His mother was Jemima, daughter of Capt. Azariah Lyman, of the same town. His father was of the fifth generation from William Clarke, who was at Dorchester in 1637, and whose son John Clark was a deacon of the church in Northampton, where he died in 1704. Westhampton was incorporated in 1778, from a part of Northampton; and this beautiful locality had thus been the home of the Clark family for, at least, one hundred and fifty years.

The grandmothers of Dr. Clarke were Sarah Strong and Jemima Kinsley, and other direct maternal ancestors represented the names of Allen, Edwards, Parsons and Sheldon, giving him the right to a pardonable pride, which he certainly felt, in his Puritan lineage. He mirrored his own feelings in a quotation which he once made from Macaulay: "Any people, who are indifferent to the noble achievements of remote ancestors, are not likely to achieve anything worthy to be remembered by their descendants;" and the steadiness with which he stood for the old paths was a legitimate result of the long lines of influence which had come down to him.

Dr. Clarke published in 1878 an interesting and widely circulated address on "Saying the Catechism," which contains glimpses of his early home and life that may fitly be re-produced here:

"The town of Northampton, as it was originally laid out, embraced the present towns of Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, and Westhampton. Westhampton is the most picturesque of these four municipalities. It was incorporated in the year 1778. In its palmyest days it numbered only about nine hundred souls, and now contains only about six hundred. It lies partly in the valley of the Connecticut River, and partly upon the hills which form the eastern slope of the Green Mountain range, which extends from Canada to Long Island Sound. My eyes first saw the light of day upon the Alpine heights, one mile west of the centre; and, in the vast and beautiful valley below, lay Northampton, Easthampton, Amherst,

Hadley, South Hadley, Mount Tqm, Mount Holyoke, and the serpentine Connecticut, winding its way to the ocean,—all of which were photographed indelibly, in variegated mosaics, upon my youthful imagination. Often was my taste regaled with the grandeur of that splendid panorama of hill and dale, of mountain and valley, of churches and hamlets. Some new and beautiful features have since been added to that magnificent spectacle, when viewed from the loftier eminences, such as the Williston Seminary, the Smith College, the Agricultural College, and Amherst College. Mount Washington presents sublimer scenery, but none so beautiful. It was a fine place, too, for the display of heaven's pyrotechnics and artillery. Well do I recollect how sometimes the firmament gathered blackness, and 'the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew,' and the lightnings gleamed, and the thunders crashed along the mountains, and the earth rocked under the fury of the tempest as it swept sublimely along down into the vast valley beneath; and how the commingled elements raged and rolled and surged over Easthampton and Northampton, and sent back their deafening roar to my ears; while the setting sun came out in his brightness to look at the scene, lighted up the hills around me with his smiles, painted rainbows on the departing storm, and every twig and leaf and flower glittered with tears of gratitude that the fearful tornado was overpast and gone.

"The early settlers of that town were a godly generation. Divine Providence sifted Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, and Dedham in Massachusetts, and Colchester, Lebanon, and Coventry in Connecticut, to find seed good enough wherewith to sow those hills and valleys. The names of the pioneers may not be found in the registers of heralds, but I verily believe that most of them will be found in the 'Book of Life.' Neither they nor their descendants there have been distinguished for wealth. There are no wealthy people in that town, and, what is better, there are no poor people there. As Defoe said of the Scotch,—

They are rich compared to poor, and poor compared to rich.

But they are and were 'rich towards God.'

"In ecclesiastical polity, the people were as unitedly Congregationalists, as they were unitedly evangelical in doctrine, and they are nearly as much so at the present day. No other church exists in the town, and, to present appearance, no other church ever will.

"With the exception of one excellent family which came from Dedham, all observed Saturday evening as a part of the Sabbath, and kept it with the most conscientious strictness. On the Sabbath, no work was done except 'works of necessity and mercy,' and no recreations were allowed. Family prayer, morning and evening, was universal; and the children were thoroughly instructed in the great articles of the Christian faith, as it was held by their fathers. The first meeting-house was built soon after Mr. Hale's ordination; and though it exhibited many symptoms of decay, and though old Boreas often treated himself to the music of the clatter of its doors and windows and shingles, it was still standing within my own recollection. It was innocent of paint and bell and steeple, as well as of a thin congregation on the Sabbath. Rain or shine, snow or hail, lightning or thunder, the people were all there, including many of the small children, and even infants, who sometimes furnished music gratuitously,—solos, duets, and choruses. The other exercises of the church were conducted with the greatest reverence and decorum."

A graphic picture follows of "Saying the Catechism" as it was practised in Westhampton. The pastor was Rev. Enoch Hale, brother of Nathan Hale, whose name, as the martyr of the Revolution, is immortal. Three summer Sabbaths yearly were devoted to the catechetical exercise, which was conducted in the church by the pastor. All the children in the town were expected to appear.

"There was 'no discharge in that war.' Public sentiment demanded the most implicit obedience by all concerned. The old Primers were looked up, new ones bought, and the parents set the children to the work at once and in earnest. Every question and every answer must be most thoroughly committed to memory, *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*. The time for recitation was at the close of the afternoon service. All the children in the town, dressed in their 'Sabbath-day clothes,' were arranged shoulder to shoulder, —the boys on the one side, and the girls on the other of the broad aisle, beginning at the 'deacon's seat' beneath the pulpit, and extending down that aisle, and round through the side aisles as far as was necessary. The parents—'children of a larger growth'—crowded the pews and galleries, tremblingly anxious that their little ones might acquit themselves well. Many a mother bent over that scene with solemn interest, handkerchief in hand, the tears of joy ready to fall if their children should succeed, and tears of sorrow if they should happen to fail. It was a spectacle worthy of a painter.

"Father Hale, standing in the pulpit, put out the questions to the children in order; and each one, when the question came to him, was expected to wheel out of the line, *à la militaire*, into the broad aisle, and face the minister, and make his very best obeisance, and answer the question put to him without the slightest mistake. To be *told*, that is, to be prompted or corrected by the minister, was not a thing to be permitted by any child, who expected thereafter to have any reputation in the town for good scholarship. In this manner the three divisions of the Catechism were successively recited, while many were the 'knees which smote one against another;' and many are the persons who recollect, and will long recollect, the palpitating heart, the tremulous voice, the quivering frame, with which for several years they went through that terrible ordeal. But, if the nervous effects of that exercise were appalling, the moral influence was most salutary; and I desire, in this presence, to acknowledge my deep obligations to my parents, who long since, as I trust, 'passed into the skies,' for their fidelity in requiring me, much against my will, to commit to memory the Assembly's Catechism, and to 'say' it six or seven years in succession in the old meeting-house in Westhampton, amid tremblings and agitations I can never cease to remember.

"But this was not all. The Catechism formed a part of the *curriculum* of all the common schools in that town for half a century, and was as thoroughly taught and as regularly recited there as Webster's Spelling-Book, or Murray's English Grammar. It was as truly a classic as any other book. It was taught everywhere,—in the family, in the school, and in the church,—indeed, it was the principal intellectual and religious *pabulum* of the people. We had it for breakfast, and we had it for dinner, and we had it for supper. The entire town was *saturated* with its doctrines, and it is almost as much so at the present day."

Moulded by such influences, young Clarke at the age of sixteen entered Williams College, which had graduated its first class two years

before his own birth. His class, that of 1817, numbered seven, one of whom during the last two years was Emory Washburn, afterwards the eminent judge and governor of Massachusetts. In 1815, during his course, the Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D.D., the first president of Williams College, resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Zephaniah S. Moore, D.D. The influence of both these eminent men was thus brought to bear upon him, and left lasting impressions, as did the missionary impulses which were specially emphatic in the college at that time. His love and loyalty to his alma mater, to the end of his life, were especially strong; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, which she conferred upon him in 1869, was a tribute to a son as loyal as any college could ask.

From college he went at once to Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1820. Of the twenty-eight graduates and nine other members of his class he was the last survivor. His classmates and contemporaries at Andover constituted a group of remarkable men, of whom an unusually large proportion have since become widely and honorably famous. Under Porter, Stuart, and Woods, the illustrious trio of professors, who then gave so much character to Andover, and with the scarcely less important stimulus afforded by the students with whom he was brought in contact, the training which Mr. Clarke received bore excellent fruit. To the end of his long life he counted his privileges at Andover among the best, and recurred to them with unfailing pleasure. He went out from his college and seminary course well furnished for his work, trained to scholarly habits—a careful thinker, a sound reasoner, wielding the pen of a ready writer, and ardent in the spiritual activities to which he was called.

When his course of study was finished, and he was ready to undertake the work of his chosen calling, he found his way to Blandford, in Hampden County, among the hills of western Massachusetts, and was there ordained and installed over the Congregational Church, Feb. 5, 1823. In the useful and congenial duties of this pastorate thirteen years of his early manhood were spent. He brought to them diligence and enthusiasm, and was permitted to gather precious fruits. Among the children of the town and church who were trained under his pastoral influence was Rev. Daniel Butler, who has been connected with the Bible cause in Massachusetts as agent and secretary almost forty years. Of this Blandford ministry Mr. Butler thus spoke at his funeral:

“The town of Blandford was prominent among the hill towns of western Massachusetts. It was seven miles square, and contained nearly eighteen hundred inhabitants. The larger portion of the people were his parishioners, and were scattered over the whole town. The hills were steep, the roads rough, and the winter storms rendered the travelling difficult and sometimes impossible. He had, however, youth on his side, perfect health, and a united parish, and heartily addressed himself to the discharge of his as-

sumed duties. The history of the church during this period attests the usefulness of his labors, and aged believers will speak tenderly to-day of the beloved pastor who in their youthful days led them to the cross. There were many things that rendered his position desirable, and, agreeably as his later years were spent, it may be questioned if he was ever happier than in those early years when, from a home made radiant by the presence of wife and children, he went forth to his appointed work."

The church in Blandford prospered under this stimulating ministry. Extensive revivals were enjoyed in 1825 and in 1831, and large harvests rewarded the young pastor's labors.

After thirteen years in this charge, he was dismissed Feb. 17, 1835, and accepted a call he had received from the church at Chicopee Falls, which was then a parish in Springfield. He was installed there March 4, 1835, and remained until Nov. 4, 1840. Here, in a growing manufacturing village, he labored with ardor and with much success. The church, which was small in numbers at the beginning of his ministry, received nearly 150 members during the five years of his pastorate, and the fruits of his work have endured. The volume of *Lectures to Young People*, which was published in 1836, and had a wide circulation through several editions, represents well the direction and spirit of his labors in this pastorate.

Eighteen very active years in the ministry brought Mr. Clarke, in 1840, to a point where his health demanded a change, and resigning his charge at Chicopee he came to Boston, where and in its vicinity the latter half of his life was spent. The transition to an editor's chair brought him to a place for which he had many qualifications. He wielded a ready pen; he had a lively interest in passing events and an eye for their deeper significance; and his discussions were forcible, pointed and practical.

In 1839 Rev. Dr. Parsons Cooke had established *The Puritan* at Lynn. It was designed to be a family religious paper, strongly Calvinistic in its type of theology. It was removed to Boston in 1840, and the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge became connected with it as a proprietor and editor. With the spirit and aims of this paper Mr. Clarke had a warm sympathy from the first, and the result came naturally when, in July, 1842, he entered its management as both editor and proprietor. In the congenial labors of this position he spent three years, becoming for a short time sole proprietor of the paper, and using the opportunity thus afforded for the dissemination of the doctrinal views to which from his childhood he had been strongly attached. It was a period of theological ferment, and the debates between Old School and New School waxed warm. Andover was arrayed against Princeton, and New Haven against Hartford, and, in the thick of the conflict, *The Puritan* sought to be heard, and was heard. Dr. Clarke's nature possessed a combative side. He was well furnished by training and temperament, to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," and

did not shun any encounter to which he believed that loyalty to the truth summoned him. In this respect he was of kindred mould with his associates of *The Puritan*; and they did not fail to exert a decided influence on the current of events.

Dr. Clarke disposed of his interest and retired from the editorship of *The Puritan* in May, 1845, and, during 1846, was an editor of the *Mother's Magazine*. In 1847, he became an editor and proprietor of the *Christian Alliance and Family Visitor*, and, subsequently, of the *Christian Times*. He was also for some time the Boston associate editor of the *Christian Parlor Magazine*, and of *Merry's Museum*, which were published in New York. These various editorial labors furnished him with useful employment, and gave him a wide influence. He engaged in them with characteristic enthusiasm. When he put his hand to any work he gave it his heart; and his editorial work was incisive, instructive and salutary.

In 1847 he removed from Boston to Newton, and in 1849 made his home in Waltham, where he remained for twenty years, a longer residence than he ever had elsewhere. In 1869 he returned to Boston, where he found a most convenient and pleasant home at 13 Walnut Street, and where he remained until the end. Here, in the vicinity and companionship of his children, and in the loving and pious care for his wife, who in her later years was quite an invalid, this closing period of his life was spent in a ripe and honorable age. He was a member, and active in the councils, of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. In 1862 he became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, which he served as its Historiographer and as one of its Directors, giving to it much time and labor; so much, that it is only a fit recognition of his usefulness that a fine portrait of him graces its walls. In these relations, and in association with his brethren in the ministry, in whose councils he always bore his part, his hands and his active mind found no time for idleness. He was "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Mr. Clarke married, May 20, 1824, Hannah Alvard Bliss, daughter of Gad and Deborah (Olcott) Bliss, of Longmeadow, where she was born Dec. 21, 1801. Few men owe more to a good wife than did Dr. Clarke to the excellent woman who for fifty-four years filled his home with the constant light of her loving presence, care and grace. Those who knew her use warm words in her praise, describing the serenity, the tact, and the fidelity with which, as wife and mother, she moved through the round of her household ways. She was spared to a felicitous celebration of their golden wedding in 1874, and, for four years longer, illustrated the beauty and blessedness of her Christian faith, in much bodily infirmity and suffering. Her death occurred May 9, 1878, at the age of 76 years.

Their children were:

1. SUSAN CORNELIA, born March 3, 1825, who married Sept. 13, 1847, Samuel Dennis Warren, an extensive paper manufacturer and merchant, whose home is on Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
2. HENRY MARTYN, born Nov. 19, 1826, who married Oct. 15, 1857, Jane S. Hurlbut, of Lee, and lives in Boston.
3. WILLIAM BLISS, born June 21, 1829, who entered the practice of law, and died in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28, 1864; a young man of much ability and promise.
4. ELLEN SARAH SOPHIA, born July 21, 1833, who married Oct. 15, 1874, George Warren Hammond, and lives in Boston.
5. MARY LYMAN, born Dec. 10, 1839.

In 1876 Dr. Clarke printed for private circulation a record of his *ANCESTRY AND WRITINGS*, in 25 pages, octavo. It is due to him that his own account of his literary life should be given here.

"In October, 1827, he published, by request, a Discourse upon the 'True Foundation of Christian Hope,' delivered at the ordination of his brother, the Rev. Tertius S. Clarke, as pastor of the Congregational Church in South Deerfield, Mass. In 1836 he published a volume of eight 'Lectures to Young People,' of which two editions were printed, one in Boston and one in New York. In 1838 he published four 'Letters to the Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education,' then recently formed, upon the proper functions of that Board. The letters were published over the signature, 'Clericus Hampdenensis.' In 1839 he published a 'Sermon upon the death of William L. Wyman, of Brookline, Vt., who was drowned in the Chicopee River. In 1841 he removed to Boston, and became joint editor and proprietor of 'The New England Puritan,' and afterward was a proprietor and editor of 'The Christian Alliance and Family Visiter,' of 'The Christian Times;' and, at a later period still, was the Boston editor of 'The Christian Parlor Magazine' and 'Merry's Museum,' published in New York. His contributions to these publications were numerous. In 1864 he published an octavo volume of 235 pages, entitled 'Fugitives from the Escritoire of a Retired Editor,' consisting of articles, some of which had never been published, and others which had already appeared in reviews or in pamphlet form. In 1866, as chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, he compiled and edited a small volume of 85 pages, entitled 'A Memorial of the Re-union of the Natives of Westhampton, Mass.' In 1869 his 'Oneness of the Christian Church,' a volume of 105 pages, made its appearance, and it has passed through two editions. In 1871 his work entitled 'Orthodox Congregationalism and the Sects,' a volume of 170 pages, was published. In 1872 he published in the Vermont Chronicle, in six articles, a 'Review of the Oberlin Council,' over the signature 'A New England Congregationalist.' In 1874 he published a volume on 'The Revision of the English Version of the Bible.' It was adopted and issued by the American Tract Society, Boston. In 1875 'The Life and Writings of F. P. G. Guizot'—an article which he had read before 'The New England Historic Genealogical Society,' in the course of his official duty as the Historiographer of that Institution—was given to the public. In the course of a service of seven years in that capacity he prepared and read 127 Memoirs of the deceased members of that Society, the greater part of which have been published in 'The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.' In 1875 he also wrote a 'Memoir of the Rev. James Browning Miles, D.D., Corres-

ponding Secretary of the American Peace Society,' which was published in 'The Advocate of Peace,' in December of that year. In 1876 he published in the Boston Transcript, over the signature of 'Justice,' a Review of the 'Advisory Council' then recently held in Brooklyn, N. Y."

So far is the record made by Dr. Clarke, in 1876, of his own writings. It remains to add the following :—In 1877 he read before the minister's meeting, and afterwards published, an essay on the question "What is the true Idea of the Tri-unity of God?," 18 pps. 8vo. In December, 1878, he read before the New England Historic Genealogical Society an article on *Saying the Catechism*, which was published in the *Congregationalist*, and in two pamphlet editions, and had a very wide circulation. Extracts given above show its character and vigor. In 1879 he gave, in his native town, an address commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the church in Westhampton, which was published as *One Hundred Years of a New England Church*. In 1881 the Total Abstinence Society published, from his pen, an *Open Letter to the Rev. Dr. Crosby*. In 1883 he read a paper before the Suffolk North Association on *The Alleged Progress in Theology*, which was his last publication.

The later years of Dr. Clarke's life gave pleasant illustration of the vigor and elasticity of his physical and spiritual manhood. He was hearty in body and mind, active in his accustomed duties, cheerful and hopeful. He attended the annual meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, which occurred on his birthday, Jan. 2, 1884, and his presence was gracefully recognized by the president, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

On Feb. 25th he wrote a letter to the Rev. William C. Scofield, pastor of the church in Westhampton, which was perhaps the last he ever wrote. From this we give an extract, which lifts the veil and gives us a glimpse of the experience through which he was drawing near to the end. He says : "For five weeks I have been in the hands of the physicians. My difficulties are those which are incident to old age All talk encouragingly, but I think it a matter of doubt whether I am able to go from home much more. My earthly work is done. Oh that it had been done better! My hope in Christ is unshaken, and sometimes I should be glad to depart. I shall much regret not to visit Westhampton again, and your new church; but there is a much more splendid place of worship—up there!" To that he was rapidly hastening, and nearer, perhaps, than he thought. He passed away on the 8th of March, aged 87 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The funeral services were held, March 11th, in Mt Vernon Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D. The attendance was large, including many ministerial friends of Dr. Clarke, and many of his associates in the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Memorial addresses were made by Rev. Daniel Butler, of the Massachusetts Bible Society, and by Rev. Cushing Eells,

D.D., of Washington Territory, both of whom were natives of Blandford, and could speak from personal experience of Dr. Clarke's early pastorate in that town. These addresses, with an appropriate sermon preached by Dr. Herrick on a subsequent Sabbath, have been published.

We are permitted to add a note from Rev. E. E. Strong, D.D., editor of the *Missionary Herald*, who was for several years Dr. Clarke's pastor during his residence in Waltham.

"REV. H. A. HAZEN, Boston.

MY DEAR SIR:—You asked me for a brief note in reference to Rev. Dr. Dorus Clarke, who was for some years, while a resident in Waltham, a member of the church of which I had the honor to be pastor. During these six years I had the privilege of often meeting Dr. Clarke, both in his home and in the various walks of life. It was pleasant to watch one, who, though he had retired from active life, after a common phrase, had retained all his powers of body and mind and used them most actively. He was always at work, and never more pleased than when engaged in the discussion of some literary or theological subject. His acute mind loved to follow out some new line of argument, especially if it led to some old conclusion. For one who held so strenuously to the theories of the past he was remarkably tolerant of the methods of the present generation. Conservative by nature and conviction, he yet could favor changes where he saw that improvement could be made, as is shown in his published essay in advocacy of a revision of the English Bible.

"After Dr. Clarke removed to Boston I had occasion to see little of him, but enough to know that he maintained a lively interest in the antiquarian, literary, and theological questions, which had such an attraction to his mind. It was pleasant to see how the years mellowed his thought and character, and with what firmness and vigor he clung to the faith and hope which he so often commended to others. I think of him as one of the Puritan fathers left long on earth, that this generation might know what those fathers were.

I am very truly yours,

"Boston, May 31, 1884.

E. E. STRONG."

BOOKS IN THE ENGLISH PLANTATION OFFICE TREATING OF NEW ENGLAND.

Communicated by G. D. SOULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

AS the Council for Trade and Plantations were so intimately associated, for so many years, with the direction of affairs in New England, it is interesting to know what authorities they consulted on the colony during their deliberations. The following list of works on New England was drawn up between the years 1676 and 1680.

"A List of all Books (in the Plantation office) treating of New England."

Printed in y^e years

- 1671. Ogilby in his America.
- 1625. Purchas his pilgrims y^e 4th part.
- 1659. Ferdinando Gorges Esq^r.
- 1641. Abstract of y^e Laws of New England.
- 1643. New England's first Fruits.
- 1622. Relation of Plimouth in new England.
- 1622. New Englands Trials by Cap^t Jn^o Smith.
- 1644. A short Discovery of America by W^m Castel.
- 1676. The Warrs of New Eng^d by Increase Mather.
- 1616. Description of New Engl^d by Cap^t Jn^o Smith.
- 1674. Dutch patent to a West India Company.
- 1624. General History of New Eng^d by Cap^t Jn^o Smith.
- 1676. New England Crisis.
- 1637. New England's Canaan by Tho^s Morton.
- 1672. Description of New Engl^d by Sir Th^o Lynch.
- 1675. 2 voyages to New Eng^d by John Josselyn.
- 1672. New Engl^d's Rarities by John Josselyn.
- 1672. Laws of New England.
- 1638. Cap^t John Underhills news from America.
- 1642. Tho Lechford's news from New Engl^d.
- 1628. Voyages into N. Engl^d by Ch^r Levet.
- 1652. Ill news from N Engl^d by John Clark.
- 1630. New England Plantacōn by a Divine.
- 1643. Simplicity's Vindication against the Seaven headed church Government.
- New England's prospects by W^m Wood.

BRAINTREE RECORDS.

Communicated by SAMUEL A. BATES, Esq., Town Clerk of Braintree, Mass.

[Continued from vol. XXXVII. p. 348.]

Ruth the daughter of Samuell Irons & Sarah his wife was borne the 16^a Novemb^r 1678.

Mehetabell the daughter of Thomas Bass & Sarah his wife was borne 18^a Septemb^r 1678.

Abigail the daughter of Samuell Savell & Hannah his wife was borne y^e 14th of february 1678.

Abigail the daughter of Samuell Neale & Abigail his wife borne the 17^a of february 1678.

John the son of Alexander Marsh & Mary his wife was borne y^e 17^a february 1678.

Moses the son of Theophilus Curtis & Hannah his wife was borne Novemb^r 25. 1678.

Joseph Permenter the son of Joseph Permenter & Mary his wife was borne the 23 of Aprill 1679.

Joanna daughter of Nathaniell Wales & Joanna his wife was borne the 18th Aprill 1679.

Elizabeth y^e daughter of Moses Belshar & Mary his wife was borne Aprill 25th 1679.

Margarett the daughter of Jn^o Lambe & Mary his wife was borne the 26th of february 1678.

Silence daughter of Samuell Belshar & Mary his wife borne the 24th June 1679.

Caleb the son of Eleazer Ezgate & Joice his wife was borne 1679.

Abinezer the son of Abinezer Heiden and Hannah his wife borne the 13th Aprill 1679.

Deborah the daughter of Samuell Basse & Rebeckah his wife borne Octob^r 5th 1679.

Jn^o the son of Jn^o Savell & Mehetabell his wife was borne the 28th Octob^r 1679.

Ellin the daughter of M^r Benjamin Thompson & Susanna his wife borne 28th Novemb^r 1679.

—— the daughter of Jn^o Hardine & Hannah his wife was borne the 3^d of December 1679.

Sarah the daughter of Jonathan Heiward & Sarah his wife borne the 12th Decemb^r 1679.

Margarett daughter of Valentine Decrow & Martha his wife borne the 10th of Jany^r 1679.

Abigaill daughter of Jn^o Heiford & Abigaill his wife borne the 26th of Janu^r 1679.

Elizabeth daughter of M^r Moses fiske & Sarah his wife borne the 7th of feb^r 1679. 80.

Sarah the daughter of Nathaniell Wales & Joanna his wife borne the 11th of March 1680, 81.

Nehemiah the son of Nehemiah Heiden & Hannah his wife was borne May 16th 1680.

Moses the son of Joseph Peniman & Waitinge his wife borne february the 14th 1677.

Deborah the daughter of Joseph Peniman & Waitinge his wife borne february 27th 1679.

Beniamin the son of Joseph Allen & Ruth his wife borne the 31th of Octob^r 1679.

Mary the daughter of Joseph Permenter & Mary his wife was borne May the 27th 1680.

Joanna the daughter of Henry Neale & Hannah his wife borne 27th of May 1680.

Sarah y^e daughter of Samuell Tompson & Sarah his wife borne y^e first of Janu^r 1679.

Rebekah the daughter of Richard Thayer & Rebekah his wife borne the 16th of August 1680.

Joseph the son of Joseph Clerk & Damaris his wife was borne the 10th of Octob^r 1680.

Peter the son of Peter Scott & Abigaill his wife was borne the 20th of September 1680.

Sarah the daughter of James Brackett & Sarah his wife borne the 22th october 1680.

Hannah y^e daughter of Edward Linsford & Hannah his wife was borne Janu^r y^e 9th 1680.

David son of Josiah Chapin & Lidia his wife born Novemb^r 9th 1680.

Thomas son of Thomas Thaye & Abigaill his wife borne Janu^r 14th 1680.

Will^m the son of Will^m Savell & Deborah his wife borne feb^r 19th 1680.

Increase the son of Increase Nile & Mary his wife borne March 9th 1680-81.

Solomon the son of Sollomon Curtis & prudence his wife borne March 20th 1680-81.

Hannah the daughter of Nehemiah Heiden & Hannah his wife borne July 16th 1681.

Bathia daughter of Samuell Savell & Hannah his wife borne Octob^r 17th 1681.

Jn^o son of Solomon Veazy & Elizabeth his wife borne Novemb^r 12th 1681.

Ruth daughter of Abinezer Heiden & Hannah his wife borne Novemb^r 19th 1681.

Katherine daughter of Moses Belshar & Mary his wife borne Novemb^r 23^d 1681.

Thomas son of Francis Nash & Elizabeth his wife borne agust last 1681.

Sarah daughter of Theophilus Curtis & Hannah his wife borne feb^r y^r 1681.

Samuell son of Samuell Basse & Rebekah his wife borne Decemb^r 8th 1681.

Samuell son of Jonathan Hayward & Sarah his wife was born the 4th of Aprill 1682.

Thomas son of Thomas Thayr & Abigaill his wife borne Janu^r 14th 1680.

Samuell son of Samuell borne Novemb^r 17th 1680.

Sarah the daughter of Beniamin Savell & Rebeckah his borne Novemb^r 1680.

Will^m son of Will^m Savell & Deborah his wife borne feb^r 9th 1680.

Hannah daughter of Nehemiah Heiden & Hannah his wife borne July 18th 1681.

Increase son of Increase Nile borne March 9th 1680-81.

Solomon the son of Solomon Curtis & Prudence his wife borne March 20th 1680-81.

Mary the daughter of Robert field & Mary his wife borne August 30th 1681.

Bathia daughter of Samuell Savell & Hannah his wife borne Octob^r 17th 1681.

Edmond son of Edmond Quinsey and his wife borne Octob^r 14th 1681.

Samuell the son of Samuell Neale & Abigaill his wife borne Septemb^r 5th 1681.

Rebeckah daughter of Joseph Allen & Rebeckah his wife borne Decemb^r 9th 1681.

Lidia daughter Samuell Paine & Mary his wife borne Janu^r 6th 1681.

John the son of John Heiford & Abigaill his wife borne feb^r 23th 1681.

Johu the son of John Webb & Bethia his wife borne March 9th 1681-2.

Hannah daughter of Samuell Nile & Mary his wife borne 1682.

Richard son of Will^m Horsey & Mary his wife borne May 6th 1682.

Will^m son of Thomas Thayer & Abigaill his wife borne August 15th 1682.

Mary, daughter of James Brackett & Sarah his wife borne August 30th 1682.

[To be continued.]

ANCIENT IRON WORKS IN TAUNTON.

By J. W. D. HALL, of Taunton, Mass.

A HISTORY of the early iron enterprises in Massachusetts is not our purpose, as the subject has been exhausted in elaborate data and dissenting opinions, but rather to present a few interesting facts and incidents relative to the origin, progress and successful management of the ancient Iron Works of Taunton, derived from antiquarian researches and reliable records. Traditions, which do not bear the test of investigation, have crept into histories and census reports relative to the origin and management of these works; but let them pass.

It has been generally admitted that the first iron works enterprise in this state for the manufacture of bar iron from native ore was commenced on the banks of the Saugus River in Lynn, in 1643, by a company under the auspices and influence of John Winthrop, Jr., son of Gov. Winthrop, with an English capital from London of £1000, and skilled workmen imported for the purpose; that another iron enterprise was soon after started in "Brantry" by the same company, and that Boston donated 3000 acres of common land as an encouragement "to set up iron works on the Monanticut River" in that town, where ore had been discovered. It is also alleged that an unexpected scarcity of ore and incompetent management in their infancy was followed by disaster to these enterprises, and that after spending a large amount, about £10,000, the company partially suspended operations in Lynn and Braintree, in the latter place in 1653 and in the former a few years later.

Iron ore had been discovered quite abundant in the flats bordering on Two Mile River and other localities in Taunton, and the enterprising Pilgrim settlers considered the field open for the establishment of a "bloomerie" on that river. It was also learned that Henry and James Leonard, skilled iron workers from Wales, who had been employed for several years at the works in Lynn and at Braintree by the Winthrop company, might be induced to come to Taunton and aid in the practical working of iron. Accordingly in October, 1652, preliminary steps were taken to establish the first iron works in the Old Colony, in Taunton, and the following was the record, Oct. 21, 1652:

"It was at a town meeting conferred and agreed upon between the inhabitants of Taunton and Henry Leonard of Braintree:

Imprimis It was agreed and granted by the town to Henry and James Leonard, his brother, and Ralph Russell, free consent to come hither and join with certain of our inhabitants to set up a Bloomery Work on the Two Mile River.

"It was also agreed and granted by a free vote of the town, that such particular inhabitants as shall concur together with the said persons in this design, shall have free liberty from the town so to do, to build and set up this work, and that they shall have the woods on either side of the Two Mile River, wheresoever it is common on that side of the river, to cut for their cord wood to make coals, and also to dig and take moine or ore at Two Mile Meadow, or in any of the commons appertaining to the town, where it is not now in propriety."^e

In accordance with the above preliminary action, the leading citizens of Taunton interested in the enterprise, formed a stock company, inviting

^e Baylies's Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth, Part ii. p. 238.

capitalists in other places to join them in carrying the project into effect without the aid of English capital—and they succeeded. To obtain the shareholders required some length of time; but the precise date when they were obtained has not been fully ascertained, nor is it known when the brothers Leonard and Mr. Russell came from Braintree. Probably it was soon after the suspension of the iron works there in 1653. Nor is there any record that Henry Leonard or Ralph Russell were employed in these works. They had land “set off to them” by the proprietors “as encouragement,” but they did not remain to occupy it. Russell went to Dartmouth and soon after was engaged in starting iron works at “Russell’s Mills.” Henry Leonard was at Lynn in 1655, says Newhall the historian, and some years later was engaged with his sons by a wealthy company of Salem in an iron works at Rowley Village. He afterwards went to New Jersey, and, it is said, successfully engaged with a company in the manufacture of bar iron. He has left in that state numerous descendants, among whom are men of ability and of prominent standing in business and the professions.

A documentary relic of the early date above referred to, recently found among ancient papers in the handwriting of Oliver Purchis, who was town clerk at the time, makes the following record preparatory to the organization of the Iron Works Company in 1653-4:

“The names of those who hath put in themselves to be proprietors in the Bloomerie, viz:—Hezekiah Hoare, Thomas Gilbert, Richard Williams, Walter Dean, George Hall, Oliver Purchis, James Walker, John Tisdall, Wm. Parker, Mr. Gilbert senr: Peter Pitts, Richard Stacey, John Cobb, William Hodges, Nath’l Woodward, Timothy Holloway, James Burt, Edward Bobett, Jonah Austin, sen’r, John Parker, Samuel Wilbore, Miss E. Pole, Jane Pole.”

Additional records show the names of William Pole, Timothy Lindall of Salem, his son-in-law, Nicholas White, senr., Richard Stephens/John Turner, Thomas Lincoln, senr., Anthony Slocum, James Leonard/Thos. Armsbery, Joseph Wilbore, Henry Andrews, John Hall, James Phillips, Francis Smith, Geo. Watson, Gov. Leverett and Major Edward Tyng of Boston, Nath’l Paine, senr., and Stephen Paine of Rehoboth, John Cary and Nath’l Paine, Jr., of Bristol, Benedict Arnold of Newport, Richard Thayer of Braintree—contributing from £20 to £5 each, for whole, half and quarter shares.

The building of a suitable dam across “Two Mile River,” where was previously a bridge; preparing the timber for the necessary buildings; obtaining from abroad the hammers and heavy iron machinery and tools required for operating the “bloomerie” for the manufacture of bar iron, occupied a long time before the practical working of the same.

The following confirmatory record in a ledger* of Capt. Thomas² Leonard, son of James,¹ who was with his father a “bloomer,” and became the “clearke” and manager in 1683, indicates the time the works commenced, as follows:

* This ledger was found in the old mansion built in 1750 by Dea. Elijah³ Leonard, grandson of Capt. Thomas,² who had carefully stored the books transmitted to him by his father and grandfather, when he built the house. It was the birthplace of Capt. Edward Leonard, who resided there seventy years, and of Rev. Elijah Leonard, of Marshfield, who died in February, 1834, after a forty-five years’ pastorate, and the father of Rev. Geo. Leonard, who died in July, 1881, after a pastorate of thirty years in the same Marshfield church, and who inherited the old place in Raynham from his uncle Capt. Edward. It was sold a few years ago to Mr. John Spinney, who in preparing to remodel the old mansion discovered the books deposited there one hundred and thirty years before. It was destroyed by fire shortly afterwards.

"An accompt of who hath been clarke of Taunton Iron Works ever sence George Hall was first Clearke, and some others joyned with him for a time, which begun Anno 1656. Also, what product the works hath made from year to year."

By this record, which has descended through two hundred years, and whose authority is undoubted, it is shown that the manufacture of iron was commenced "Anno 1656." On a page of this ledger are two columns of figures, indicating the years and the product of the works fifty-eight years, from that date, to the death of Capt. Thomas in 1713. The first line reads thus: "1656—George Hall clearke, John Turner working y^e forge." Three years no iron was shared. "1659, 400 shared." "1660, a ton of iron sould to buy goods, whi: were devided."

At this time an arrangement was made by the shareholders by which the works were leased to George Hall and his associates, Hezekiah Hoar and Francis Smith. The lease of this transaction, recently discovered among the papers of Capt. Thomas Leonard, thus sets forth in substance the agreement:

"This present writing, dated April the first, anno domini, one thousand six hundred and sixtie, witnesseth: that whereas the Companie in partnership in the Iron works or bloomerie, erected and maintained in working use within the plantation of Taunton, in the Colony of New Plymouth, did by themselves and their attornies, generally consent and agree, that y^e said works should be let for a term of five years; to begin after y^e stock of coles is now being wrought out—yielding and paying to y^e whole companie aforesaid, (not one partner at all excluded) yearly during said term the full summe of four tunne of iron:"—"that said George Hall, Hezekiah Hoar and Francis Smith having embraced, accepted, and received said tender, and rent of y^e works, according to y^e said propositions named,* themselves being partners"—and "to whom full libertie was then and there given, that they might take into this contract with themselves whom they liked of." They accordingly took into partnership: William Pole, Walter Deane, Joseph Wilbore, John Deane, Anthony Slocum, Thos. Linkon, senr, Wm. Parker, James Leonard, Jonah Austin sen'r, John Parker, Peter Pitts, James Phillips, Henry Withington, of Dorchester. "The rest of said company in partnership, do by these presents ratify, confirm, establish, promise and make good and effectual to the s'd George Hall, Hezekiah Hoar, and Francis Smith, the said contract, and do hereby give them full power and right to act, or cause to be acted or done in and about said iron works in every particular case during y^e said term without interruption, molestation or hindrance of y^e partners, provided that they truly and faithfully perform their engagements in the premises. . . . And the said partners, Wm. Pole, Walter Deane and others, doe likewise covenant, promise and engage themselves, unto said George Hall, Hezekiah Hoar and Francis Smith, to carrie out said contract as one man, with faithfulness, according to their wisdom and abilities; that they will endeavor to prevent all damages and support each other in all cases, whether in charges of payments or troubles of lawsuits and walk together in love and peace in the light of God, without superioritie one over another."

"In witness whereof they herewith to one seal set their several hands the day and year above written:

GEORGE HALL, HEZEKIAH HOARE, FRANCIS SMITH, [Seal.]

Wm. Pole, Henry Withington, Jno. Deane, Wm. Parker,
Walter Deane, Peter Pitts, Joseph Wilbore, James Phillips,
John Parker, Anthony Slocum, Thos. Linkon senr., Jonah Austin."

"In presence of

John Hatheway, Sam'l Linkon.

Resuming the old ledger records. George Hall held the position of manager and clarke thirteen years (excepting James Walker held the office a year) until his death in October, 1669, and "John Hall to y^e end of y^e year."

* Drawn by James Walker, Richard Williams and John Tisdall, of said company.

"1670, Henry Andrews clearke." "1671, John Hall, thence to 1675 when (says the record) the Indian [King Philip's] War began and many coals burned in the woods." "1676—the works garrisoned—great rates—many coals burned." (No iron shared three years.) "1677, Israel Dean clearke, y^e beginning, John Hall y^e end of y^e year." Hall continued until 1683, and was succeeded by Capt. Thomas Leonard, during whose thirty years' management occurred most of the transactions and "orders" recorded below in connection with this brief history of the most important enterprise in the early days of the Old Colony. He was an able, self-educated man; he held military commissions from Ensign to Major in the Bristol County regiment; was the leading magistrate; presiding justice of the County Court, 1685 to 1693; clerk of the Taunton North Purchase proprietors, over twenty years; filled various town offices; also performed the duties of physician. He died in 1713, at the age of 70, leaving, besides a large estate, the Middleboro' and Chartley Iron Works, a large quantity of official papers and miscellaneous relics, preserved with remarkable care during his eventful life.*

Dea. Samuel[†] Leonard, in Oct. 1713, succeeded his father Capt. Thomas after many years of successful management. Another ancient ledger contains an instructive record of the transactions in the business during his charge; many pages are filled with items of the bar iron "circulating medium" and barter trades, similar to those appended. On the division of Taunton in 1731, the iron works locality fell to the new town of Raynham, and that town owned half a share. Dea. Leonard died in 1745, after thirty-two years' service, owning several shares.

Dea. Samuel Leonard, Jr., was the successor of his father in the management of the iron works. He had, during his four years' management, purchased a large number of whole and fractional shares, securing nearly a majority of the stock. He died in 1749, leaving a large incumbrance on the works and a declining stock. He left 12 shares, valued in his inventory at £660 of the common currency.†

Dea. Elijah Leonard, who had been at the "Chartley Works" in Norton, succeeded his brother in 1749, as clerk and manager. He soon afterwards built, a short distance east of the forge, the mansion referred to. He remained in charge of the business until 1777. During the last twenty years the shares had been depreciating in value, owing to the increasing price of coal, and the declining production of good ore, in competition with the New Jersey ore which contained a much larger percentage of pure iron, and was worked by competing establishments. With a depreciating currency and other obstacles, the iron business waned, the works hardly met expenses, the shareholders received trifling or no dividends, and the shares were relinquished at great sacrifice. The incumbrance on the works finally resulted in the sale of a large portion of the shares to Dea. George Leonard, brother of Dea. Elijah, who in 1770 disposed of them ($7\frac{1}{2}$ sixteenths) to

* The salary of Capt. Thomas was £8 the first year, and from 1684 to 1713 it was £11. His successor received the same amount. From 1742 to 1745, and thereafter, "ten hundred of iron was voted for salary." They also received a percentage on the iron manufactured. The works made from 20 to 30 tons annually, which brought from £400 to £675, averaging about \$100 a ton of our currency.

† In 1749 £1 sterling, or "old tenor," was worth £11 of Massachusetts currency. An oz. of silver, 6 shillings par value, stood at 66 shillings of that currency. Thus rapidly approaching "flat money," which was consummated by the United States national currency in paying off the soldiers of the revolution thirty years later, which became reduced to £1000 for £1 sterling, or about \$1 per bushel.

Josiah Dean for £90—which shows a great reduction from the inventory value in 1749. At subsequent sales in 1777, at low figures, of other shares, with a portion of the real estate, Mr. Dean became the purchaser. From the original shareholders the changes were numerous from year to year, and to attempt a record would require much time and space. Many of the sons, and descendants of the third generation from the original owners, held shares during the hundred years and more of the progress of the old iron works, until they passed into the hands of the new owner. The price of them varied from £22 to £20 the par value; thence to £10, and finally, before the close, to £5 per share, or any price takers would give. Thus terminated the Leonard management, which had been conducted from 1683 by Capt. Thomas and by his son and grandsons nearly one hundred years, a large portion of the time upon the agency system, inaugurated in 1656, as above described.

Having purchased a controlling interest in the “old iron works,” Hon. Josiah Dean took possession in 1777; he converted the bar iron forge, or “bloomerie,” into a rolling mill and nail works, where also copper bolts were rolled and made for ship-building, &c. It was the first copper bolt manufactory in this region. After conducting the business about forty years he died in 1818.* He was succeeded by his son Major Eliab B. Dean, who in 1825 changed the nail works into an anchor forge, which was continued in that heavy line of iron manufacture by him and his son and successor, Theodore Dean, about forty years, when the works were suspended. About a year ago the old buildings were demolished, and the privilege, dam and foundation walls alone remain of the ancient Taunton Iron Works of two hundred and twenty-four years—the oldest successful iron manufactory in New England.

The pioneer settlers during a long period of the last and preceding century after the iron works were started, were seriously embarrassed in their increasing business transactions by the scarcity of money. They had but a small amount of specie, chiefly brought by emigrants who came across the ocean here to make their homes.† No banks had been established—no “Land bank” capital had evoked even “new tenor bills;”‡ no Bank of England or “old tenor” notes were in circulation, although the pioneers owed allegiance to “His Majesty James” the despot, and the edicts of his tyrannical subservient Sir Edmund Andros were borne until patience ceased to be a virtue. Therefore a dernier resort to *bar iron*, manufactured at the Taunton Works, as a “circulating medium of exchange,” to supply the great deficiency. Iron made from the native bog ore of the creeks and swails of Two Mile River, and “Scaddings moire” became more valuable than gold—an important factor in daily traffic. It entered largely into the transactions of business, as is shown by the subjoined brief letters, orders and replies, couched in expressions of genuine old-time courtesy, from managers, shareholders and patrons of the ancient iron works. These amusing and interesting scraps were found between the leaves of Capt. Thomas Leonard’s ledger of two hundred years ago, the pages of which are filled with the records of which these scraps were vouchers.

* Hon. Josiah Dean was a member of Congress in 1807-9, and town officer and magistrate for many years.

† During the year 1652 a mint for coining silver money was established in Boston by the colony, and the first pine-tree shillings made from silver imported from the West Indies. This made but a small supply of specie.

‡ Paper money was first issued in Massachusetts in 1690, but in very small quantity for the demand. The bank of England was established 1694.

The veterans Deacons Richard Williams and Walter Dean, Hezekiah Hoar, Shadrach Wilbore the second town clerk, Increase Robinson, Joseph Wilbore, James Walker, John Richmond, Peter Pitts, James Phillips, Richard Stephens, John Hall, Peter Walker, and the sons of many successors of ownership of shares in the iron works, appear in the collection, also Rev. George Shove and Rev. Samuel Danforth, third and fourth ministers of Taunton; John Pole, merchant of Boston, son of Capt. William and nephew of Elizabeth; Benedict Arnold, son of Gov. Arnold of Newport, R. I. (who married a Taunton woman, daughter of John Turner); Nathaniel Paine and John Saffin of Bristol, Judges of Probate; and John Cary, Register; Dea. Samuel Topliff, Philip Withington and John Bird, selectmen of Dorchester nearly two hundred years ago; the polite John Baker, son of Richard; Richard Thayer, son of the first settler and Mistress Dorothy of "Brantry;" Peter Noyes of Sudbury, Capt. Thomas Leonard and his son Major George of Chartley Works, not to be outdone in "loving phrase" by his father; and others. Schools were scarce in those primitive days, and many wealthy business men made their "mark;" therefore errors in orthography, unique expressions and ancient idioms may be excused. The first order is from one of the founders of Taunton and promoters of the iron works, who draws an order to pay a grocer's bill:

"*Ensign Thos. Leonard*, please to pay to Bar: Tipping nine shillings & three pence in iron, as money : from yr friend, RICHARD WILLIAMS.
Taunton 16: 1st 1685-86."

Deacon Walter Dean's order.

"*Ensign Thomas Leonard*, Please to pay y^e bearer hearof one hundred of Iron y^e is due on Mr Shoves act. to my wife your friend.
Taunton y^e 16 of y^e 1st mo. 1685-6. Your friend, WALTER DEANE."

"*Thomas Leonard*, clark of the Iron Works of Taunton :
S^r pray pay to Joseph Crossman, on hundred of iron as money, & this shall be your discharg : this y^e 13th Janurac, 1683. HEZEKIAH HOAR.
Tanton— 84."

A letter from some friendly parishioner in 1683, addressed to the third minister of Taunton, and accompanying order, reads thus :

"For the Rev. Mr. George Shove, pastor of the church of Christ in Taunton : These:"

"*Ensign Leonard*, pray deliver to John Hodges or his order one hundred and half of iron on account of y^r friend GEORGE SHOVE.
March 14, 83-4."

John Cary of Bristol, Register of Probate, responds to a polite request to credit a hundred of iron :

"*Loving friend*, John Cary, these may inform you that if You please to Credit Richard Burt as much as comes to a hundred of Iron, I will be Responsible to you, & Rest your Lo^s friend, THOMAS LEONARD.
Taunton Dec. 30, 1683-4."

"*Insign Leonard*, be pleased to pay to this bearer, James Tisdall, the asseats of the above written bill, by which you will oblige Your friend, JOHN CARY.
January 2, 1684."

An order from an early settler to pay the schoolmaster's rate :

"*Ensign Lenard*, I pray you let M^r greene have four shillings more in iron, as money, and place it to my account. June 20, 1684. JAMES WALKER."

"Capt. Leonard, pray pay to John Wetherel iron 9s. and 6d. and set it to my account. SAMUEL WILBORE."

"*Ensign Leonard*, pray deliver to Nath^l Coddington as much iron as comes to 4^o 5^d at y^e rate of 18s. per C. JOHN DEANE.
Taunton Sept. 4, 1685."

He was son of John Deane, senior, and the first birth among the pioneer settlers of Taunton.

Increase Robinson, one of the early settlers on Dean Street, gives a credit order for iron to pay his minister, Rev. Mr. Danforth :

" *Captain Leonard* : Sir, I would intreate you to pay James Tisdale y^e sum of 2-7-6 in iron at 22s. per hund. and make me Deptr for it on y^e account of y^e Credit Mr Danford gave mie on your book. Your fr'd INCREASE ROBINSON.

Taunton y^e 23^d March 1688-9."

Thomas² Williams (son of Richard¹) sold an ox to one Nathaniel Smith, and the following orders ensued for payment :

" *Nathaniel Smith*, this is to desier you to pay to my Mother Williams three hundred & half a qur. of iron which is part of y^e price of y^e ox which you bought of mee. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Taunton y^e 16th of Oct. 1693."

On the opposite side of the above Mr. Smith ordered the iron :

" *Capt. Leonard*, I pray be pleased to pay to old mother Williams 3 hundreth & half a quarter of Iron. NATHANIEL SMITH."

Dorchester, May 15, 1696.

" Wor'hysfull Sir :

After my service to your Honour, these are only to desire you to Send the income of my interest in the works by L^t Robinson and these shall be the receipt for the same. And if I could know when you come to Boston, I should be willing to discourse wth you in point of sale (it being at such a distance from me) if your self is inclined to buy. I remain y^r humble servant, JOHN BAKER."

Deacon Topliff orders iron for the half share due Dorchester :

" *Captin Linard*—pray please to deliver to this bearer, Philip Withington, 200 and half of Iron, the which, by your information, is due to Dorchester: In so doing you will much oblige us your asured friends: Dated in Dorchester 2 Aug. 1699. SAMUEL TOPLIFF."

Capt. Leonard delivers 200 and half on the order for 1797-'98.

Taunton April 1, 1700.

" *Capt. Leonard* I desire you to give John King credit upon works book for 20 shillings of iron as money. Your friend to serve JOHN HALL."

An order from Rev. Samuel Danforth, the fourth minister of Taunton, to pay his "servant mayd" :

" *To Captain Thomas Leonard*,

S^r I would pray you to pay Elizabeth Gilbert (my late servant mayd) the sum of thirty shillings in iron at 18 sh. pr Cent: to her or her order—& place it to my account *** pr y^r friend and servant SAM^l DANFORTH."

Dated Taunton, March 11, 1703-4.

Here is one of his business orders : Rev. Mr. Danforth wants iron to buy nails.

" *To Capt. Thomas Leonard in Taunton*:

S^r I have got Thomas Willis to go to Bridgewater to fetch me some nails from Mr. Mitchell's this night: & pray to let him have 200 of iron to carry with him to pay for them: of which, 100 on acct of Edward Richmond; 5s. worth on acct. of Thomas Linkon, son of John Linkon, by virtue of his note herewith sent you: for the remainder I may by y^r leave be y^r debtor for a while till I have another note from some other to ballance against it: & remain yr obliged SAM^l DANFORTH."

26 8^{mo}. 1702.

" *Capt. Thomas Leonard*:

S^r—Give credit to William Briggs (son of W^m Briggs grand-senior) & to Thomas Briggs his brother, for the sum of two shillings and four pence in iron at 18 pr Cent. & make me Debtor for the same in Y^r book: This 2th 4^d is to pay theyr iron part of theyr Rate to the Ware bridge. Pr SAM^l DANFORTH."

Dated July 15, 1703.

" to be p^d to Increase Robinson, Constable for the use afores^d."

Order for iron "for the ministry of Dorchester."

" *Capt. Thomas Leonard of Taunton* :—

Sir: These lines may inform you y^t the Selectmen of Dorchester, would desier

you to deliver unto Sargt. Philip Withington all that iron, wh is due from the Iron Works to the ministry of Dorchester, and in so doing this shall be discharg. Dorchester the 26 of March 1705.

SAMUEL CAPEN,

for the name and with the consent of the rest of the Selectmen."

Mr. Withington receipts for the product of the half share, 700 of iron for 1699, 1700, '1, 2, and 3.

The genuine autographs of many of the early settlers are among these unique scraps of iron history, and are now in possession of the writer.

To illustrate the annual divisions of iron to shareholders, the following cases are cited from the old ledger records, from 1683 to 1713, and later in Dea. Samuel's records.

The oldest original shareholder was Richard Williams, who received in 1683 for his one share £3 6s.; for 1684-5, £4 8s. each year; for 1686 and 87, £3 6s. each; for 1688, £4 8s.; for 1689-90-91, £2 4s. each year, mostly in bar iron, or barter thereof at the stores of Bartholomew Tipping of Taunton, John Pole of Boston, Benedict Arnold of Newport, and other sources, butchers, shoemakers, weavers, &c., discounted at the iron works. Mr. Williams died in 1693, and his widow continued to receive the product share, through her son, who succeeded to his father's business, tanning, from 1691 to 1700 each year 2 C. to 4 cwt.; in 1701 2 C.; 1702, £3 2s.; in 1703, £1 10s.; in 1704, £0 8s.; 1705, 13s 2d., about the same for five years; in all 500 wt. of bar iron at 20s. per hundred; discounting meeting house, town, school master and county rates, and store pay, by the clerk of the iron works, and occasionally a few shillings in money. Dea. Williams was annually credited "£2 10s. for a hide for the bellows."

The town of Taunton held half a share, and to illustrate the amount others received, owning half shares,—in 1683 £1 13s. was shared, or, "1 C. 2 qrs. in iron, on Deacon Walter Dean's order for the school master, Mr. Green;" for 1684, "£2 4s. in iron, delivered on Dea. Dean's order for same rate;" for 1685, £2 4s.; 1686, "£1 13s. paid by Dea. Dean for ammunition;" for 1687, £1 13s.; 1688, £2 4s. in iron; 1689, £1 7s. 6d.; and 1690, £1 2s. to Dea. Dean's order to pay the meeting house rate of £2 15s. From that during the ten years to 1700, the average was £1 2s.; partially in money ordered by Dea. Dean for school and other rates, or in iron bartered. The amount of iron and money shared differed from the above in some cases, but iron was as much in demand as money, and as available in Boston and Dorchester as in Taunton.

The following illustrations from the ledger pages show the manner of conveyance of iron to shareholders in Boston, Dorchester and elsewhere. "June, 1685, delivered to Nicholas White, sen'r. to carry (through the wilderness) to Major E. Tyng, 7 C. of iron, also to Madam Leverett* of Boston 7 C. of iron; for Peter Noyes of Sudbury 5 C. 2 qrs. in bars, for John Baker of Dorchester 3 C. 2 qrs. and for Samuel Capen 3 C. 2 qrs. for Dorchester church, as their due for 1683-84." "In November 1686, delivered to same to carry to Mrs. Tyng and Madam Leverett of Boston 4 C. and 12 lbs. each, for Mr Noyes of Sudbury 3 C. 2 qrs.; for Mr Baker 205 lbs. and for Mr Capen's order 205 lbs. as their share for 1685."

Thus, without long repetition of other cases, for twenty years or more, the annual transportation of iron (occasionally a little money) to shareholders, varied from year to year as the product of the iron works varied. The record, however, shows a gradual decline during the succeeding years.

* Widow of John Leverett, governor of Massachusetts 1673-79.

In 1700, delivered to Wm. Thomas of Plymouth 5 C. of iron for Madam Leverett; same amount for Mrs. Tyng of Boston, as their shares for two years, "marked L, for John Pool of Boston." "To Philip Withington per order of Selectmen of Dorchester, just 7 C. of iron for the four years, 1699 to 1703." Also, "per order Dea. Sam'l Topliff, for the Dorchester Church, 1 C. and half of iron for the years 1704, 5, 6 and 7, being £1 13s. each year." "In 1720 & '21, £1 2s.; in 1722 & '23, nothing; from 1724 to 1732, 11 shillings each year, for Dorchester." Other half shareholders same amount, or £1 2s. per share. Here ends the old ledger accounts, transferred to later books, of which whole columns are filled with the details.

WHITTINGTON IRON WORKS.

James Leonard, senior, purchased of William Haylston in 1666 about ten acres of land on Mill River, with a water privilege, where he afterwards erected a forge or "bloomerie," "with one hearth," for the manufacture of charcoal iron, called the "Whittington Forge,"* which was in operation in 1678. His three sons, Joseph, Uriah and Benjamin, having served in the Taunton Iron Works at the "refining and bloomerie" trade, worked the forge. They also had a grist-mill at the same place. This was the location of James Leonard's iron works.

James died in 1691, and the Probate record (Book I.) describes the division of his property by agreement of all the heirs. Joseph³ "to have one fourth of his father's iron works," with some adjacent land, and "to pay 20 shillings in money, and 400 of iron annually to his mother-in-law;" Uriah "to have the rest of the Whittington Iron Works, dwelling house and land," and "pay 600 of iron per annum to his mother-in-law Margaret as long as she continued his father's widow;" James³ to have some tracts of land, "the old home lot," and "*his father's half share in the Taunton Iron Works,*" also £4 9s. more from the estate; Benjamin³ to have certain parcels of land named, the shop tools, old iron, his father's clothing and as much more from the estate as to make £26 9s. Abigail³ and John Kingsbury, Rebecca³ and Isaac Chapman, and Hannah³ and Isaac Dean (daughters and husbands) to have certain tracts of land and proceeds of sales from the estate, to make for each £26 9s. Thomas to have the dwelling house near the iron works on Two Mile River, after the death of his mother-in-law, and to administer the estate, to pay all bequests to the heirs, and have the remainder. One third of all the movables were assigned to Widow Margaret, she "to reside in the house where she lives as long as she remains a widow." To all of which she agreed. She died in 1701.

Joseph³ died in 1692, leaving widow Mary, executrix, and four children—his "brother Thomas and Deacon Henry Hodges to be overseers," to assist in settling the estate. A few years later James,³ son of Capt. James, succeeded as a partner and to the management of the Whittington Iron Works; and they were "to pay the widow Mary 600 of iron annually during her life, while the works stand." James³ finally purchased Uriah's interest in the iron works in 1699, and the forge and capacity for making

* "Whittington," the original name, changed to Whittenton and legalized. A record in 1669 says, "Whereas, James Leonard, forgerman, hath an intent to set up a small Iron Works to go by water on Mill River, above the Saw Mill, and whereas the land on the opposite side belongeth to Lieut. George Macy, and may be overflowed by a dam;" said Macy "hereby grants to James Leonard the right to build a dam and make use of the water to overflow any part of his land by paying so much annually as any indifferent rational man shall judge."

iron was enlarged. The manufacturing of iron from bog ore mined in the vicinity of "Scadding's Moire" and pond and along up the Mill River to Winneconnet Pond, was conducted by the descendants of James Leonard nearly a hundred years.

Crocker, Bush & Richmond succeeded the Leonards at Whittenton in 1805, in the iron and cotton manufacture. They were succeeded in 1824 by the Whittenton Manufacturing Company, of which Willard Lovering had charge in 1836. In 1858 it became the property of Willard Lovering and Sons, and after the death of the senior in 1875, Lovering Brothers were successors in proprietorship. At the present time they occupy over ten acres with their manufactories. A vast change from the time when James Leonard built his dam at the outlet of Scadding's Pond in 1670 for his little "bloomerie," the only manufacturing establishment on Mill River.

CHARTLEY IRON WORKS.

Thomas and James Leonard, sons of James senior, in 1695 discovered a convenient location for iron works within the limits of the "Taunton North Purchase" made of Philip (Metacomet) Sachem of the Wampanoags in 1668, and having, says the record, "found iron ore there, and being in great hopes of finding more, they were willing to set up a forge or bloomery, which they believed would promote the settlement of that territory, be of great benefit to the proprietors, and with the blessing of God may be the beginning of a happy township in that place." To extend due encouragement to the enterprise the proprietors of said North Purchase did thereupon "deed and grant two lots of land of 100 acres each, next to Stony brook, running into Coweaset River,"* to Thomas and James Leonard, for building said iron works, and the privilege "to dig ore anywhere in the vicinity at 1s. per ton."

The proprietors signing the deed were John Richmond, Nicholas White, John Deane, Thos. Harvey, Shadrach Wilbore, Philip King, Thos. Deane, James Walker, John Williams, Nathaniel Thayer, Thomas Linkon, John Hatheway and others.

In accordance with the terms of that grant the iron works were built in 1696-7, and the iron work and tools required were made at the Taunton Iron Works. Capt. James³ Leonard had charge of the manufacturing of bar iron, and in 1698 he was credited with the first ton of iron delivered at the latter works in Taunton, from the "*Chartley Iron Works*," which they were called. Capt. James sold his half of the iron works in 1707 to his nephew George Leonard,† son of Thomas, who had been clerk there a few years; and in 1713 he received the other half by will at the death of his father. Major George made extensive enlargements to the Chartley Works, and added nearly a thousand acres to the territory.

The above enterprise was the origin of the noted Leonard Iron Works of Norton, and one of the chief causes of the organization and incorporation of that town in 1711; and to aid in organizing a church and building a meeting-house here, Capt. Thomas gave £40 in land. There is not at the present time a landmark to identify the place on "Stony Brook," where that ancient bloomery stood, except the dam and a small portion of the founda-

* "Coweaset," obsolete; the Indian name of Wading River, which flows through Norton to its confluence with Rumford River near the Copper works.

† It is stated in several historical works that "Major George Leonard built the Chartley iron works in 1690-96." The above is from authentic record.

tion wall ; but the old mansion still stands as a memorial of the "baronial family" who resided there over a hundred years ago, now the residence of Charles D. Lane.

A few incidents of antiquarian interest are cited to illustrate the appreciative value of iron at the middle of the last century.

Dea. Samuel Leonard in his will, in 1745, gave his "daughter Hazariah, wife of Rev. John Wales, £100 in good bar iron, or 20 acres of land," and similar amounts to each of his four other daughters. But to remind the executor more clearly his wishes, he added a codicil, stating that the daughters "must have £100 in money, old tenor,* as good as merchantable bar iron at £3 per 100 cwt. or beef at 8d. per pound, or indian corn at 9s. per bushel,—or if in bills of credit, at that estimate."

Rev. John Wales was the first clergyman of Raynham, where he was settled in 1731, receiving a small salary. The inhabitants proposed to increase it. At a public town meeting held by adjournment Sept. 2d, 1751, Jacob Hall moderator, states the record, "it was put to vote whether or no the town will make an addition to the Salary of Rev. John Wales for the present year,—that is, to make in the whole £400 old tenor; one third to be paid in good merchantable bar iron at £9 per Cwt., the other two thirds in indian corn at 20s. per bushel, rye at 30s., beef at 18d. per lb. and pork at 2s. 6d., which sum being reduced to lawful money is £53 6s. 8d. in the whole,—and it was passed in the affirmative. Recorded by Josiah Dean town clerk."

CHURCH RECORDS OF FARMINGTON, CONN.

Communicated by JULIUS GAY, Esq., of Farmington, Conn.

[Continued from vol. xiii. page 60.]

THE Church Records of this town, previously printed in the REGISTER, are from a copy made by the late Nathan'el Goodwin. The printed record of baptisms stops abruptly at the death of the Rev. Samuel Hooker, November 5, 1697 (REG. xii. 328). I send for publication the remaining entries in the first volume, which is fast falling in pieces. The book measures five and a half by four inches. The accuracy of the copy may be relied on. Whenever the writing was obscure I have compared it with the town and probate records. I have put an interrogation mark (?) after the few doubtful words. The spelling and all contractions are carefully preserved.

Sarah Wadsworth Daughter of John Wadsworth Baptized July 4. 97.
Thomas Norton son of John Norton Bap: July 11. 97.

* Money, "old tenor" so called, or English sterling, £1 of which in 1745, at the time of Dea. Samuel's death, was worth £5 10s. of Massachusetts currency; hence the codicil of his will to avert the loss to his daughters in being paid in depreciating currency, which in four years afterwards had fallen to £11 for £1 sterling. A similar depreciation is noted in the Raynham minister's salary. Those were critical times for business men, of which the present generation know but little.

Easter Barns Daughter of Joseph Barns Bap: Jul 18. 97.
 Su[sa]nnah* Langton Daugh: of Joseph Langton Bap: Aug: 29. 97.

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A Record of persons Baptized in ye Church of Farmington.

Anno 1706.

Ruth Coles ye daughter of John Coles Baptized December 22.
 Abigail Wodruff ye Daughter of Sam^l Woodruff Sen^r Baptized Decemb. 29.
 Lidea Wadsworth ye Daughter of John Wadsworth Baptized January 5.
 1707.

Mehitabel Hooker Daughter of Sam^l Jan: 12. 1707.

Rachell Porter Daughter of Neh: Jan: 12.

January ye 19. ye children following Baptized.

Sarah Orton aged 8 years sometime in febr:

Anna Orton aged about 4 years in february.

Mary Orton aged 2 years in march.

Stephen Porter son of Samuel Porter.

Ebenezer Langton son of Joseph Langton.

Ezekiel Woodrooff son of Samuel Woodr Jun^r.

Phebe Huff daughter of Jonathan Huff.

Nathan Lewis son of Samuel Jan. 26.

Elijah Hart son of Thomas of Capt^a feb. 2.

Abraham Jillet aged about 20 years feb: 2.

Patience Barns Daughter of Thomas feb: 9.

Hannah Woodroff Daughter of Joseph feb: 23.

Josiah Woodroff son of Joseph baptized y^e same day.

Jonathan } bird, children of Thomas march. 2.

Mary }

Martha Scot. March 16. owned ye Cov: & bap:

Benjamin Judg }

Susannah Judg }

Abigail Jud }

Keziah Jud }

& Mary }

children of Benjamin Jud baptized ye same day.

March 26, 1707.

Matthew Woodrooff bap.

Easter & } Daugh of Thomas Newel.

Sarah }

Aprill 6. Stephen Smith son of Samuel Baptized.

Aprill 13. Joseph Judd son of Joseph.

May. 11. Joseph Barns son of Joseph.

Hannah Seamar daughter of Sam^l.

June 8: Josiah & } child^a of Thomas North Jun^r baptized.

Thomas }

June 15. Lidea Bird Daughter of Thomas Baptized.

June 22. Sarah Nuel Daughter of Sam^l Baptized.

July 6. Margett Orton Daughter of Thomas.

July 20. Su[sa]nnah† Woodruff Daughter of John.

August. 10. Nathaniel Cowles }

thankfull Cowles }

& Timothy Cowles }

of Nathaniel Bap:

* That the name is Susannah appears also from the Town Record of Births.

† Susannah in Town Records.

August 17. Elizabeth Woodford daugh of Joseph Baptized.

August 31. Hannah Hawley of Joseph Bap:

September 7. Samuel Scot Sen' Baptized.

Thomas Langton son of Joseph.

Septem^{br} 14. y^e children of Sam^l Scott

	}	Ebenezer.
		Samuel.
		Mary.
		Hezekiah.

Septem: 28. Jemima Coale daughter of Isaac.

October. 12. Bathsheba Jud daughter of Benjamin.

Elizabeth } [children of Stephen Lee and his wife who joined the church
Sarah } the Sunday preceding.]
Stephen }

December 14. 1707. James Hart son of Thomas of Stephen Baptized.

January 4. 1707. Jonathan Root son of Timothy Baptized Abraham
Brownson son of Roger Mary Tompson daughter
of Thomas.

Feb. 29: 1707. Rebecca Brownson Daughter of Samuel of Jacob.

March 21. 1708. Daniel Hart son of Stephen.

April 11. 1708. John Woodruff of Samuel.

Aprill 18. 1708. Ruth Hooker of John.

May y^e 9. 1708. Nodiah Lewis of Nathaniel.

Mathew Clark of Mathew.

May 16. 1708.

Mary	}	porter Daughters of John.
Elizabeth		
Ester		
Anna		
Rebecca		

June 13. 1708. James Woodruff of Sam^l.

Ezekiel porter } of Sam of Dan.
 Abigail porter }
 Ebenezer porter of Timothy.

June 20. 1708. Joseph Brunson son of John.

Jerusha Judd daught' of Daniel.

July 11. 1708. Lydea Lee of Thomas, Mehitabel Coal daughter of Ma-
bell, Experience Smith daughter of Joseph.

August 1. Samuel North of John on his owning of y^e covenant by John y^e father.

8. Elizabeth Norton of Isaac on his wives account.

August 15. Thankfull North of Thomas of Samuel.

September 12. Hanna Barns of Thomas, Joanna Gridly of Thomas of Sam.

October 3. Amos Judd son of Anthony.

10. Hannah Tompson of John, Jedidiah Barns of Ebenezer.

Septemb^r* 9. Ester Lewis of Samuel, Elisha Woodruff of Matthew.

January 16. Elnathan Whitman of Sam^l bap.

January 23. Rodah Judd of John.

* September is evidently a mistake, for September 9 did not fall on Sunday, but on Thursday. Moreover Hester Lewis, daughter of Samuel, was born November 8, 1708, and Joshua (not Elisha) Woodruff, son of Matthew, was born November 7, 1708. See Town Records. Vol. 1, pp. F. and N.

- Feb: 20. Gideon Norton John ye third.
 Aprill 10. 1709. Mary Woodford Daughter of Joseph. Hannah Hart
 daughter of Thomas of Cap^a.
 May 1. Thomas Orton of Thomas.
 May 8. Hanna Lee of Stephen. Sam^l Tompson of Samuel upon his
 owning covenant.
 June 5. Benjamin Huff of Jonathan. Timothy Wadsworth of Nathaniel.
 Joseph Andros of Joseph.
 July 24. John & Joseph Woodruff sons of John Jeams North of Thomas
 of Thomas.
 Sept. 18. Sam^l Hauley son of Joseph. Hanna Smith daughter of Jona-
 than Jun.
 October 16. 1709. Mary Lee of Thomas.
 October 2. 1709. Matthew Porter of Nehemiah.
 October 24. William. Samuel, Marget. children of Edward Neal.
 January 1. Josiah Lewis son of Sam^l Lewis.
 March 26. William Wadsworth son of William.
 Joanna Jud daughter of benjamin.
 April 16. Mary Clark daughter of Mathew.
 Lidea Woodruff daughter of Joseph.
 Aprill 22. 1710. Solomon Whitman son of Samuel.
 Timothy North of Samuel.
 May. 19. Ester, Lydea, Silence Daughters of ye wife of John Brownson
 by her former husband Charterton.
 June. 26. Nathaniel, Mica, Anna children of Sam^l brownson of Richard.
 July 23. Esther Tompson of Dr, Rachell brownson of John, Ruth Smith
 of Samuel.
 July 30. Elisha Lewis of Nathaniel.
 Sep. 24. 1710. William Hart son of Thomas Hart bap:
 Sep. 10. 1710. Roger Hooker son of John.
 Sep. 24. 1710. Joseph Smith son of Joseph Smith Jun^r baptiz^d on his own
 ing ye covenant.
 Jemima Jud daughter of Daniell Judd baptiz^d the same day.
 Dec: 3. 1710. Noah Smith of Samuel at ye Swamp.
 Decem: 10. Mary Orvice on Miriam Orvices owning ye covenant.
 Decem. 24. Charles Norton son of Isaac.
 feb. 1711. Unice North of John.
 feb: 4. Jeams Tompson son of John.
 feb: 18. Zephaniah Smith son of Joseph Smith Sen^r. Abram Woodruff
 son of Matthew.
 feb. 25. Ruth Norton.
 March 18. 1711. Stephen Root of Timothy.
 March 25. Eldad Lewis of Isaac.
 April 15. Baptized Ruth Wadsworth daughter of John. Susannah por-
 ter daugh: of Timothy.
 Martha Andros daughter of John Andros, his wife being a
 member at Waterbury.
 June 3. Simmon Wodroff son of John.*
 Aug: 5. ye children of Sarah Carington on her admission into ye Ch. Sa-
 rah Carington John Carington.

* The date was first written June 3 and afterward altered to July 31. Simmons Wood-
 ruff was born January 6, 1710-1. See Town Records, I. 92.

August 12. Elijah heart son of Thomas of Thomas.

October. Rebecca Seamor, Samuel, Abigail of Ebenezer Seamor.

Novemb. 1711. baptized Hezekiah Coale son of Caleb, Matthew Norton son of thomas, Jared Lee son of thomas Daniel Gridly son of Samuel.

[Rev. Samuel Whitman made no farther record of baptisms in this volume of the church records.]

Thomas Orton added to ye Church Jan. 12. anno 170§.

february 9. ye following persons were added to ye Church.

Benjamin Judd, Joseph Woodrof, Thomas Tompson son of Thomas, Ebeneze Barns & Deborah his wife.

Joseph Stanly & his wife & Jonathan Hough & his wife came to us by letters of dismission.

March 16. Matthew Woodroff added.

March 30. Joanna Smith added to ye Church.

april 21. Mary Lewis wife of Sam^l came in by a letter of dismission.

march 4. 1707. Thomas Gridly, Hannah his wife Thomas North, Rachel Brownson added to ye Cch.

Jun 10. 1707. Samuel Orvis, Timothy Porter & Susannah his wife added to ye Cch.

August 16. 1707. Joseph Woodfurd Jun^r and his wife Lydea & Margaret Woodruff came into ye church by letters dismissive from Symsbury.

Sep: 14. 1707. Hannah North came into communion by ye same letter of dismission.

Oct. 5. Stephen Lee & his wife joined to us.

feb. 23. anno 170^l. Samuel Brownson of Jacob added, ye same day Hannah Hart wife of John, Elizabeth Woodruff wife of Matthew, John brownson, all by one dismissive letter from Hartford 2 church.

May 2. 1708. John & Samuel porter of daniel.

July 11. 1708. Thomas Tompson & Margret his wife joined to us.

August 15. Thomas North of Samuel joined to us.

Octob^r 17. Dorothy Wadsworth added.

[To be continued.]

THOMAS PHILBRICK AND FAMILY, 1583—1883.

By the Rev. JACOB CHAPMAN, of Exeter, N. H.

THOMAS PHILBRICK* is said to have come from Lincolnshire in England. Old records preserved in the family state that he and his family came in 1630 in the *Arabella*. This vessel was one of seventeen ships which in that year brought colonists to Massachusetts. The *Arabella*, in which came Gov. Winthrop,

* The name is spelled in the early records in various ways. We find Filbrick, Philbrook, Philbrucke, Philbrok, &c. &c. "It was perhaps a Lancashire name," originally from the same Saxon word as *Bridge*, spelled in the Northumbrian Co. *Brigg*, a Scandinavian form. (REG., 1869, p. 81.)

Others derive the word from the Greek "*Phile*"—*lovely*, and the old English word *Brook*.

Sir Richard Saltonstall and others, sailed from Yarmouth, April 8, 1630, and arrived at Salem June 14. The next month the passengers in this and other vessels settled at Charlestown; but soon after divided, and a part, with Saltonstall, settled in Watertown. Thomas Philbrick and family were there in 1636. "His homestead was on the N. W. corner of Belmont and Lexington Streets."

In 1639, the second summer after the settlement of Hampton, N. H., John, son of Thomas Philbrick, moved to Hampton; and it seems that his brother Thomas soon followed him. It is said that "The first settlers of Hampton were attracted to the place by the fishing, the fowling, the best of clams, and the salt marshes almost ready for the scythe."

In 1645-6, Thomas Philbrick, Sen., a grantee of eight lots, sold his estate in Watertown, and in 1650 or 51 he had removed to Hampton, where his elder sons lived.

February 22, 1649, "Richard Saltonstall owned land in Ipswich joining that of Mr. Rogers's grant of the town," and Thomas Philbrick is named as being there (Antiquarian Papers, No. 37). John Philbrick, of Seabrook, says, "The deed, William Sanborn to Thomas Philbrick, dated May, 1647, proves that the remainder of the family came to Hampton in the spring, 1645-6." His wife Elizabeth died 12th mo. 19th, 1663, and in March, 1664, he calls himself "very aged." He died in 1667.

1. THOMAS PHILBRICK, by wife Elizabeth, had born in England:

2. i. JAMES, of Hampton in 1644, a mariner, who [m. 1st, Jane (daughter of Thomas) Roberts of Dover]? and 2d, her sister Ann Roberts. "In 1670, he was chosen, with others to run the Exeter line." In 1671 he had a grant of Lot 52, 40 acres, in the So. of Hampton, called "The new plantation" (now Seabrook). He had 10 children. He was drowned in Hampton river, near the mouth of Cole's Creek, 16 Nov. 1674. His widow married 8 July, 1678, William Mastin.
3. ii. JOHN, who m. Ann [Palmer?] and was settled in Hampton in 1639. He had 7 children. On the 20th 8th mo. 1657, as they were going out of the harbor on their way to Boston, he, his wife and daughter Sarah and 5 others, were cast away and drowned.
4. iii. Dea. Thomas, b. 1624, m. 1st, Ann, daughter of William Knapp, Sen., of Watertown, and settled about 1651 on the land in Seabrook now owned by George A. Philbrick. He was a prominent man, often chosen as selectman, representative, &c. His wife Ann died 17 May, 1667, leaving four children. On the 22d 7th mo. 1669, he m. 2d, Hannah, widow of John White of Haverhill, Mass., and daughter of Edward French, of Hampton, by whom he had three children. He died 24 Nov. 1700, a. 76.
- iv. ELIZABETH, m. in 1642, 1st, Thomas Chase, who d. 1652, leaving 1. Thomas,³ b. 1643, d. Oct. 1714; 2. Joseph,³ b. 1645, d. 12 Jan. 1718; 3. Isaac,³ b. 1647, m. Mary Perkins, and d. 1727; 4. James,³ b. 1649, m. Elizabeth Green; 5. Abraham,³ b. 1651, "slaine in ye wares in 1676." She m. 2d, Oct. 26, 1654, E. P. Garland, and had: 6. John,³ b. 1655; 7. Jacob,³ b. 1656; 8. Peter,³ b. 1659. Mr. Garland d. 4 Jan. 1661, and she m. 3d, Judge Henry Robey. She d. 11 Feb. 1677.
- v. HANNAH.
- vi. MARY, m. about 1648, Edward, son of Robert Trick, of Hampton, who d. 1652, and had: 1. Edward,³ b. 1649, d. young; 2. Dea. John,³ b. 1651-2, m. Bethia Hobbs and had sixteen children. Mary³ m. 2d, James Wall, and had: 3. Mary,³ b. 1656, wife of John Marston;

4. *Hannah*,³ b. 7 March, 1658, m. Benjamin Moulton. James Wall d. 1659. His widow Mary lived till 1699.
- vii. *MARTHA*, b. Watertown, 1633; m. 1st, 1657, John Cass, who d. suddenly in bed, 7 April, 1675. Their children were: 1. *John*³; 2. *Samuel*,³ b. 13 July, 1659, m. Mary Sanborn; 3. *Ebenezer*³; 4. *Jonathan*³; 5. *Abigail*³; 6. *Mercy*³; 7. *Mary*.³ Gen. Lewis, son of Jonathan Cass, b. Exeter, 1782, was one of her descendants. (REGISTER, vi. 246.) She m. 2d, William Lyons, of Rowley, Mass.
2. *JAMES*³ *PHILBRICK* (*Thomas*¹), 1622?–1674, by his wife Ann had children born in Hampton:
- i. *BETHIA*, who m. 24 April, 1677, Caleb, son of Isaac Perkins of Hampton, and had *Rhoda*,⁴ who m. 24 May, 1700, Elias Philbrook⁴ (John,³ John²) and had seven children.
 - ii. Capt. *JAMES*, b. 13 July, 1651, a mariner of Hampton, who m. 4 Dec. 1674, Hannah, daughter of Isaac Perkins, b. 14 Feb. 1656, and died 1739. They had eight sons and three daughters.
 - iii. *APPHIA*, b. 1655; m. 3 Dec. 1674, Timothy Hilliard, and had: 1. *Benjamin*,⁴ 1681; 2. *APPHIA*,⁴ 1686; 3. *Mary*,⁴ 1688.
 - iv. *ESTHER*, b. 1 March, 1657; m. Sylvanus Nock of Dover.
 - v. *THOMAS, JR.*, b. 14 March, 1659, cordwainer; m. 14 April, 1681, Mehitable (daughter of — Dalton), and settled in Hampton. In 1694 he was a grantee of Kingstown. In 1702 he sold his house to Samuel Chapman, late of Ipswich, Mass., and removed to Kingstown, where he died 1 Jan. 1712. They had ten children.
 - vi. *SARAH*, b. 14 Feb. 1661.
 - vii. *JOSEPH*, b. 1 Oct. 1663; m. 1685–6, Triphena, daughter of William and Rebecca Marston, b. 28 Dec. 1663, and d. in 1729. He was a mariner, and about 1714 removed to Rye, where he d. 17 Nov. 1755. Had nine children.
 - viii. *ELIZABETH*, b. 24 July, 1666.
 - ix. *MEHITABLE*, b. 19 July, 1668; m. 2d wife Timothy Hilliard.
3. *JOHN*³ *PHILBROOK* (*Thomas*¹), died 1657; by his wife Ann had born in Hampton:
- i. *JOHN*, b. about 1648; lived with his grandfather Thomas after the death of his father, and inherited a part of his estate. He married 1st, in 1667, 26th 12th mo., Prudence, daughter of William Swain, b. 29 Dec. 1654, and d. about 1717. She left four or more children. In 1722 he had married 2d, Sabina —, who survived him. He d. in 1737. Having been early left an orphan he had little education, but seems to have been a successful farmer in Greenland.
 - ii. *HANNAH*, b. 26 Sept. 1651; m. 1st, Joseph Walker of Portsmouth; and 2d, 29 July, 1686, John Seavey.
 - iii. *MARTHA* (twin sister of Hannah), m. John Bracket.
 - iv. *SARAH*, drowned 20th 8th mo. 1657, with her parents.
 - v. *MARY*, m. 30 Dec. 1669, Jacob Perkins of Hampton.
 - vi. *ABIGAIL*, b. 8th 9th mo. 1654.
 - vii. *EPHRAIM*, b. 24th 2d mo. 1656; m. Elizabeth Barron and settled in Groton, Mass., where he had *Elizabeth*,⁴ *Abigail*⁴ and *Ephraim*,⁴ Jr.
4. Sargeant *THOMAS*³ *PHILBROOK, Sen.* (*Thomas*¹), 1624–1700, of Hampton, by his wife Ann had children born in Hampton:
- i. *MARY*, b. 11 Sept. 1651.
 - ii. [*BETHIA*, b. 16th 10th mo. 1654] ?
 - iii. *JONATHAN*, b. 4th 5th mo. 1657; m. widow — Shaw; had no children. He d. 1747, and gave the homestead to the grandsons of his brother Samuel, namely, Abner⁴ and Jonathan⁴ Philbrick.
 - iv. *SAMUEL*, b. 19th 3d mo. 1660; m. Jane —, and d. 22d 2d mo. 1694. He left but one son,
 9. *Thomas*,⁴ who m. Abiah —, and d. at Hampton, 1747, leaving five children.
 - v. *ELIZABETH*, b. 1667, and d. a. 2 mo.

- Thomas^s Philbrick m. 2d, on the 22d 7th mo. 1669, widow Hannah White, daughter of Edward and Ann French, and had :
10. vi. WILLIAM, b. 27th 4th mo. 1670; m. 10 Oct. 1689, Mary, daughter of Walter Neale of Greenland, in Portsmouth, and settled there in 1694.
 - vii. JANE, m. 17 August, 1700, Joseph Cram.
 - viii. HANNAH.
5. Capt. JAMES^s PHILBRICK (*James^s Thomas^s*), 1650-1723, mariner of Hampton, and his wife Hannah (Perkins), had, born in Hampton, twelve children :
- i. HANNAH, b. 30th 2d mo. 1676; m. 26 July, 1693, Stephen Sanborn and had *Nathan^s Sanborn*.
 - ii. DANIEL, b. 19th 12th mo. 1678.
 - iii. JONATHAN, b. 10th day of 9th mo. 1680; m. Mary —.
 - iv. SARAH, b. 11 June, 1682; m. 1st, 8 Aug. 1701, Ensign John Sanborn of No. Hampton, who d. 3 Sept. 1737. She m. 2d, about 1731, Lieut. Thomas Rawlins of Stratham, and d. 30 May, 1761. Her children were 14, and her descendants before her death, 239.
 11. v. EBENEZER, b. 29 Oct. 1683; m. Bethia Moulton and had four children, *James^s, Ruth^s, Bethia^s and Ebenezer^s, Jr.* In 1743 he moved to Rye, and d. Dec. 1760.
 - vi. APPHIA, b. 8 April, 1686; d. unm. 1759.
 - vii. ISAAC, b. 5 August, 1688; m. 20 Oct. 1719, Mary Palmer and had :
1. *Jonathan^s*; 2. *Hannah^s*; and 3. *Daniel^s*, b. 1726, m. Margaret Ayres, and d. 1804. He had three sons : 1. Perkins^s; 2. Daniel^s; 3. John^s, who settled in Epsom.
 - viii. JAMES, m. Sarah —; was a weaver in New Castle in 1703. Children :
1. *Hannah^s*, b. 1701; 2. *Mary^s*, b. 1702? 3. *Rachel^s*, b. May, 1704;
4. *Benjamin^s*, b. 29 Sept. 1706, who settled in Haverhill, Mass., a farmer.
 - ix. ABIGAIL, b. 25 June, 1692; m. Thomas Haines and had *Malachi^s*.
 12. x. Dea. JOSEPH, b. 5 Feb. 1694; m. 1st, 5 Dec. 1717, Ann Dearborn, who d. in 1718. He m. 2d, 26 Nov. 1719, Elizabeth, daughter of James Perkins, who d. 26 March, 1736, leaving four children. He m. 3d, 18 Nov. 1736, Sarah, daughter of John Nay, who had ten children. He d. 20 Dec. 1761.
 - xi. NATHAN, b. 19 August, 1697; a blacksmith; m. 30 Oct. 1721, Dorcas, daughter of James Johnson; lived at Hampton and Rye; d. 23 April, 1794. His children : 1. *Mary^s*, b. 25 Jan. 1723; 2. *Jonathan^s*, b. 13 Oct. 1725, a mariner, taken by the French; 3. *Benjamin^s*, b. about 1726, m. 15 Dec. 1751, Sarah, daughter of Shubael Page of Hampton, b. 12 April, 1734, settled at Little River and had seven sons, who settled in Sanbornton, where he d. 23 Jan. 1808.
 - xii. MARY, b. 1701; d. 1721.
6. THOMAS^s PHILBRICK (*James^s Thomas^s*), 1659-1712; of Hampton and Kingston; by his wife Mehitabel Ayres had children born in Hampton :
- i. A daughter in 1681. ii. A son, b. 1683. Both d. young.
 - iii. JEREMIAH, b. 21 Sept. 1684; m. and d. in Kingston, 1731.
 - iv. ELIZABETH, b. 16 Oct. 1685; m. Abram Bradley of Haverhill, Mass.
 - v. TIMOTHY, b. 14 May, 1689; d. 1711.
 - vi. ANN, b. 12 March, 1691; m. 1 Jan. 1716, Stephen Berry [of Rochester?].
 - vii. MEHITABLE, b. 26 March, 1693; m. 29 April, 1719, Capt. Daniel Led of Kingston. She d. 23 Jan. 1779, a. 86. A christian woman much respected. Her children : 1. *Mehitable^s*; 2. *Elizabeth^s*; 3. *Anna^s*; 4. *Hannah^s*; 5. *Mary^s*, b. 1722; 6. *Daniel^s*, b. 1725; 7. *Stephen^s*; 8. *Joanna^s*, b. 1735; 9. *John^s*, b. 21 Oct. 1737.
 - viii. SAMUEL, b. 1695; d. 1711.
 13. ix. JEDEDIAH, b. 9 August, 1700; m. 25 August, 1731, Mary Taylor. He was a surveyor, and aided in running the lines of new townships; "was justice of the peace, captain of the town, representative to the

legislature, deacon of the church," &c. He had ten children, and d. 20 March, 1754, much lamented.

x. THOMAS, JR., b. 1704; d. 1704.

7. JOSEPH² PHILBRICK (*James,² Thomas¹*), 1662–1755; of Hampton and Rye, mariner; by his wife Triphena Marston had children born in Hampton:

i. JOSEPH, b. 1686; d. young.

ii. JOSEPH, b. 19 Feb. 1688.

14. iii. Capt. ZECHARIAH, b. 11 March, 1690; mariner and farmer of Hampton Falls; m. Mary —, and had seven children.

iv. SABINA, b. 1691; m. Abraham Libbey.

v. ANN, b. 13 Jan. 1694 [m. Stephen Berry of Rochester?].

15. vi. EPHRAIM, b. 12 Aug. 1696; m. Martha, b. Jan. 1702, daughter of Henry Wadleigh of Hampton. He settled in Exeter, was a blacksmith, had six children, and d. in 1747, leaving much property.

vii. HESTER, b. 2 May, 1699.

viii. PHEBE, b. 9 June, 1701; m. Daniel Moulton.

16. ix. JESSE, b. 5 Nov. 1703; blacksmith; m. 4 Jan. 1727, Abigail, daughter of William Locke, who d. 12 Aug. 1783. They had eight children. He was an active business man and dealt much in lands. He d. 24 March, 1757, *æ*. 54.

x. ELIZA, b. 8 Dec. 1706.

8. JOHN² PHILBROOK (*John,² Thomas¹*), 1648?–1737, farmer, and his first wife, Prudence Swain, had children born in Hampton:

i. JOHN, b. 22d 12th mo. 1668; d. probably 1717. He m. and had three children in Greenland: 1. *Susanna*,^a bapt. 1713; 2. *John*,^a bapt. 1715; 3. —.

ii. SUSANNA, m. Joshua Berry of Greenland, who is named in the will, 22 Sept. 1737.

17. iii. ELIAS, b. 1680; m. 1st, 21 May, 1700, Rhoda, daughter of Caleb Perkins, b. 24 June, 1677, who had seven children and d. about 1720. On the 2d Jan. 1723, Elias^a m. 2d, Penelope Philbrick, who in the will of James² Philbrick, in 1722, is called his "daughter in law." Elias^a Philbrick d. suddenly in Greenland, 23 Nov. 1747.

iv. HANNAH, b. 14 April, 1687.

9. THOMAS⁴ PHILBRICK (*Samuel,³ Thomas,² Thomas¹*), 1684?–1748, of Hampton, and his wife, Abiah or Abigail, had, born in Hampton:

i. ABNER, b. 21 Jan. 1708; m. 1st, 10 Nov. 1731, Mehitabel Stewart, b. 1716, who had eight children, and d. 1770.

ii. JOHN, b. 26 May, 1712; m. 26 Dec. 1734, Judith Sanborn, and had six children. He d. 16 Feb. 1748.

iii. JANE, b. 20 May, 1715; m. Ebenezer Knowlton, a blacksmith.

iv. Elder JONATHAN, b. 14 June, 1718; d. July, 1807. He m. 1st, —, and lived in Newbury, Mass. He m. 2d Beulah Hardy; removed to Weare, N. H., where she d. August, 1823, *a*. 92. They had seven children.

v. ANNA, b. 28 Feb. 1720; m. 19 Nov. 1738, Ebenezer Shaw.

10. WILLIAM³ PHILBROOK (*Thomas,² Thomas¹*), 1670–1714, farmer in Greenland, and his wife Mary Neal, had, born in Greenland:

18. i. WALTER, b. 10 Nov. 1690; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Tufton,^a a blacksmith, who bought and sold much land and d. in 1732.

19. ii. JONATHAN, b. about 1692; a shipwright; m. Elizabeth —. In 1728 he sold lands, removed to "Arundel, York Co., Me., and then to Saco, afterward to Bath, Me." He had ten children.

iii. SAMUEL, m. and was in Greenland in 1713.

iv. MARY, b. 20 May, 1702.

v. OLIVE. vi. ABIGAIL. vii. SARAH.

^a Robert Tufton is said to have taken the name *Mason* afterwards.

11. EBENEZER⁴ PHILBRICK (*James,³ James,² Thomas¹*), 1683-1760, and his wife, Bethia Moulton, had, born in Hampton :
 - i. JAMES, b. 2 June, 1714; m. Elizabeth Rand of Rye, and had : 1. *James,⁴* b. Portsmouth, 39 Aug. 1737; 2. *Elizabeth,⁴* b. 23 May, 1739. James⁴ is supposed to have settled in Deerfield about 1760.
 - ii. RUTH, b. 13 Oct. 1717; m. — Rand, and d. before Jan. 1755.
 - iii. BETHIA, b. 8 June, 1718.
 - iv. EBENEZER, Jr., b. 27 May, 1721; m. 12 March, 1747, Hannah Moulton, and was, in 1750, a cordwainer in Rye.
12. Dea. JOSEPH⁴ PHILBRICK (*James,³ James,² Thomas¹*), 1694-1761, of Hampton, and his 2d wife, Elizabeth Perkins, had, born in Hampton :
 - i. ANN, b. 1724; d. 1726.
 - ii. JOSEPH, Jr., b. 3 Dec. 1725; m. 24 Oct. 1749, Abigail, daughter of John Nay, sister of his step-mother, and had eight children.
 - iii. JAMES, b. 10 Feb. 1737; m. 3 Sept. 1754, Tabitha Dow, and had five children.
 - iv. JONATHAN, b. 1729; d. April, 1731.
 - v. ANN, 2d, b. 9 June, 1732.
 - vi. ELIDIA, b. 6 Jan. 1734.
 - vii. (By his 3d wife Sarah Nay) JOHN, b. 30 Nov. 1737; d. 21 Jan. 1738.
 - viii. HANNAH, b. 6 July, 1739; d. 8 July, 1745.
 - ix. SAMUEL, b. 18 March, 1741.
 - x. JOSHUA, b. March and d. April, 1742.
 - xi. JOSIAH, b. and d. August, 1743.
 - xii. BETTY, b. Nov. 1744; d. July, 1745.
 - xiii. NATHAN, b. April and d. Oct. 1749.
 - xiv. JOHN, b. and d. Dec. 1750.
13. JEDEDIAH⁴ PHILBRICK (*Thomas,³ James,² Thomas¹*), 1700-1754, of Kingston, and his wife, Mary Taylor, had, born in Kingston, ten children :
 - i. JEREMIAH, b. 2 Feb. 1722; m. 20 Sept. 1744, Mary Stevens, and d. 8 March, 1754. Children : 1. *Jedediah,⁴* b. Feb. 1745; 2. *John,⁴* b. April, 1747, d. 1751; 3. *Elizabeth,⁴* b. 15 Dec. 1749, m. Jonathan Clough; 4. *Mehitable,⁴* bapt. 21 June, 1752, m. Joseph Philbrick.
 - ii. HANNAH, b. 6 Feb. 1724; m. Nov. 1747, Humphrey Hook, and had four children : *Mary,⁴* b. 1748; *Martha,⁴* b. August, 1750; *Jacob,⁴* b. 30 July, 1752.
 - iii. THOMAS, b. Jan. 1726; d. Sept. 1730.
 - iv. BENJAMIN, b. July, 1728; d. 1730.
 - v. THOMAS, 2d, b. 1730; d. 1735.
 - vi. BONIMION, b. 1734; d. 1735.
 - vii. THOMAS, 3d, b. 1738; d. 1739.
 - viii. SAMUEL, b. 11 Feb. 1739; m. 9 Feb. 1767, Sarah Sanborn, and had six children : 1. *Jedediah,⁴* 1767; 2. *Jeremiah,⁴* 1769; 3. *Abraham,⁴* 1771; 4. *John,⁴* 1774; 5. *Sarah,⁴* 1776; 6. *Samuel,⁴* b. 1779. Samuel⁴ d. 4 April, 1779. "A pious and useful man in society."
 - ix. JEDEDIAH, b. 1742; d. Dec. 1743.
 - x. JOSEPH, b. 4 Nov. 1748; m. Mehitable, and settled in Andover, where he d. in 1822. His wife d. Feb. 1838. They had five sons.
14. Capt. ZECHARIAH⁴ PHILBRICK (*Joseph,³ James,² Thomas¹*), 1689- and his wife Mary, had, born in Newbury, Mass., and Hampton Falls, seven children :
 - i. GIDEON, b. 5 Sept. 1718.
 - ii. HANNAH, b. 6 Sept. 1722.
 - iii. MARY, b. 15 Oct. 1724.
 - iv. SARAH, b. 30 Oct. 1727.
 - v. JOSEPH, b. 7 Jan. 1729.

- vi. EPHRAIM, b. 29 Oct. 1731; m. 23 Jan. 1756, Mary Sanborn, and had: *Rachel*,⁶ b. 1756, and *Richard*,⁶ b. 13 Oct. 1758.
 - vii. MICHAEL, b. 10 Nov. 1734; m. Mary —; went from Hampton to Parsonsfield, Me., then to Standish. He had six children.
15. EPHRAIM⁴ PHILBRICK (*Joseph*,³ *James*,³ *Thomas*¹), 1696–1747, of Exeter, blacksmith, and his wife, Martha Wadleigh, had, born in Exeter:
- i. BENJAMIN, b. 16 July, 1721; m. 1st, Hannah Currier, who d. 5 Sept. 1745. He m. 2d, Lydia Colcord, and had ten children.
 - ii. JOSEPH, m. Lydia Colcord, and d. before 1749. No children.
 - iii. ELIZABETH (Betsey), m. Ichabod Thurston of Exeter.
 - iv. MARTHA, m. William Moore the 4th, joiner, in York, Me.
 - v. TRUEWORTHY.
 - vi. JOHN, d. before 1752, leaving no children.
16. JESSE⁴ PHILBRICK (*Joseph*,³ *James*,³ *Thomas*¹), 1703–1757, of Rye, and his wife, Abigail Locke, had, born in Rye:
- i. HANNAH and her twin sister } m. Reuben Moulton.
 - ii. TRIPHENA, b. 24 April, 1729, } m. 1760, 1st, John Sanders; 2d, Jonathan Berry.
 - iii. ABIGAIL, b. 11 Nov. 1730; m. Mk. Randall of Moultonboro'.
 - iv. SARAH, b. 9 Nov. 1732; m. 1760, Robert Moulton, and in 1775 moved to Gilmanton, where she d. 10 August, 1823. At that time she had 11 children, 34 grandchildren, 60 gr.-grandchildren; in all, 105.
 - v. JOSEPH, b. 10 August, 1735; m. 2 Dec. 1760, Ann Fowle; had ten children and d. 11 Sept. 1788.
 - vi. REUBEN, b. 27 Feb. 1737; m. 1st Hannah Locke, 2d widow Mary Wedgewood, 3d Mary Dalton, and 4th Mary Beck. He had four children.
 - vii. DANIEL, b. 2 Feb. 1740; m. Abigail Marden, and had three children. He lived in Rye, where he d. before Nov. 1780.
 - viii. JONATHAN, b. 26 Nov. 1745; m. 8 Dec. 1768, Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Marden of Rye, and had five children.
 - ix. MARY, b. 12 Feb. 1749; d. 15 Nov. 1834.
17. ELIAS⁴ PHILBROOK (*John*,³ *John*²), 1680–1747; farmer, of Greenland and No. Hampton, and his 1st wife, Rhoda Perkins, had, baptized in Greenland:
- i. ELIAS, JR., bapt. 1715; m. —, and had Hannah, bapt. 1739.
 - ii. CALEB, b. 21 July, 1705; m. Mary, daughter of John Sherburn of Portsmouth, and had six of their eleven children born in Greenland. He removed to Epping, where he d. Dec. 1759.
 - iii. ELIPHALET, bapt. 1715 [a shoemaker in Rowley, Mass.?). In 1733 sold his house and lands in Hampton to Timothy Sheperd of Haverhill, Mass.
 - iv. JOHN, bapt. 1715; joined the church in 1742. In 1743 lived in North Hampton; m. Judith, daughter of Biley Hardy of Exeter, and had: 1. *David* of Tamworth, N. H.; 2. *Jonathan* of Tamworth; 3. *John* of Loudon, and 4. A daughter, m. Curtiss. He d. 30 Jan. 1799, at Tamworth.
 - v. BETHIA, bapt. 1715; joined the church in 1722; m. Edward Palmer of Kensington.
 - vi. RHODA, bapt. 1715.
 - vii. BENJAMIN, bapt. 1718; m. —, Mary, and lived on the homestead till 1763, or later; afterward in "East town," now Wakefield. His children: 1. *Sarah*,⁶ bapt. Greenland, 1744; 2. *Mary*,⁶ bapt. Greenland, 1746, m. Col. John Wingate, lived in Wakefield, and had seven children; 3. *Eliphalet*,⁶ bapt. 1748, m. — Balch, and had four sons; 4. *Penelope*,⁶ b. 1751, m. Kensington, 8 Jan. 1771, Job⁶ Chapman (Paul,⁴ Samuel,³ Samuel,³ Edward¹), b. 1747, and lived 22 years on the Chapman homestead in Greenland, then in Deerfield, and in 1802 with their seven children they settled in Tamworth, where she d.

in 1838. Her fourth son Samuel⁷ m. Betsey S. Folsom of Tamworth, and their first child was JACOB⁸ CHAPMAN, the writer of this article.

18. WALTER⁴ PHILBROOK (*William,³ Thomas²*), 1690–1732, of Greenland, blacksmith, and his wife, Elizabeth Tuftin, had :
 - i. ROBERT TUFTIN, bapt. 1715 ; a gunsmith and a man of influence ; d. 1798.
 - ii. MARY, bapt. 1716.
 - iii. DEBORAH, bapt. 1719.
 - iv. SIMON, bapt. 1722 [d. in the expedition to Louisburg, 1745 ?]
 - v. WALTER, Jr., bapt. 1724 ; m. Margaret, daughter of Samuel Neal. In 1769 he was a cabinet maker in Greenland.
 - vi. ELIZABETH, bapt. 1728, his youngest daughter.
19. JONATHAN⁴ PHILBROOK (*William,³ Thomas,² Thomas¹*), 1692?–, and his wife Elizabeth, had seven children, born in Greenland :
 - i. ELINOR, bapt. 1722.
 - ii. WILLIAM, bapt. 1723 ; m. and had five sons in Maine.
 - iii. JONATHAN, Jr., bapt. 1723 ; m. Dorothy, daughter of Rev. Abijah Weld of Attleboro', Mass., and had five sons and two daughters. He was a miller.
 - iv. PRISCILLA, bapt. 1722.
 - v. DAVID, bapt. 1724.
 - vi. ABIGAIL, bapt. 1725.
 - vii. JOSHUA, b. 10 Oct. 1727 ; a shipwright, farmer and hunter. He lived with his father in what is now Bath, Me., and on June 15, 1750, m. Elizabeth Alexander, b. Georgetown, Me., 1729.
 - viii. JOB, bapt. 1729, b. probably in Biddeford, Me. About 1744, when fifteen years old, he was taken by the Indians and carried to Canada, but was ransomed and settled on Job's Island, then on So. Fox Island in Vinal Haven, Me. He had four sons, Jeremiah,¹⁰ b. 1753, Joel, Jonathan and Job.
 - ix. SARAH, bapt. 1731.
 - x. JOSEPH, m. and settled on Philbrook's Island, one of the Isleboro' group in Penobscot bay.

NOTE.—I have records of some eighty families, including more complete records of those upon the preceding pages, and extending to the eighth and ninth generations, which will be printed and bound in a volume, if I have orders for copies enough to pay the printer.

JACOB CHAPMAN,

No. 7 Middle Street, Exeter, N. H.

PARTIAL COPY OF RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF WINCHESTER, N. H.

Communicated by JOHN L. ALEXANDER, M.D., of Belmont, Mass.

[Continued from page 227.]

Births—Continued.

Children of Dea. Edward Foster

Henry b Mar 31st 1737 William b Mar 3^d 1739

Rachel b July 4th 1742 Sarah b Apr 6th 1744

Remembrance b Sept 30th 1746 Edward b May 14th 1749

Fletcher b Aug 16th 1751 Alpheus b Aug 16th 1753

Moses b Mar 20th 1756

* Elisha, son of Jeremiah,⁸ late of Wausau, Marethon Co., Wis., deceased, had for many years been collecting extensive records of the family, from which I had hoped to obtain aid in preparing this sketch ; but his records have not reached me.

Children of Jeremiah & Dorothy Hall

Sarah b June 20th 1737

Children of Samuel & Ann Taylor

Sarah b Sept 30th 1739 Ann b Oct 15th 1741

Mary b Nov 19th 1743

Children of Rev. Joseph & Ann Ashley

Joseph b Apr 26th 1738 Stephen b Nov 27th 1740

Gideon b May 15th 1743

Children of Ebenezer & Thankful Alexander

Abigail b July 20th 1738 Reuben b Feb 17th 1740

Asa b Oct 7th 1742 Abigail b Aug 30th 1745

John b Aug 29th 1748 Ann b July 12th 1753

Children of Nathaniel & Abigail Brooks

Abigail b Apr 6th 1735 Abigail b Nov 11th 1736

Eunice b May 2^d 1739 William b Mar 18th 174-1

Chil of Andrew & Susanna Gardner

Sarah b Oct 17th 1738 Mary b June 12th 1742

Chil of Elisha & Sarah Root

Martha b Feb 22^d 1736 Samuel b June 22 1738

Moses b Sept 1st 1740 Joseph b Dec 3^d 1744

Chil of Moses & Jemima Chamberlain

Susannah b Aug 29th 1740

Children of Henry & Mary Ann (Fullerton) Bond

Mary b Nov 18th 1742 Phebe b Sept 26th 1744

Phebe b June 5th 1746 Samuel b Feb 23^d 1748

Henry b Oct 25th 1749 Sarah b Oct 11th 1751

Lydia b Oct 15th 1753 Thadeus b July 20th 1755

Asa b Aug 25th 1757 Anna b Oct 29th 1760

Chil of Samuel & Eunice Ashley

Oliver b Oct 20th 1743 Tirza b Dec 24th 1745

Samuel b Sept 29th 1746 Thankful b Nov 10th 1749

Eunice b Decr 17th 1751 Daniel b Jan^y 15th 1754

Luther b Apr 27th 1762 Luther b Aug 19th 1764

Susanna b Dec 16th 1766

Children of Gaius & Sarah Field

Zachariah b Apr 2^d 1741 Sarah b Apr 9th 1743

Joshua b Jany 5th 1746 Waitstill b Sept 4th 1749

Elisha b Sept 6th 1752 Dinah b Sept 21 1757

Gaius b Mar 21st 1763

Chil of Ebenezer & Loana Pierce

Joseph b Jany 29th 1743

Chil of David & Sarah Pierce

Abbe b July 25th 1743 Nathan b July 25th 1746

Chil of John & Bathsheba Pierce

Anna b Jany 27th 1745 Bathsheba b May 11th 1750

Jeremiah b June 28th 1752 Rachel b Feb 18th 1754

Mary b Apr 30th 1759 Sarah b. June 19th 1763

Reuben b Nov 30th 1764

Chil of William & Prudence Willard

Willoughby b Nov 14th 1745 Killed in the battle of the Revolution at Rutland Vt

Chil of Daniel and Susannah Houghton

Nehemiah b Feb 16th 1738

- Children of Joshua & Submit Wells
 Esther b Dec 2^d 1745 Submit b Aug 5th 1746
- Chil of Simeon & Catherine Willard
 Submit b May 14th 1742 Sarah b Apr 5th 1743
 Simon b Dec 23^d 1744 Sarah b Nov 16th 1746
 Catherine b May 10th 1749 Sibbel b May 15th 1751
 Elijah b Apr 18th 1754 Seth b Aug 15th 1756
- Chil of Martin & Sarah Ashley
 Rhoda b July 11th 1750 Deziah b Feb 21th 1752
 Sarah b Nov 29th 1755
- Chil of Josiah & Submit Foster
 Sibil b Oct 11th 1751
- Children of Joseph & Sarah Dodge
 Joseph b Nov 26th 1752 Sarah b Jan^y 23th 1755
 Abigail b Sept 16th 1760 Phebe b May 25th 1763
 Dorcas b Sept 30th 1765 Elijah b Feb 24th 1769
- Chil of Hilkiah & Submit Grout
 Asa b Feb 3^d 1753 Martha b Sept 25th 1754
 Elisha b Feb 17th 1760 Hilkiah b Oct 30th 1761
 Bridgman b June 24th 1763 Seth b July 28th 1765
 Daniel b Apr 19th 1767 Oliver b June 30th 1769
- Chil of William & Mary Wilson
 Oliver b Jan^y 14th 1756 Aaron b May 19th 1758
- Chil of Jeremiah & Ellinor Pierce
 a son b Sept 23 1755 James b Oct 8th 1760
- Chil of Oliver & Esther Capron
 Nathaniel b Apr 24th 1758 Otis b May 17th 1760
 Oliver b July 3^d 1762
- Children of Simeon & Elizabeth Chamberlain
 Benjamin b May 25th 1757 Dorcas b July 27th 1760
 Elizabeth b Oct 22^d 1761 Tabitha b Feb 18th 1764
 Hepzibah b Jan^y 29th 1766 Pruda b Feb 12th 1768
 Elisha b Apr 12th 1770 Calvin b Mar 16th 1772
- Children of Abraham & Mehitabel Scott
 Sarah b June 12th 1758 Jacob b Decr 15th 1759
 Mehitabel b July 29th 1762 Anne b Sept 23^d 1764
 Eunice b Jan^y 26th 1767 Jacob b Feb 13th 1769
 Jesse b Mar 12th 1771 Jerusha b Jan^y 27th 1772
 Jemima b May 10th 1777 Jesse b Mar 7th 1774
 Mary b Decr 9th 1778 Abraham b Feb 11th 1783
- Children of Stephen & Sarah Temple
 Susannah b Mar 15th 1759 Phebe b Apr 7th 1761
 Stephen b Jan^y 5th 1764 Lovica b Nov 19th 1766
 Lucretia b July 4th 1769 Palmer b Apr 18th 1772
- Children of Samuel & Ellinor Wood
 Samuel b Jan^y 23^d 1756
- Children of Simeon & Betty Smeed
 John b May 31st 1759 Betty b Feb 15th 1761
- Children of William & Elizabeth Dodge
 William b Mar 6th 1760 Elizabeth b Jan^y 29th 1762
 Anna b Jan^y 14th 1764 Daniel b Oct 15th 1767
 Tirzah b Sept 26th 1769 Luther b Sept 18th 1771

Lucy b July 28th 1773
 Children of Nathaniel & Ruth Foster
 Lydia b July 8th 1760
 Children of Philip & Hannah Goss
 Mary b May 28th 1760 Abbe b Mar 31st 1763
 Levi b May 24th 1765 Sarah b Sept 9th 1768
 David b Oct 10th 1770 Samuel b Sept 9th 1772
 [To be continued.]

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF BALDWIN, OF ASTON CLINTON, CO. BUCKS.

By the late Col. JOSEPH L. CHESTER, D.C.L., LL.D., of London, Eng.

[Continued from page 170.]

WE now return to the second son of Henry and Alice Baldwin, viz. :

III. SYLVESTER BALDWIN, through whom, his elder brother Richard having died childless, the line of the family continued. He was living at the date of his grandfather's will, in 1565-6, and at that of his mother's, 4 June, 1622, but was evidently dead at that of his brother Richard's, 18 Feb. 1632-3. There seems hardly room for doubt that he was the Sylvester Baldwin who was married at Cholesbury, near Aston Clinton, 28 Sept. 1590, to Jane *Wells* (the name is neither *Willis* nor *Wilde*, as stated in the printed account of the family), which also wrongly gives the date as 30 "September." There is but one other entry concerning him in the Cholesbury register, viz., the burial of his son *George* (not *Harry*), 21 Nov. 1596 (not 1594), who is distinctly named as son of Sylvester Baldwin of Dundridge, which seems sufficiently to identify him. But where his children were baptized, or when or where he and his wife died, I have been entirely unable to discover. In the pedigree entered by his grandson, in the Visitation of Buckinghamshire of 1669, he is called "of Milton in Bedfordshire." There are two parishes of this name in that county, and it became necessary therefore to examine the registers of both. In that of Milton Bryant the name of Baldwin does not occur at all. From the register of Milton Ernest, near the town of Bedford, I obtained the marriage and burial of one of his daughters, and the burial I presume of his eldest son, but his name nowhere occurs in the register. It seems likely that his eldest son had taken up his residence at Milton, and that his father may have lived with him during the latter part of his life, leaving the place after his son's death. It is also possible, if he died shortly before his brother Richard made his will, 18 Feb. 1632-3, that he was buried at Milton, for there is a hiatus in the burial register extending from 6 Nov. 1632, to 1 May, 1634. It seems clear that he was dead at the date of his brother's will, but he was certainly not buried at Milton before 6 Nov. 1632. At all events, neither he nor his wife left a will, nor were their estates administered, either in the London Court, that of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, that of

the Archdeaconry of Bedford, or that of the Archdeaconry of Surrey, the only ones possible, unless he lived in some other part of England altogether. It is also possible that both he and his wife may have been buried at Cholesbury, but there is a still greater hiatus in the registers of that parish, extending from 1611 to 1669. It is very unsatisfactory to leave them undisposed of, but I have exhausted every reasonable source of information without success. Their children, however, are perfectly identified by the wills and other records, and were as follows:

1. **GEORGE**, who died young, and was buried at Cholesbury, 21 Nov. 1596.
2. **JOHN**, who was living in 1599-1600, but was evidently dead at the date of his uncle Richard's will, 18 Feb. 1632-3, when his next brother Henry was named as his "next heir." There can be little doubt that he was the John Baldwin who was buried at Milton Ernest, in Bedfordshire, 10 Feb. 1631-2, just a year before his uncle Richard made his will. That he had resided there for some years is evident from the fact that he signed the parish register as one of the Churchwardens for the years 1627, 1629 and 1630. No baptisms of children, or burial of a wife, appear in the Milton registers, and it is therefore probable that he died unmarried. He left a will, for the record of it appears in the Calendar of the Archdeaconry Court of Bedfordshire, now at Northampton, but the will itself has disappeared from its proper bundle, and although a careful search has been made for it, it cannot now be found. The presumption is that it was returned to the executor after its probate.
3. **HENRY**, of whom hereafter.
4. **SYLVESTER**, who was the undoubted emigrant to New England, and with whose history I have of course nothing to do. The latest date at which I find him in England is 29 Nov. 1636, when he proved his uncle Richard's will, and he was then described as of Aston Clinton. That appears to have been his only residence, as his children were baptized, and those who died buried there. I append a list of them as they occur in the Aston Clinton register. It will be seen that my dates, in the cases of the son Samuel and daughter Elizabeth, vary from those already printed, and also that I discovered in the register the baptism of the son John (afterwards of Stonington) which had before been overlooked.
 1. *Sarah*, baptized 22 April, 1621.
 2. *Richard*, baptized 25 Aug. 1622.
 3. *Mary*, baptized 28 Feb. 1623-4; buried 3 Nov. 1625.
 4. *Mary*, baptized 19 Feb. 1625-6.
 5. *Mariha*, baptized 20 April, 1628.
 6. *Samuel*, baptized 1 July, 1633; buried 4 January, 1632-3.
 7. *Elizabeth*, baptized 28th and buried 31st January, 1633-4.
 8. *John*, baptized 28th October, 1635.
5. **RICHARD**, who was living in 1622 and 1632-3, but was apparently dead at the date of his brother Henry's will, in 1661. By his wife Philippa, who was buried at Aston Clinton, 30 July, 1641, he had the following children, who thus occur in the register of that parish:
 1. *Rebecca*, baptized 23 June, 1611.
 2. *Alice*, baptized 22 Aug. 1613.
 3. *John*, baptized 19 Feb. 1614-15.
 4. *Jane*, baptized 12 April, 1618.
 5. *Henry*, baptized 8 Feb. 1623-4.
 6. *Sarah*, baptized 23 March, 1627-8.

Some of these dates, it will be seen, differ from those already printed. Of these children I have no later traces, except that the daughter Sarah was named in her uncle Henry's will in 1661.
6. **WILLIAM**, who was living in 1632, 1632-3, 1661, and at the date of the will of his nephew Thomas, 16 July, 1676. His children were:
 1. *William*, living 1661 and 1676.
 2. *Margaret*, living 1661.
 3. Another daughter, named in the will of her uncle Henry, 11 Sept. 1661, as then wife of Markwick.

7. JANE, named in the will of her grandmother Alice, 4 June, 1622, but of whom I learn nothing further.
8. ALICE, named in her grandmother's will, in 1622. From the will of their brother Henry in 1661, it is evident that one of these two daughters had married John Edwards, and in the register of Milton Ernest above mentioned, I found the marriage, 4 May, 1629, of John Edwards and Alice Baldwin, and the very next entry in the register is that of her burial, 6 July, in the same year, only two months after her marriage. The children of John Edwards named in her brother Henry's will were by a second wife, the eldest of whom was baptized at Milton in 1639, ten years later.

It now only remains to follow out the line of the third but eldest surviving son of Sylvester and Jane Baldwin, who succeeded to the manor of Dundridge, viz.:

- IV. HENRY BALDWIN. His uncle Richard recognized him as his "next heir," and bequeathed to him the title deeds of Dundridge, &c. He appears to have become a barrister at law, and was of Clifford's Inn, London. He married Mary, only daughter and heir of Edward Hurst, of Kingston upon Thames, co. Surrey, where she was baptized 28 July, 1605. She died before her husband. He subsequently resided at Guildford, co. Surrey, and was buried in St. Mary's church in that town. He made his will on the 11th of September, 1661, describing himself as of Guildford, Gentleman, which, although possessing no coat of arms, he had the right to do as a barrister. The following is a full abstract of his will:

To the poor of Guildford £3—to Mr. Holland, minister there, for my funeral sermon, £3.—to the ministers of St Leonard's and Aston Clinton co. Bucks, each 20 shillings—to the poor of St. Leonard's 40 shillings—I release to my brother William the debt to me owing, if any there be, and I give to my nephew William Baldwyn & his sister Margaret each £20, & to my niece Markwick £10.—I release to Henry Edwards & Alice his sister the arrearages of my brother John Edwards' account appearing to be due to me, they allowing the £15. I am to pay for binding said Henry apprentice—to my niece Sarah, daughter of my brother Richard Baldwyn, £20, and to her & her heirs the tenement & close at East End in Flitwick, co. Bedford, devised to me by my said brother Richard—to my daughter Jane all my childbed linen, & all my late wife's rings, cabinets, &c. also £500. at her marriage—to Edward my son sundry household stuff, the goods in my chamber at Clifford's Inn, sundry plate, &c.—to my grandchild Elizabeth Baldwin £100. when 21—"I give to y^e use of my brother Sylvester [blank] or the yssue of them [blank] shalbe [blank] equally to bee divided"—to the children of my kinsman John Forbes equally £60.—I appoint as my executors Thomas my son, and Jane my daughter—my overseers to have the care of my estate till my said son Thomas be 24 & my daughter Jane 21 years of age.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 20 March, 1661-2, by both executors.

I have given the extract from the will relating to his brother Sylvester *verbatim*. It is evident, I think, that he originally designed leaving legacies to the children of Sylvester, or, if they were dead, to their children, but eventually changed his mind, perhaps in consideration of the inconvenience of obtaining them. At all events,

the blanks in the will were never filled up. It may also be noticed that he signed his name *Baldwyn*.

His issue were as follows :

1. EDWARD, of whom hereafter.
2. THOMAS, who was his father's executor. He made his will (signing his name *Baldwin*) 16 July, 1676, describing himself as of Guildford, co. Surrey, *Gentleman*, which he was by right, as will be seen hereafter. He left rings and other legacies to several friends, but the only bequests to his relations were as follows: To my uncle William Baldwin and his son Mr. William Baldwin, each £100—all residue to my dear brother Edward Baldwin, Esq. and he to be my executor.
He also directed to be buried in St. Mary's parish in Guildford, near his father. The will was proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 21 Feb. 1676-7, by the executor named, his elder brother, the eldest son of Henry and Mary Baldwin, viz. :

- V. EDWARD BALDWIN, who was a barrister and subsequently a bench-er of the Inner Temple, and eventually a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum in the County of Bucks. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Turfrey of London, who died before him and was buried at Beaconsfield. Her mother Susanna remarried his distant kinsman, Richard Baldwin, of Beaconsfield, who, in 1661, bequeathed to him the capital messuage, &c. known as Wiltous, in Beaconsfield, which, with his other inherited estate, must have rendered him a man of considerable wealth, and given him a decided position among the landed gentry of the county. In order to confirm this position, and place himself on a recognized social equality with his neighbors, he applied the next year for a Grant of Arms, and on the 19th of December, 1662, the then Clarenceux King of Arms granted to him, and to his brother Thomas, and their descendants, the following coat and crest:

Arms: Argent, a chevron ermines between three hazel sprigs vert.

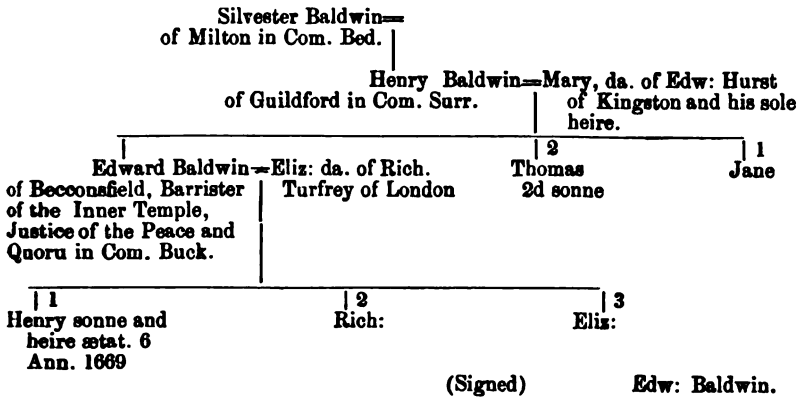
Crest: A squirrel sejant or holding a hazel spring vert.

This was a *Grant*, and not a *Confirmation*, of arms, and it is only necessary to point out that, if on that occasion he could have shown his descent from any family of Baldwin entitled to arms, the coat of that family would have been *confirmed* to him, as a matter of right. That he could not do so is *prima facie* proved by the fact that it was found necessary to incur the infinitely greater expense of an original Grant. This completes my evidence and arguments against the possibility that the Baldwins of Aston Clinton descended from any heraldic family of the name,—being the last in date, and the most important, though it precedes the other evidences to be found in the remaining portion of the narrative.

Edward Baldwin made his will 29 May, 1691, describing himself as "a Bencher of the Inner Temple, London, now dwelling at my house at Wilton's in the parish of Beaconsfield co. Bucks." A full abstract of it follows the pedigree.

On the occasion of the Heralds' Visitation of Bucks in 1669, this Edward Baldwin entered the following pedigree.

The original is in the College of Arms, and it is the only pedigree of the family that I have been able to find either there or elsewhere.

*Abstract of Will.*

To be buried at the discretion of my eldest son Richard Baldwin, Esq.—to the poor of Beconsfield £5.—Whereas, by Indentures dated 7 Nov. 1690, between me of the 1st part, Thomas Colston Esq. & merchant of London & Elizabeth Monteth, widow, of the 2d part, and my said son Richard Baldwin of the 3d part, I reserved certain powers, &c. I now appoint W^m Westbrooke of Ferring, co. Sussex, Esq., William Hill the younger, now of Beconsfield, co. Bucks, Gent., Thomas Eayre of Dunridge, or Bucks, Yeoman, & Elizabeth Mytton my eldest daughter, wife of Richard Mytton, of Aldermanbury, London, Gent., executors in trust of this my will—I direct that the sums named in said Indentures as portions for my three sons & 2 daughters, viz. Edward, Stephen, & Thomas, Maria & Sarah, be paid to said sons, at their respective ages of 21, and to said daughters at 21 or marriage—my said son Stephen to be paid £300. bequeathed to him by the Wills of Sir Stephen White, Kt. & Stephen White of London, Merchant, & my said daughter Sarah to be paid £20. bequeathed her by her godmother Mrs. White, of Hackney—I direct that all my said children who were living at the death of my mother in law Susanna Baldwin, widow, be paid by my son Richard £10. each for a piece of plate—to my daughter Baldwin, my eldest son's wife, my mohair bed &c—to my daughter Maria my diamond ring which my wife gave me—to my beloved grandchild Elizabeth Mytton a ring of 30 shillings value—my daughter Mytton, a good, dutiful child, desires me to leave her nothing, so I give to her & her husband mourning only—I appoint my son Richard joint executor with those above named.

The will was proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1 March, 1691–2, by the son Richard, power being reserved to the other executors.

The children of Edward Baldwin, by his wife Elizabeth Turfrey, were as follows:

1. HENRY, son and heir in 1669, then aged 6 years. He matriculated at Oxford from Merton College, 30 May, 1679, aged 16, but took no degree. He died in his father's lifetime, and probably unmarried, certainly leaving no issue.
2. RICHARD, of whom hereafter.

3. EDWARD, second surviving son in 1691, not 21.
4. STEPHEN, third surviving son in 1691.
5. THOMAS, fourth surviving son in 1691.
6. ELIZABETH, eldest daughter, and named in her grandfather's will in 1661.
She became the second wife of Richard Mytton, of London, Gent., to whom she was married at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London, 7 Feb. 1688-9. They had a child baptized at St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, in 1692, and her husband was buried there 22 Feb. 1699-1700.
7. MARIA, second daughter in 1691, unmarried and not 21.
8. SARAH, third daughter in 1691, unmarried and not 21.

Of the three youngest sons and two youngest daughters, I have discovered nothing later.

The second but eldest surviving son, viz.:

- VI. RICHARD BALDWIN, was born at Beaconsfield and matriculated at Oxford, from St. John's College, 20 May, 1686, aged 17. He was afterwards of the Inner Temple, London. He married at St. Dionis Backchurch, London, 2 Dec. 1690, Anne, daughter of James Monteth, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, and of Saffron Walden, co. Essex, Gent., descended from the ancient Scottish family of that name. She was baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 12 June, 1662. She survived her husband, but died before 20 Aug. 1734, leaving no will that can be found, and very probably having remarried.

Richard Baldwin made his will 8 Dec. 1696, calling himself of Beaconsfield, Esquire. The following is a full abstract:

To be buried in the Chapel appropriate to my own family, in the parish church of Beaconsfield, near my late dear deceased father and mother—to the poor of Beaconsfield, the place of my nativity. 50 shillings—to my wife my Chamber in the third staircase of Sir Robert Sayer's Buildings in the Inner Temple, the furniture & goods there, & all my goods, plate, &c. in my house at Wiltons, and I appoint her my sole executrix, she to bring up my children, and see paid to them their legacies in the will of their good Aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Monteth, viz. to my daughter Ann, my son Richard, & my daughter Elizabeth, each £500.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 21 March, 1797-8, by the relict Anne.

The children of Richard Baldwin, by his wife Anne Monteth, were as follows:

1. ANN, evidently eldest child, as named in her father's will, and in that of Mrs. Elizabeth Monteth (whom he mentioned), which was dated 22 Feb. 1694-5. She died unmarried, and letters of administration to her estate were granted, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 20 Aug. 1734, to her brother and next of kin, Robert Monteth Baldwin, Esquire.
 2. RICHARD, who was living 22 Feb. 1694-5, and also at the date of his father's will, but who probably died young, at all events without issue, as his younger brother possessed the family estates.
 3. ELIZABETH, living at the date of her father's will, 8 Dec. 1696, but of whom I find nothing further.
 4. The youngest child was
- VII. ROBERT MONTETH BALDWIN, who was evidently born after the date of his father's will. Mrs. Elizabeth Monteth above named was the widow of his mother's paternal uncle, and in her will, dated 22 Feb. 1694-5, left legacies of £500. each to the three children of

Richard Baldwin and Anne Monteth, with the provision that, if any of them died in their minority or before marriage, their portions should go to any son of said James and Anne Baldwin who should be baptized by the name of her dear deceased husband *Robert Monteth*. He appears to have outlived his brother and sisters, and to have died unmarried. His will, which is very short, was made 3 Sept. 1746, when he described himself as of the Middle Temple, London, Esquire. He simply bequeathed all his estate, both real and personal, to his "cousin" John Canham, Esquire, and appointed him sole executor. He proved the will, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 6 April, 1747. Who and what this John Canham was I have not ascertained. He may have been an actual cousin, son of one of his aunts Maria or Sarah, or the word "cousin" may have been used in the light of *nephew*, and he may have been the son of his sister Elizabeth; or, again, he may have been a relation on his mother's side. At all events, the estates of the direct line of Dundridge Baldwins appear to have descended to this Robert Monteth Baldwin, and he bequeathed them to his cousin John Canham, dying the last of his race. The very next year, 1748, according to Lipscombe (who wrongly calls him *John Monteth Baldwin*), this heir sold Dundridge and the other family lands, and the name of Baldwin ceased to be connected with them, after an ownership of 170 years, and a previous tenantry of Dundridge making up the period of two centuries. It was left for the younger branches of the Dundridge line to perpetuate their race in America, while the elder branch which remained in England faded out entirely in about a hundred years after the emigration.

We now return to the brother of the first Richard Baldwin, the tenant of Dundridge, viz.:

- I. JOHN BALDWIN, who was named as the overseer of his brother Richard's will in 1552-3. He made his will 12 March, 1564-5, describing himself as of the Hayle, in the parish of Wendover, co. Bucks, Yeoman. The following is an abstract:

To each of my children's children 4 pence—to Nicholas my son my houses & lands in Great Missenden and the Lee, and a tenement in Wendover—to Silvester my son a grove called Lord's grove in Wendover, and lands in Aston Clinton called Pleadells, and the same after his death to go to his son John and his heirs forever—to Richard my son £20—to Robert my son £10—to Thomas my son a horse worth 33-4—to George my son all residue of my estate, and he to be my executor—overseer, my son Silvester.

The will was proved 2 March, 1565-6, in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, by the son George. His wife evidently died before him, and I have not obtained even her name. His children were as follows:

1. GEORGE, clearly eldest son from his father's will, and also so called in certain Chancery proceedings in 1590. He was called "cousin" (i. e. nephew, the two words being used indifferently) in the will of Ellen Baldwin of Dundridge, in 1565-6, and her two daughters were to be guided by him in their marriages. His will, as of the Hayle, in Wendover, co. Bucks, dated 10 Feb., was proved 20 March, 1576-7, by his widow Avelyn, probably a sister of William Aystell whom he called his brother, and

named as overseer of his will in connection with his brother Sylvester Baldwin and his own son Ralph. Besides Ralph, his children named were James, Edmund, John, Henry and Michael, all apparently under age. Of none of these do I find anything further, except that Edmund, to whom he bequeathed the Tan House, &c., was a party to a Chancery suit in February, 1586-7, and then described as Wendover, tanner. He appears to have demised his property in Wendover a year and a half before, and he was, I suspect, the Edmund Baldwin of Chalfont, St. Peters, co. Bucks, yeoman, whose will, dated 6 Jan. 1620-1, was proved 2 October following, by his relict Cicely. He named as living his sons Thomas and Edmund, and his daughters Elizabeth Hodson and Anne Tibbie, also his son Ralph as dead. Of Ralph Baldwin, eldest son of George, and one of the overseers of his will, I only find further, that on the 27th of September, 1611, he proved the nuncupative will of his daughter Rebecca, who died unmarried in the previous month of May. She was described as of Wendover, and bequeathed to her father £100 he had promised her, which was to be paid to her by her brother Henry Baldwin, and prayed him to be kind to her poor brother (probably another one) in distress.

2. **NICHOLAS BALDWIN**, evidently second son of John Baldwin of the Hayle, to whom he bequeathed, in 1564-5, lands at Great Missenden and the Lee, a tenement in Wendover, &c. He is otherwise completely identified in the proceedings in a Chancery suit in November, 1590, in which he is also said to have married, about 1545, Agnes, widow of William Fisher. (This suit was between her and her son John in reference to certain lands in Wendover settled on her on her marriage by her husband's father, said John Baldwin of the Hayle.) He lived at Edlesborough, Bucks, where he made his will 2 July, 1557, calling himself a yeoman and directing to be buried in Edlesborough churchyard. The original will is on file in the records of the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, in which court it was proved 24 April, 1581, by his brother Sylvester Baldwin, but unfortunately about one quarter of the sheet has been torn away, and the fragment ends just as he was enumerating his children, so that the only bequests remaining are to his wife Agnes and his sons Triamor and John. His other children are, however, sufficiently identified otherwise, as will be seen hereafter. Of his widow Agnes I find nothing after the Chancery proceedings in 1590. Their children were as follows:

1. **John Baldwin**, of Edlesborough, Bucks, yeoman, who in two Bills in Chancery, dated 5 May, 1586, and 26 Nov. 1590, described himself as the son of Nicholas Baldwin and Agnes Fisher his wife, and cited the will of his grandfather John Baldwin of the Hayle. His will, as of Edlesborough, yeoman, dated 9 Jan. 1629-30, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks 5 April following, by his son Ralph, to whom he left all his possessions, except 5 shillings to his daughter Elizabeth Beaker. His wife evidently died before him.

2. **Francis Baldwin**, who made his will 25 May, 1639, describing himself as of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, co. Middlesex, "Gentleman." This is the earliest instance of any of the descendants of either Richard Baldwin of Dundridge or John of the Hayle calling himself anything but a "yeoman." From his living in London, and in the particular parish named, I think it probable he was connected with one of the Law Courts or public offices in that vicinity, and so felt that he had risen a little above the usual rank of his family. The following is an abstract of his will:

To John my son and to the child in my wife's womb each £200 when 21, and my brothers Bartholomew and Triamor Baldwin to be their guardians, but, if both die before that age, then £50. thereof to my godson Thomas Baldwin, and £50. to my goddaughter Sarah Baldwin, and the other £300. equally among the children of my brothers Thomas, Bartholomew and Triamon Baldwin and of my sister Winifred Johnson—to the poor of Edlesborough, where I was born, 40 shillings—to my mother in law Elizabeth Hills, widow, 40 shillings—to my brother in law Thomas Reynolds 40 shillings—my wife Elizabeth and my brother Triamor Baldwin to be my executors.

The will was proved 12 June, 1639, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by his brother Triamor, power being reserved to the relict Elizabeth. Her will, dated 23 January, 1641-2, was proved 4 July following, in the same Court, by her mother Elizabeth Hills. She directed to be buried near her husband in the parish church of St. Mary le Strand, and left her estate equally between her son John and daughter Elizabeth when of full age. The latter was evidently a posthumous child. I find no further trace of her, or her brother John, but the dates and his probable age seem to render it impossible that he could have been either of the emigrants of his name.

3. *Bartholomew Baldwin*, sufficiently identified, by his own will and that of his brother Francis just quoted, as one of the sons of Nicholas Baldwin and Agnes Fisher. In his will, dated 10 May, 1655, he called himself of Weston Turville, co. Bucks, "Gentleman," and, as will be seen, there was some reason why he should do so. In order to perfect his identification, for a purpose hereafter, I give a full abstract of his will :

Whereas, by a former will I made my son Robert full executor & ordained my lands at Wingfield, in Chalgrave co. Bedford to be sold to pay my debts & fulfil the engagement for my cousin Elizabeth Baldwin's portion, but my said son Robert afterwards persuaded me to convey said lands to him for his preferment, &c., I now revoke said will, & appoint as my executors my brother Triamor Baldwin & my son in law Robert Abdy, with power to sell my lands in Edlesborough & Weston Turville co. Bucks, for the payment of my debts & legacies—of the residue of my estate I give 1-3 to John my son, & 1-3 to my wife Mary for life with remainder to John and Thomas my sons equally—to my son & daughter Abdy £5.—to my sister Johnson 50 shillings—I will that Bartholomew my son enjoy Eastbury House in Edlesborough—I appoint overseers my cousin Mr. Aske & Mr. Holton—residue of personalty to my executors & to my sons Robert, Bartholomew, John & Thomas, equally. (In a codicil dated six days later, viz. 16 May, 1655) :—to my brother in law Everard Johnson £5.—to my sister Hannah Baldwin & her son my cousin (i. e. nephew) Thomas Baldwin each 40 shillings.

The will was proved 20 July, 1655, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by his brother Triamor Baldwin, power being reserved to Robert Abdy, the other executor.

His widow, Mary Baldwin, then of the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, made a nuncupative will, 7 Oct. 1666. Her legacies were as follows:—to Bartholomew Baldwin Jr. £10—to Mary Bowles £10—to my sister Baldwin's children 50 shillings—to my sister Johnson 20 shillings—to Elizabeth Bowles 10s—to Sarah Seavern 20 shillings—to Bartholomew Baldwin my son the remainder of my annuity due me from my daughter in law Wells. No executor being named, her son Bartholomew Baldwin took out letters of administration, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 25 April, 1668.

I know nothing further of any of the children except Robert, who made his will 29 Jan. 1657-8, calling himself of Whelpley Hill, in the parish of Chesham, co. Bucks, "Gentleman." He left £10. to his mother Mary Baldwin, and his capital message, &c., at Wingfield, in Chalgrave, co. Bedford, to his wife Alice, until his daughter should reach the age of 21, or be married. His widow Alice proved the will, 25 May, 1658, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. She remarried Thomas Wells of Great Gndsden, co. Herts (who died 9 Oct. 1686, and was buried there), and appears to have been dead at the date of the will of her mother in law Mary Baldwin, 7 Oct. 1666. The only child of Robert and Alice Baldwin, viz., Sarah, died in 1669, at the age of 15, and was buried in Bovingdon church, Herts, with a monument.

This Bartholomew Baldwin, Senior, son of Nicholas and Agnes, becomes a personage of some importance in this narrative, for a

reason which I will now explain. It will be seen that he and his brother Francis were the first of the family, in the lines of either Richard or John, who styled themselves "Gentlemen." This, as I have explained, probably grew out of their having gone to London and engaged in pursuits which raised them somewhat in the social scale. This Bartholomew, in 1634, held the post of Clerk of the Faculties in the Court of Chancery, and among the State Papers (Domestic Charles I.) is his promise, dated 26 July in that year, to appear at the College of Arms the next term, to "make proof of his arms and enter his descent." The Heralds were making their Visitation of London in that year, and, finding him claiming to belong to the gentry, and probably using arms of some sort, they served him with the usual official summons, to which the above mentioned promise was a response. No proof of his arms, however, was made, and no descent recorded, and it is safe to assume that he failed to keep his promise to the Heralds because he could not establish his claim to such arms as he may have been using, or prove a descent which would entitle him to any arms at all. That he would have done so if he could is evident from his promise: that he did not do so is certain; and his absence from the recorded Visitation of 1634 is a silent but powerful witness of the unsubstantiality of his pretended claim.

4. *Thomas*, fourth son of Nicholas Baldwin and Agnes Fisher, was living at the date of the will of his brother Francis in 1639, but appears to have been dead at the date of his brother Bartholomew's in 1655, leaving a widow Hannah and a son Thomas then living. I find nothing more about them.
5. *Triamor Baldwin*, fifth son of Nicholas and Agnes. In certain Chancery proceedings in January, 1590-1, he is called their youngest son. He was executor of the wills of his brothers Francis and Bartholomew in 1639 and 1655, and then disappears altogether. The peculiarity of his name would prevent his being overlooked if he had left any traces on the records.

(I find the will of a *Triamor Baldwin*, of London, dated and proved as late as 1729, of course too late to have been the Triamor above, who was born before 1581, but evidently from the peculiar name indicating some connection. He styled himself a "gentleman," and left but one legitimate child, to whom he bequeathed considerable property in London. He also provided handsomely for an illegitimate son and daughter, who were called by his surname. He also left £100. to his brother William Baldwin, then living in or near New York, and £100. each to his nephews Triamor and William, sons of said William his brother, and placed the nephew Triamor last in the line of remainder to certain property (1-4 of the old Marshalsea Prison immortalized by Dickens), which he bequeathed first to his illegitimate son Thomas Baldwin. If any of the descendants of this William Baldwin of New York are living, I think it probable that their descent might be ascertained.)

6. *Winifred*, evidently only daughter of Nicholas Baldwin and Agnes Fisher, who married Everard Johnson. They are named in the wills already cited. Both were living in 1655, and she in 1666.
3. *SYLVESTER BALDWIN*, of whom hereafter.
4. *RICHARD*, who is named in the will of his father John in 1564-5, and in that of his brother Thomas in 1570, then with a son Thomas, neither of whom have I been able to identify after the latter date.
5. *ROBERT*, of whom I find nothing after his being named in his father's will in 1564-5. He probably died young.
6. *THOMAS*, named last in his father John's will in 1564-5, and who did not long survive him. That his identity may also be established beyond a doubt, for a purpose to be seen hereafter, I give a full abstract of his will, dated 11 Oct. 1570:

I, Thomas Baldwin, of Pyvers, in the parish of Chesham, co. Bucks. *Husbandman*, &c.—to Joane my wife the use of all my lands in Chesham till John my son be 21—to Richard my son £20., to be raised out of my

woods to be sold by my brother Richard Baldwin & John Tyndall—to my 2 daughters Joane and Amy each 6. 13. 4—to Thomas Baldwin my brother Richard's son a lamb—residue to my wife Joane, & she to be my executrix—Overseers, my brother George Baldwin & my cousin Henry Baldwin of Dundridge.

The will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, 16 Dec. 1570, by his widow Joane; but of her or any of the children I find no further trace. It will be seen from the will that he was pretty well-to-do, as the phrase is, for a *husbandman*, but that he should deliberately describe himself as of a rank below that of *yeoman* is a further convincing proof that in his day there was no pretence in the family to an heraldic descent.

7. HUGH BALDWIN appears to be named in the will of the first Richard of Dundridge as a son of his brother John of the Hayle. He is not, however, named among his children by John Baldwin in his will in 1564-5, and, if he were his son, he probably died young, and before his father. The expression in Richard's will is somewhat ambiguous, viz., "Hugh Baldwin my brother's son," but, as he named no brother, dead or alive, except John, it is fair to presume that he meant Hugh, son of John. Richard Baldwin may, of course, have had other brothers, but I find no trace of them in any of the records, and no suggestion of relationship in the wills, very numerous, of the other Baldwins, either in Bucks or any other part of England, except those which are quoted in this narrative, and which are those exclusively of the the two lines of Richard of Dundridge and his brother John of the Hayle. It is proper, however, to say that in the parish register of Aston Clinton there occurs the marriage of a Hugh Baldwin and Mary King, 24 January, 1565-6, but this was ten months after John Baldwin of the Hayle made his will, naming no son Hugh, and of the Hugh then married I have been able to find no further trace, either in his own will or that of any other Baldwin. It is clear, from the numerous wills I have examined, that there were other Baldwins in the neighborhood of Aston Clinton, mentioned as "servants" and "laborers," who were in no way related to the Baldwins of Dundridge and the Hayle, and I think it most probable that the Hugh whose marriage I have mentioned was one of these, and that "Hugh my brother's son," died shortly after his uncle Richard, and before the date when the parish register begins.

[To be continued.]

THE GREENLEAF ANCESTRY.

By WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

AMONG the Massachusetts families which deserve better treatment than they have yet received genealogically, is certainly that of Greenleaf of Newbury. A curiously ill-arranged and imperfect record of the family was printed in New York in 1854. The researches of the late Horatio G. Somerby satisfactorily settled the English origin and home of Edmund Greenleaf, the first of the name at Newbury, though many desirable facts were not found, and absolute proof is also wanting. I wish to put on record the evidences of the connection with England, together with a generation or two of the family in this country.

1. EDMUND GREENLEAF undoubtedly came from Ipswich, Suffolk, England; he was probably born about 1590; his baptism has not been found, but it is more than possible that he was son of Edmund Greenleaf of the parish at St. Mary-at-the-Tower; he came to New

England before 1638, and settled at Newbury, Mass.; was Freeman 13 March, 1639, and the same year appointed Ensign of the Company at Newbury, and permitted to keep a house of entertainment. In 1642 he was Lieutenant, and was appointed "to end small businesses in Neweberry;" in 1647 he was at his own request discharged from his military office, and later moved to Boston, where his wife Sarah died 18 January, 1663; he married secondly another Sarah, widow, first of — Wilson, second of William Hill, of Fairfield, Conn. She died at Boston in 1671. Children, born at Ipswich:

- i. ENOCH, bapt. at St. Mary-at-the Tower, 1 December, 1613; buried at St. Margaret, 2 Sept. 1617.
- ii. SAMUEL, b. —; buried at St. Margaret, 5 March, 1627.
2. iii. ENOCH, b. —.
- iv. SARAH, bapt. at St. Margaret, 26 March, 1620; m. William Hilton of Newbury; d. about 1655; he d. at Charlestown, 7 Sept. 1675.
- v. ELIZABETH, bapt. at St. Margaret, 16 January, 1622; m. Giles Badger of Newbury, who died 10 July, 1647, and she married secondly 10 February, 1648, Richard Brown of Newbury, who died 26 April, 1661.
- vi. NATHANIEL, bapt. at St. Margaret, 27 June, 1624; buried 24 July, 1634.
- vii. JUDITH, bapt. at St. Margaret, 29 Sept. 1626; m. Henry Somerby of Newbury, who d. 2 Oct. 1652, and she m. secondly 2 March, 1653, Tristram Coffin of Newbury; d. 15 Dec. 1703; he d. 4 Feb. 1704.
3. viii. STEPHEN, bapt. at St. Margaret, 10 August, 1628.
- ix. DANIEL, bapt. at St. Margaret, 14 August, 1631; d. at Newbury, 5 Dec. 1654.
2. ENOCH GREENLEAF (*Edmund*), born at Ipswich, England, probably about 1617–18, probably also came to New England with his father; was of Malden, Mass., 1663, but soon after moved to Boston; had wife Mary. Children:
 - i. ENOCH, b. —; had wife Catherine and children b. at Boston; d. 8 Sept. 1705.
 - ii. JOSEPH, b. —; had wife Sarah and children b. at Boston; she d. 4 June, 1690.
 - iii. RUTH, b. —; m. at Boston, 16 Dec. 1689, John Cook.
 - iv. ROOKSBY, b. —; m. at Boston, 30 June, 1697, Thomas Creese.
3. STEPHEN GREENLEAF (*Edmund*), born at Ipswich, England, in 1628; married at Newbury, 13 November, 1651, Elizabeth, daughter of Tristram Coffin; in 1670 was appointed Ensign of the Company at Newbury, and in 1685 Lieutenant; was a Deputy to the General Court 9 August, 1676, and 13 May, 1686, to the Council of Safety 1689, and to the General Court 1689 and 1690; his wife died 19 November, 1678, and he married secondly, 31 March, 1679, Esther, daughter of Nathaniel Weare of Hampton, widow of Benjamin Swett of Hampton; was a Captain in the disastrous expedition against Canada in 1690, and was drowned off Cape Breton, 31 October, 1690; his widow died at Newbury, 16 January, 1718. Children, all by first wife:
 - i. STEPHEN, b. at Newbury, 15 August, 1652; Captain; m. 23 Oct. 1676, Elizabeth, daughter of William Gerrish of Newbury, by whom he had several children; she d. 5 August, 1712, and he m. secondly, in 1713, Mrs. Hannah Jordan of Kittery; d. 30 Sept. 1743.
 - ii. SARAH, b. at Newbury, 18 Oct. 1655; m. 7 June, 1677, Richard Dole of Newbury; d. 1 Sept. 1718; he d. 1 August, 1723.
 - iii. DANIEL, b. at Boston, 17 Feb. 1658; d. young.
 - iv. ELIZABETH, b. at Newbury, 5 April, 1660; m. 24 Sept. 1677, Thomas Noyes of Newbury.

- v. JOHN, b. at Newbury, 21 June, 1662; m. 12 Oct. 1685, Elizabeth Hills of Newbury, by whom he had several children; she d. and he m. secondly, 13 May, 1716, Lydia, daughter of Charles Frost of Kittery, widow of Benjamin Pierce of Newbury; d. 24 June, 1734; she d. 13 May, 1752.
- vi. SAMUEL, b. at Newbury, 30 Oct. 1665; m. 1 March, 1686, Sarah, daughter of John Kent of Newbury, by whom he had children; d. 6 August, 1694; his widow m. secondly, 28 April, 1696, Peter Toppan of Newbury.
- vii. TRISTRAM, b. at Newbury, 11 Feb. 1668; m. 12 Nov. 1689, Margaret Piper of Newbury, by whom he had several children; d. 13 Sept. 1742.
- viii. EDMUND, b. at Newbury, 10 May, 1671; m. 2 July, 1691, Abigail, daughter of Abiel Somerby of Newbury, by whom he had several children; d. ? in 1740.
- ix. JUDITH, b. at Newbury, 23 Oct. 1673; d. 19 Nov. 1678.
- x. MARY, b. at Newbury, 6 Dec. 1676; m. in 1696, Joshua Moody of Newbury.

No connection is known to exist between Edmund Greenleaf of Newbury and John Greenleaf of Boston; but the names of children of the latter (all of them ignored by Mr. Savage) are nearly all found among the children and grandchildren of the former; unfortunately, however, the peculiar names Enoch and Rooksby are not there.

JOHN GREENLEAF married at Braintree, 26 July, 1665, Hannah, daughter of William Veasy; lived at Boston; died in 1712. Children, born at Boston:

- i. ELIZABETH, b. 19 July, 1666.
- ii. HANNAH, b. 5 Oct. 1668.
- iii. MARY, b. 23 Jan. 1671.
- iv. JOHN, b. 10 Feb. 1673.
- v. WILLIAM, b. in 1675; d. young.
- vi. STEPHEN, b. 5 March, 1678.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. 26 Feb. 1681.
- viii. SARAH, b. 3 Sept. 1683.
- ix. WILLIAM, b. 4 Nov. 1687; d. 9 August, 1690.

The will of Edmund Greenleaf, dated 1668, is on record at the Suffolk County Probate Office, but the original is not now to be found. There is one puzzling point in it, viz., the mention of his "eldest son's son James Greenleaf." So far as I know there is no other notice of a person of this name, either child or adult. I cannot help thinking that it may be a mistake for Joseph, though it would be rash to say that it must be such. I will add the hope that some descendant may soon give us a good complete genealogy of the family founded by EDMUND GREENLEAF, whose blood the writer of this inherits in two lines, through Judith and Stephen.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., now residing in London, Eng.

[Continued from page 306.]

ABSTRACT of the last Will and Testament of the most reverend Father in God Edmund Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, made 8 May, 1588, and proved 15 July, 1583. All other wills revoked (except one bearing
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date 12 April, 1583). My body to be buried in the choir of the parish church of Croydon, without any solemn hearse or funeral pomp. To her Majesty the Queen the New Testament in Greek of Stephanas his impression. To my next successor the pictures of Archbishop Warham and of Erasmus and all such instruments of music and other implements as were bequeathed and left unto me by my predecessor that last was. To Lord Burghley, the Lord High Treasurer of England that my standing cup which her Majesty gave unto me at New Years Tide last before the date hereof. And I make him supervisor, &c. (Gifts to sundry other legatees.) To my faithful friend M^r Nowell, Dean of Paul's, my ambling gelding called Gray Olyphant. To the poor of the town and the lower part of the parish of S^t Beghes; to the use of the parish church of S^t Beghes. To M^r Doctor Gybson. To William Woodhall, my nephew (*inter alia*), "my blacke straye nagg called Nixe." To Mr. Wilson my chaplain (certain books) and the advowson of the parsonage of Wonston in the diocese of Winchester if it shall fall void in his life time; if not, then to M^r Robinson, now provost of Queen's College, Oxford. To my nieces Mabel, Anne, Barbara and Frances, the daughters of Robert Grindall, my brother. To my nieces Dorothy, Katherine, Elizabeth and Isabell, the daughters of Elizabeth Woodhall, my sister, late deceased (fifty pounds to each). To the children of Mabel, daughter of my sister, fifty pounds, to be divided amongst them at the discretion of William Woodhall, their uncle. To my niece Woodhall a bowl. To my niece Isabell Wilson, one other bowl, double gilt, without a cover. To Edmond Woodhall, my godson. To my niece Frances Younge, widow. To John Scott, Esq., steward of my household. To my servant William Grindall, my servant William Hales (and other servants named). To John Sharpe. To my loving friend master Thomas Eaton and his wife. To M^r William Strycland, M^r Atherton, John Browne, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, M^r Redman, Archdeacon of Canterbury.

I ordain & constitute William Redman, Archdeacon of Canterbury, John Scott, Esq., Steward of my Household, and William Woodhall, my nephew, executors.

Clause, referring to a Free Grammar School, to be founded in St. Beghes in the county of Cumberland, blotted, and "stroken" out 3 July, 1583, about 11 A. M.

A codicil bequeathing to M^r Redman, Archdeacon, &c., all his antique coins of the Roman Emperors. To M^r Wilson, his chaplain, his watch. He did forgive his niece Ann Dacres, widow, &c. &c. Rowe, 39.

Sñia pro allocacõe cõñpi bonorum Reuẽdendissimi pr̃is Edi Grindall nup̃ Cant Archipi defũi—in iudicio inter Alexandrũ Willson Mariam Willson et Aliciam Willson nepotes ex sorore dñi defuncti partem hmõi negotiũ promoteĩ ex una et Johannem Scott Armigerum executorem superstitem testamenti siue ultime voluntatis dñi defuncti partem contra quam hñfoi negotiũ promovetur necnon Mabillam Windor franciscum Dacres Elenam Dacres Dorotheam Dacres als — Barbaram Raper franciscam Latus Johẽm Wilkenson Robertum Wilkenson Dorotheam Bowman Dorotheam Willson Johannem Gibson Thomam Gibson Edmundum Willson Willum Willson Johannem Willson Thomam Willson Mariam Willson Mariam Sheafe et Isabellam Willson proximos consanguineos dñi defuncti in specie ac omnes et singulos alios jus titulum aut Interesse in bonis dicti defuncti haberi aut pretendi in genere ad videndum compũm dñi defuncti exhiberi et in debita Juris forma iustificari lñfñe citat etc. etc.

ta lata et promulgata fuit hec snia diffinitiva etc Tertia sessione Ter-
pasche die Jovis decimo octauo viz^t die menss Maii Anno Domini
imo sexcentesimo nono. Dorset, 60.

A celebrated puritan Archbishop, the son of William Grindall, was born at
as, in the County of Cumberland, in 1519. He was fellow, president and
of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and filled successively the Sees of London,
nd Canterbury. He died July 6, 1583, and was buried in the chancel of Croy-
urch, where are his monument and epitaph. The free school of St. Bees was
rated by Queen Elizabeth in the name of Edmund Grindall, Archbishop of
bury, and the school and master's house were built by his executors. The
r's donation was fifty pounds a year, twenty pounds whereof he appointed to
l to the master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. By the foundation the master
school is to be a native of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, or Lanca-
and is to be nominated by the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. King
I. augmented this foundation. Lord Bacon says he was the gravest and
st prelate of the land. (Hutchinson's His. of Cumberland.)—THOMAS MINNS.]

JES WOODHALL of Walden in the county of Essex, yeoman, 21 Feb-
"in ye thirtieth yere of the raigue of oure Soueraigne Ladie Eliza-
&c., proved 30 June, 1601. My body to be buried at the discre-
f my executor. To William Woodhall, my son-in-law and Mary his
my daughter, all my lands and tenements, both free and copy hold
within the parish church of Littlebury in the county of Essex, and to
heirs forever, "in consideration of ye great kindness which I have
in him towards me and for a Remuneration of his fatherly goodnes
arges and benevolence bestowed upon the children of William Bird
sed, his said wyves late husband." To the same all that my message
in I now dwell, situate in Walden aforesaid, in a street there com-
called Threshwell hundred, &c., two acres I bought of William
rett, two parcels I bought of Thomas Crofte, one and a half acre
nd lying between the land I bought of Thomas Crofte and the
of George Nicholls Esq., two acres of land in Windmill lane which I
bought of John Crofte, two and a half acres of land I bought of Rich-
happman, lying on Windmill Hill, &c., and my two houses in Duck
, in the parish of Walden, (one) now in the tenure of Richard Aus-
re other late in the tenure of Davy Hodson. James Woodhall, eldest
the said William Woodhall, my godson, Edmond Woodhall (second
nd William Woodhall (third son). Certain land at the Sandpits, next
nd lately Richard Plommers. Land near William Shelford, land near
as Howard, bought of William Bowling. To William Bird and
ge Bird, sons of my daughter Mary. To Mary Bird, one of the daugh-
f my said daughter and now the wife of John Kyng, clerk and canon
ndsor. To Debora Woodhall, a daughter of William and Mary Wood-
nd every of the other sons and daughters of the said William and
, viz. Elizabeth, Mary, Edmond, Dorothy, Jane, Katherine and Jo-
Woodhall. Whereas Johane my wife, after my marriage had with
lid faithfully promise that she would not claim any title of dower, &c.
obert Nicholls, her son, and to James, her son, and Henry, her son.
am Bird, my daughter's eldest son, to be the overseer of this my will.
e testator's signature was Jamys Woodhall. The witnesses were
am Willson, clerk, John Kyng, clerk, and James Crofte Not. Publique.
a codicil, made 29 August, 1596, referring to his wife's dowry and the
sts to Robert, James and Henry Nicholls, her sons, and to the child-
f William Woodhall of Walden Esq., his son-in-law and daughter
his wife, we learn that "synce that tyme it hath pleased god to blesse

hym with one sonne more named Grindall Woodhall," &c. The witnesses to this codicil were William Bird, George Bird, John Sharpe, Robert Longe No. Pub., William Lawe and Josaphat Webbe.

In another codicil, bearing date 22 March, 1598, he makes bequests to his wife and to the poor of Walden. The witnesses to this were George Bird, Thomas Bird, William Burroughs, John Sharpe and John Rice.

Woodhall, 1.

WILLIAM WOODHALL, of Walden in the County of Essex Esq., 30 May First of James, proved 29 November, 1604. To be buried in the parish church of Walden, either on the North side of the church in a place where I appointed or else by my father-in-law and my son James, at the discretion of my executor.

"Nowe whereas my wife and I haue bin mareyed this foure and thirtie yeres and I haue had nott onely by her many children but alsoe haue founde her a moste kinde and loving wief I should farr forget myself if I should nott soe provide for her as she may haue sufficient," &c. &c. I leave unto my said wife, according to her father's will all such lands as he hath bequeathed unto her, lying either in the parish of Walden or Lytlebury. To John, Archbishop of Canterbury (certain bequests) humbly beseeching his Grace to be good and favorable to my son Edmund whom I leave behind me to succeed in my office. To loving cousin Doctor Duff, M^r of the Requests and Dean of the Arches. To my dear and faithful brother M^r William Wilson. To Doctor Birde and Michael Woodcock (spoken of in another place as "son Woodcock"). "I had a purpose to bestow my sonne William Woodhall either at the study of the common lawe or at the Universitie of Oxforde; but pceiving his tabackicall humor I see he hath nott anie minde either to the one or to the other, And therefore for anythinge I see he must be a souldyer or servingman both places commendable for a younge man especially if he may haue a pipe of tobacco. And to that ende least a farther inconvenience mighte followe for his better maintenaunce I gieve unto the said William the place wherein Thomas Lynne was," &c. &c. "Nephew John Wilkinson now in London," referred to.—"Son Grindall Woodhall to be an apprentice either with a merch^t Venturer or some other good trade." My three eldest daughters, Debora Calton, William Burroe and Michael Woodcock. My four other daughters, Mary, Jane, Katharine and Jone Woodhall.

"Memorandum that on Thursday being Ascension day and the second daie of June 1603 betweene the howers of seauen and eight in the forenoone the testator within named lieing in his bed in his chamber within M^r Chayre's house in Pawles church-yarde London did with his owne hande subscribe his name to every leafe of this Will being fivie in number," &c.

The witnesses were Jo: Lawe not. pub., William Birde, Antho: Calton, George Birde, Rich. Theker, Christopher Yowle, Robert Longe, William Cooke and Timothy Paget.

Harte, 86.

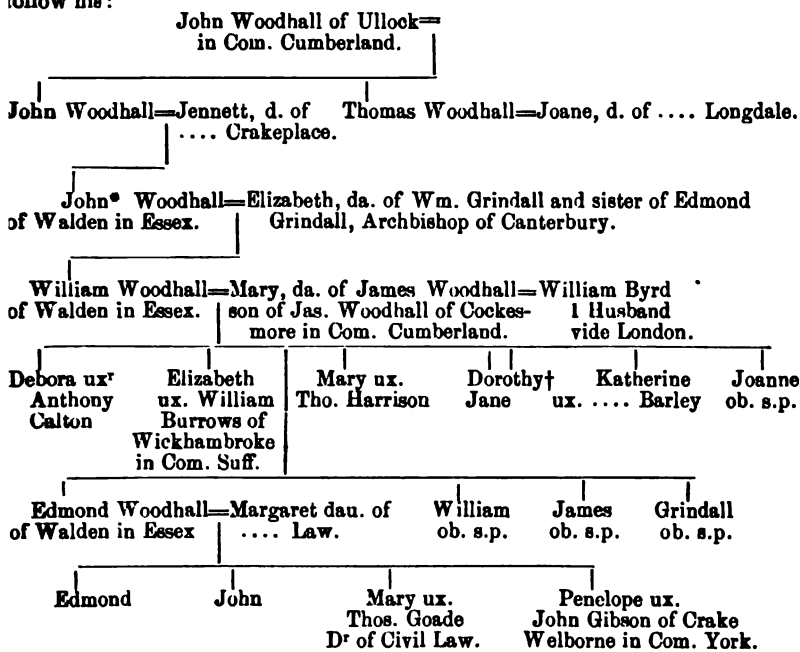
EDMUND WOODHALL, Esq. Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 25 January, 1638, proved 3 February, 1638. My body to be decently interred, near the bodies of my two wives, in the "Ile" belonging to me in the church of Little Munden in the county of Hartford, "there to sleep free from further molestacōn till it be awaked at the last day by the Angels trumpe with a Surge—Arise thou that sleepest & come to Judgment." I will that the like monument be there erected for me as I did

set up for my father in the church of Walden, but my desire is that my funeral may be without any great cost, my will & meaning being that only my children and two sons in law have mourning provided for them; the charges of my funeral not to exceed fifty pounds. My two eldest daughters, Mary Goad, now wife of Thomas Goad, Doctor of Laws, and Dame Penelope Gibson, the now wife of Sir John Gibson the younger, Knight. To Bridget Woodhall, my third daughter, one thousand pounds and to Jane Woodhall, my youngest daughter, the like sum, at four & twenty years of age or day of marriage. Son Edmond and son John (who appears to be at King's College, Cambridge). Brother-in-law Alexander Southwood, gentleman. Brother Mr. Michael Woodcock. Cousins and friends Nicholas Hawes Esq. and John Wilkinson gentleman.

"And see Lord Jesu come quickly."

Harvey, 20.

[The following pedigree from Harleian MS., 1541, fol. 55, in the British Museum, shows the connection between Archbishop Grindall and the Woodhalls, whose wills follow his:



—H. F. W.

In Lipscomb's County of Buckingham is an interesting account, tracing one branch of the Woodhall family from Walter De Flanders, Lord of Wahal, alias Woodhal, 20 William the Conqueror, and giving the coat of arms.

In the Chapel of Eton College is a Latin inscription in memory of "Jane Goad dau. of Edmund Woodhall aged 34 1657 the mother of 3 sons & 2 daughters." (v. iv. p. 312, 486.)

In the church of Walden in Essex, are epitaphs of the following persons: James Woodhall, Assistant and Treasurer, died 1529; William Woodhall, Esq., Register

* Willm Woodhall had evidently been written first, in the same ink as the rest of the pedigree, and John Woodhall written over this in blacker ink.—H. F. W.

† Dorothy became the wife of Michael Woodcock. (See Cussans' Herts, vol. ii. p. 149.) H. F. W.

of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, died 1603; Mary, daughter of James Woodhall, first wife to William Byrd, afterwards married to William Woodhall. She died 1613. William Byrde, Gent., d. 1568. (Salmon, *His. of Essex*, p. 142.)—*r. n.*

I have a conviction that the Birds mentioned in the abstracts of the wills of the Woodhalls *et al.*, were of the same lineage of William Byrd, of "Westover," James River, Va., whose parents were John and Grace (Stagg, or Stegge) Byrd, (or Bird, or Birde), of London. The christian names John, Thomas and William, appear to be favored ones in his pedigree. William Byrd, the first of the name in Virginia, came thither a youth as the heir of large landed estates of his maternal uncle Colonel Thomas Stegge (as he wrote it), whose will is dated 31st March, 1690, and it is presumed that Byrd arrived in the latter part of the year. If the arms are given of the Bird legatees under the Woodhall wills, the family identification would be of easy solution.—*R. A. Brock.*]

WILLIAM WILSON, Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, 23 August, 1613, proved 27 May, 1615. ~To be buried in the chapel near the place where the body of my dear father lies. If I die at Rochester or Cliff, in the County of Kent, then to be buried in the cathedral church of Rochester, near the bodies of wives Isabel and Anne. To my cousin Collins, prebendary at Rochester. To the Fellows and Scholars of Martin College, Oxford. My three sons Edmond, John and Thomas Wilson, daughter Isabel Guibs and daughter Margaret Rawson. My goddaughter Margaret Soffiers which my son Soffiers had by my daughter Elizabeth, his late wife. To my god-son William Sheafe, at the age of twenty one years. Son Edmond, a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, eldest son of me, the said William. To son John the lease of the Rectory and Parsonage of Caxton in the County of Cambridge, which I have taken in his name. To Thomas Wilson, my third son. Son Edmond to be executor and M^r Erasmus Webb, my brother-in-law, being one of the Canons of St. George's Chapel, and my brother, M^r Thomas Woodward, being steward of the town of New Windsor, to be overseers.

The witnesses were Thomas Woodwarde, Joh. Woodwarde, Robert Lowe & Thomas Holl.

In a codicil, dated 9 May, 1615, wherein he is styled William Wilson Doctor of Divinity, he directs his son Edmond to give to his son John forty pounds and to his wife forty marks, he gives to Lincoln College Oxford ten pounds towards a Library, and mentions son-in-law M^r Doctor Sheafe and daughter Gibbes. To this Thomas Sheafe was a witness, amongst others.

In another codicil, of 12 May, 1615, he says, I have provided for the husband of my daughter Isabel Gibbes a place in Windsor, in reversion, of some worth. His signature to this codicil was witnessed by David Rawson and William Newman.

Rudd, 36.

[Rev. William Wilson, D.D., of Merton College, Oxford, was also a prebendary of St. Paul's and Rochester cathedrals, and held the rectory of Cliffe, in the county of Kent. In 1584 he became canon of Windsor in place of Dr. Will. Wickham promoted to the see of Lincoln, being about that time chaplain to Edmund (Grindall), Archbishop of Canterbury. He married Isabel Woodhall, daughter of John and Elizabeth Woodhall of Walden in Essex, and niece of Archbishop Grindall. He was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, near the body of his father, William Wilson, late of Wellsbourne, in Lincolnshire, Gent.

His eldest son, Edmund Wilson, M.D., of London, gave the infant colony of Massachusetts one thousand pounds sterling about 1633, which was invested in arms and ammunition. See Mass. Colonial Records, v. 1, p. 128, and 2d Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, v. 8, p. 228.

His second son, Rev. John Wilson, of Christ's College, Cambridge, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Mansfield and sister of the wife of Mr. Robert

Keayne, the first commander of the Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and in 1630 accompanied Winthrop's company to New England, and became the first minister of the First Church in Boston, dying in office in 1667. For a fuller account of him, see Mather's *Magnalia*, vol. ii. p. 275. For his will, see REGISTER, vol. xvii. p. 343-4.

His daughter Margaret married for her first husband David Rawson, of London, and was the mother of Edward Rawson, secretary of the Massachusetts Colony from 1650 to 1686. For her second husband she married William Taylor. For a further account of them, see the Taylor Family, prepared by the late Col. Chester for Mr. P. A. Taylor.—T. M.

Since these abstracts were in type, the editor has received from Mr. Waters abstracts of the wills of Edmund Wilson, M.D., of William Taylor his brother-in-law, and of William Taylor, son of the latter. They will appear in another number.—EDITOR.

The following notes, taken from the History and Antiquities of Berkshire, by Elias Ashmole, Esq. (Reading, 1736), give the inscriptions found by that famous antiquary in the Chapel of St. George, Windsor Castle, relating to this family.

On the North Side lies a Grave-stone, on which, in Brass Plates, is the Figure of a Man, and this Inscription.

To me to live is Christ, and to dye is Gain.
Philip. I. 21.

Here underneath lies interr'd the Body of William Wilson, Doctour of Divinitie, and Prebendarie of this Church by the space of 32 yeares. He had Issue by Isabell his Wife six sons and six daughters. He dy'd the 15th of May, in the Year of our Lord 1615. of his Age the 73. beloved of all in his Life, much lamented in his Death.

*Who thinke of Deathe in Lyfe, can never dye,
But mount through Faith, from Earth to heavenly Pleasure,
Weep then no more, though here his Body lye,
His Soul's possesst of never ending Treasure.*

On another small Brass Plate, on the same Grave-stone, is the following Inscription.

Neere unto this Place lyes buried William Willson, the third Son, Who, after a long Trial of grievous Sicknes, did comfortably yield up his Spirit in the Year of our Lord 1610. of his Age 23. Pp. 305-306.

On a Brass Plate, on a Grave-Stone Northward of the last,* is this Inscription.

William Wilson, late of Wellsbourne, in the County of Lincolne, Gent. departed this Lyfe, within the Castle of Windsor, in the Year of our Lord 1587. the 27th Day of August, and lyeth buried in this Place. P. 369.

Arms of "Will'm Wilsonn, of Welborne, per Norroy flower, 1586."

Per pale argent and azure three lions' gambes barways, erased and counterchanged. Crest:—A lion's head erased argent guttée de sang.

Harleian Coll., No. 1550, Fol. 192, British Museum; Richard Mundy's copy of the Visitations of Lincolnshire, 1564 and 1592.

—H. F. W.]

JOHN WILKINSON, of London, gentleman, 3 May, 1614, acknowledged 27 May, 1628; acknowledged again 18 June, 1634; with three codicils, dated respectively 18 June, 1634, 11 October, 1638, and 21 March, 1638; proved 12 September, 1639. To my brother Robert Wilkinson the land whereon he now dwelleth, at Preston Howes, pish of St. Bees, in the county of Cumberland. Sister Jeane Pyper, wife of William Pyper, mariner. Sister Mary Wilkinson and brothers Henry and James Wilkinson.

"I do give and bequeath unto the Right Worshipfull my loving uncle William Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, five pounds, and to every one of my loving cosens, his children, twenty shillings apiece." To my loving uncle

* The "last" monument referred to is a white marble monument erected to the memory of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, at the east end of a small chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the south-west corner of the church.

Henry Bowman and every one of his children by my aunt, the right Worshipful, the lady Margaret Gibson, my good Aunt, &c. The right Worshipful Sir John Gibson, Knight, my loving cousin, and his now wife and virtuous lady, the lady Anne Gibson. My cousin Thomas Gibson and his brother Edward Gibson. The right Worshipful my loving kinsman William Byrd, Doctor of the civil laws. My loving kinsman M^r Thomas Byrd, his brother. My loving kinsman M^r George Byrd. My loving cousin Mrs Elizabeth Burroes and every one of her children. My loving cousin Mrs Dorothy Woodcocke, wife of M^r Michael Woodcocke, and every one of her children. My loving cousin Mrs Jane Warren, wife of Francis Warren. My loving cousin Katherine Barley. My loving cousin M^r William Woodhall. My loving cousin Grindall Woodhall. My dear and loving cousin Edmund Woodhall Esq. & my loving cousin his wife, and his two daughters, Mary & Penelope Woodhall. Mr John Law, Actuary, and Mrs Ann Law, his wife. My loving friend John Sharpe of Walden. My cousin Robert Wilkinson, of Everdale, in the county of Cumberland. The poor of Preston Howes, where I was born. My loving cousins Mary Wilson and Aylce Wilson. Michael, Anthony and George Calton, sons of my cousin Debora Calton deceased. Edmond Calton, another son, when master of arts.

In the first codicil he mentions his friend & kinsman M^r William Wilkinson, mercer in Pater Noster Row, cousin Mrs Grace Pyne, Jane Warren, deceased, and the children of brother Edward Bowens. Friend William Sharpe and his three sisters. To Ralph Brownerigg, Doctor in Divinity, a seal ring of gold. Nephew John Wilkinson goldsmith of London, son of brother James. The children of my sister Mary Bowen. My cousin Alice Swallowe and her husband M^r Thomas Swallowe, my cousin. Others mentioned. Harvey, 151.

Dame MARY ROWE, widow of Sir Thomas Row, Knight, late citizen and alderman of London (and evidently a sister of William Gresham deceased and of Edmond Gresham), by her will of 21 March, 1579, proved in the year 1582-3, bequeathed to William Wilsonn, parson of Cliff, als Clyve, in Kent, a ring of gold, of three pounds or three pounds in money, and to his wife a ring of gold or its equivalent in money. Rowe, 1.

EDWARD RAWSON, of Colbrooke, in the parish of Langley Marris, in the County of Buckingham, mercer, 16 February, 1603, proved 4 May, 1604. To my wife Bridget Rawson for and during her natural life, my house and tenement and the appurtenances, &c. lying in Colbrooke, now in the occupation of Edward Whitlock, and, after her decease, unto David Rawson my son and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and, for want of such issue, unto Henrie Rawson, my eldest son, & to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and, failing such issue, to the right heirs of me, the said Edward, for ever. To son Henry all that house called the "Draggon" and the two shops thereunto adjoining, lying and being in Colbrooke aforesaid, and to his heirs male, &c., with remainder to son David & his lawful issue, &c.; and failing such issue, unto Raphe Warde, my brother-in-law and his heirs for ever. To the said David Rawson, my son, the sum of two hundred pounds at his full age of one and twenty years. Henry Rawson, also a minor. My executors, at their costs and charge, shall bring up my said son David in some reasonable learning until he may be fitt to be putt to apprentice unto some good trade or mystery. My brother Henry Rawson doth owe me fifty pounds.

Wife Bridgett and son Henry to be executors, and friends John Bowser, gentleman, Raph Warde, Philip Bowreman and George Charley to be overseers. Harte, 40.

DAVID RAWSON, citizen and merchant tailor of London, a most unworthy servant of Jesus Christ, 15 June, 1616, proved by his widow Margaret Rawson 25 February, 1617. My goods, &c. shall be divided into three equal & just parts and portions according to the laudable custom of this honorable city of London. One of the three parts to Margaret Rawson, my loving & well-beloved wife. One other part to William and Edward Rawson and such other child or children as I shall hereafter have or as my wife shall be with child withall at the time of my decease, to be equally divided amongst them all, part and part alike. The other third part I reserve towards the payment of legacies, gifts and bequests, &c. To William Rawson, my eldest son, a double gilt salt and a standing cup with a cover, double gilt, and half a dozen of Postle spoons and two double gilt spoons, and a silver porringer, a silver spoon and a silver bowl. To Edward Rawson, my son, a great standing bowl, double gilt, and six silver spoons, and two double gilt spoons, "which was given him by those which were his witnesses at his christening," and a silver bowl. All the rest of the plate to my wife. To the relief of the poor of the Town of Colbrooke, in the County of Buckingham, where I was born, the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid within one year next after my decease. To John Emery, son of John Emerie of Colbrooke, clerk, deceased, five pounds, to be paid him on the day when he shall be made a freeman of the city of London. To William Fenner, a poor scholar in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, five pounds within three years after my decease. To David Anngell, my godson, five pounds at the age of twenty one years. To John Nayle, the son of Nicholas Nayle, of Iver in the County of Buckingham, five pounds on the day he shall be made a freeman of the city of London, if he take good courses. To the poor people at my funeral the sum of forty shillings. To John Anngell, clothworker, forty pounds, & to Alexander Dubber, clothworker, forty shillings, which I will shall be deducted out of such money as they shall owe unto me at the time of my decease (if any be). Item, I give unto my godson Edward Rawson, the son of my brother Henry Rawson, the sum of ten pounds to be paid unto him at his age of twenty one years.

I give and bequeath to my dear mother, Bridget Woodward, the sum of ten pounds, which I desire her to give to M^r Winge and M^r Foxe, forty shillings apiece, if she so please. To my sister-in-law, Jone Rawson, the sum of forty shillings to make her a ring, and to my sister-in-law Isabel Gibbs the like sum of forty shillings to make her a ring, and to my sister-in-law, Elizabeth Wilson, the like sum of forty shillings to make her a ring; which said four legacies so given to my mother and three sisters I will shall be paid within one year next after my decease. Item, I do give & bequeath to my brother-in-law, Thomas Wilson, the sum of five pounds, to be paid within one year, &c.; and to Andrew Warde, son of my uncle Raphe Warde, the sum of five pounds, to be paid him at his age of twenty-one; and to my uncle John Warde the sum of forty shillings, if he be living at my decease. To my master, M^r Nathaniel Weston, the sum of forty shillings to make him a ring, and I desire him to be assisting to my executrix to help get in my debts. To Isabel Sheafe, daughter of Doctor Sheafe, three pounds, to be bestowed in a piece of plate and given her at her age of twen-

ty one years or at the day of her marriage, which ever shall first happen. To my son Edward Rawson, over and above his said part, the sum of one hundred pounds; and to my apprentice Matthew Hunte, the sum of six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, to be paid unto him on the day he shall be made a freeman of the City of London; and to William Beard and John Samford, my apprentices (the like sums & on the like conditions).

If all my children die the portions shall remain & come to Alexander Rawson, the eldest son of my said brother Henry Rawson (if he be then living); but if he die then to John Rawson and Edward Rawson, two other of the children of my said brother, &c. equally. The Residue to wife Margaret and son William. I constitute my loving friends, M^r Thomas Woodward, of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Esq., my father-in-law, my brother Henry Rawson and Edmond Wilson, Doctor of Physic, and John Wilson, master of Arts, my brothers-in-law, overseers and give them five pounds apiece. If wife should die then the above to be executors during the minority of my said sons William and Edward. The witnesses to this will were John Wilkinson & Arthur Viger scr.

In a codicil made 27 November, 1617, he bequeaths to daughter Dorothy Rawson, besides her (child's) portion, the sum of one hundred pounds at her age of twenty one or day of marriage; to sister Anne Wilson, the wife of brother Thomas Wilson, the sum of forty shillings; to uncle John Warde the sum of seven pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence and some of my cast apparell; to my cousin Elizabeth Glover the sum of twenty shillings; to cousin Jane Lawrence twenty shillings; to Isabel Cave twenty shillings; to Aunt Fenner ten shillings; to M^r Frogmorton forty shillings; to M^r Hoult twenty shillings; to M^{rs} Jane Bartlett ten shillings; to M^{rs} Martin of Windsor ten shillings; to cousin Dorothy Sheafe a piece of plate of fifty three shillings price; all these legacies to be paid within one year and a half next after my decease by my executrix.

The witnesses to the codicil were John Wilkinson & John Hill.

Meade, 15.

[These wills carry the pedigree of Edward Rawson, secretary of the Massachusetts Colony from 1650 to 1686, back two generations. They give his father David Rawson of London, and his grandfather Edward Rawson of Colebrook. For a memoir of Secretary Rawson, with a portrait, and a genealogy of his descendants, see REGISTER, vol. iii. pp. 201-8 and 297-330; also *The Rawson Family*, editions of 1849 and 1875.—EDITOR.]

In Lipscomb's Buckingham is the following mention of the Rawson family. In 1540 Sir John Rawson is Grand Prior in Ireland of the Knights Hospitallers. Sir Michael Stanhope, Knt., knighted at Hampton Court, 37 Henry VIII., governor of Hull, &c., married Anne, daughter of Nic. Rawson, Esq., of Aveley, Essex. Ob. 20 Feb. 1587. The ancestrees of the noble families of Earls Stanhope, Chesterfield and Harrington. Richard Rawson, LL.B., was presented rector of Beaconsfield, 26 July, 1525, by John Scudamore, Esq. He was Canon of Windsor and Archdeacon of Essex; and rebuilt the parsonage here where his arms remained in 1728. He died 1543. James Rawson, inst. vicar of Wingrave, 8 August, 1508. Edward Rawson, inst. Rector of Hedsor, 13 May 1664; also vicar of Wooburn. Edward Rawson, presented vicar of Wooburn, 5 Feb. 1662. John Rawson, presented vicar of Turville, 5 Dec. 1532. V. i. p. 265, 479; v. iii. p. 195, 536, 580, 637, 631. (See also Maskell's *History of Allhallows Barking*, in London, p. 47.)

The wife of Edward Rawson of Colebrooke, mother of David Rawson of London, and grandmother of Edward Rawson of Boston, Mass., married for her second husband Thomas Woodward of Lincoln's Inn.—T. M.]

WILLIAM RAWSON of the town of Northampton, Notary Publique, 4 May, 1603, proved 27 February, 1604. To be buried in S^t Gyles church, Northampton, near to the door of the pew where I use to sit. To Joane

Glover my sister ten shillings and to every one of her children ten shillings apiece which I will shall be paid to her husband to their uses; and he shall have the use thereof until the said children accomplish the age of one and twenty years. To my brother Richard his children ten shillings apiece in same manner and form as is above rehearsed concerning my sister Glover's children. To Mary my eldest daughter, one "gyffold Ringe" of gold, with a sharp diamond in it. To Elizabeth my daughter a little gold ring enamelled that the lady Cromwell gave her mother, with the poesie (*Decreui in aeternum*) in it, which rings are in the keeping of Martha now my wife. I will and charge these my said children to keep the said rings so long as they shall live in remembrance of their good mother, my late wife Francys. My children William, Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth and Timothy. To son James my greatest silver bowl; to William my second silver bowl; to Thomas by best silver salt parcel gilt; to Timothy a stone pot garnished with silver double gilt and six silver spoons which I bought of M^r Warde. My eldest daughter Mary. My three youngest children, Mary, Frances and Melior. My wife Martha, her father Christopher and mother Alice and brother Robert. My cousin William Ive. My brother-in-law M^r Francis Morgan of Kingsthorp. Son James to be executor. Hayes, 11.

[Although in the above will there is no direct reference to the family of Secretary Rawson, yet the mention of the names Glover and Warde has led me to save it for printing. (See will of Secretary Rawson's father, who speaks of a cousin Glover and of the Warde family.)—H. F. W.]

RICHARD PERNE, of Gillingham in the County of Dorset, Gentleman, one or two days before his death. All to wife; only my eldest son to have an eldest son's part. Wife to be executrix, and Mr. Edward Rawson and my uncle Foyle to be overseers. Sworn to 10 April, 1636, by Edward Rawson, Mary Perne and Jane Clark (by mark). Proved 17 May, 1636, by Rachael Perne, widow, relict of the deceased. Pile, 59.

RACHEL PERNE of Gillingham in the County of Dorset, widow, 31 March, 1656, proved 13 November, 1656, by John Perne, son and executor. My body to be buried in the parish church of Gillingham. I am possessed of a living called Easthames in Gillingham, as by a lease bearing date 12 October, 12th of late King Charles, under the hand & seal of William, Lord Stowerton, for and during the term of four score and nineteen years, if I, the said Rachel, and Richard Perne and John Perne, my sons, or either of us, shall live so long; and am also possessed of the lawful right of a certain ground called Waggar and one other ground called Ramsleare, allowed and assigned unto me for & in lieu of the fee fostership; and of & in certain lands called Linches, by virtue of a lease and assignment to me made by John Tyse, clerk, for a long term of years, if William Bull, Thomas Bull and Joane Bull, sons & daughter of Edward Bull, shall so long live; and of two acres of mead in Combermeade, by virtue of a lease and other assurances to me made for divers years to come, which said two acres were heretofore the lands of one Augustine Matthew; and of one acre of allotment heretofore allowed and assigned to the said two acres, &c. in lieu of common upon the disafforestation of the late forest of Gillingham; and of five acres of meadow or pasture upon the top of Bowridge Hill, now in the possession of Richard Gornish, baker, &c. All the above to John Tyse of Orcheston St. George in the County of Wilts, clerk, Simon Crocker, of Winterborne Stoeke in said County of Wilts, clerk, and John Greene, of the parish of St. James in the said county of Dorset, gentleman, &c.,

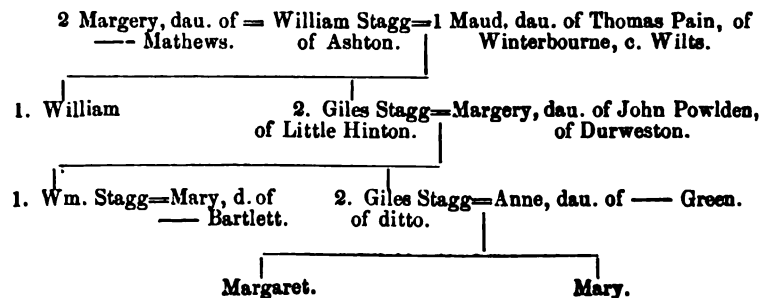
upon the trust and to the intents following, that they shall permit and suffer my eldest son, Richard Perne, to take & receive the rents, &c. for so long time as he shall live; and after his death, &c. such woman as shall be his wife at the time of his death, so long as she shall live; then the child or children or grandchild or grandchildren of the said Richard Perne; In default of such then John Perne (in the same way). I give to the said Richard Perne half my plate and half my household stuff and half my bacon and half my cheese in my house at Easthaimes and half my stock of bees there in my beefold or garden at Easthaimes and all my timber and wood at Easthaimes, except the two woodpiles abutting against the great meade there at Easthaimes and one of my cheese steanes and all my doors with their locks and keys, loose boards, "gice" planks, about or belonging to my said house of Easthaimes, — my biggest white mare and great colt and all the panes of glass about or upon my windows of my house at Easthaimes. To John Perne (certain property similar to a portion of the above) and also my lease which my husband took of M^r William Whittaker the elder deceased, with all my right and title in the same. To my son-in-law John Tyse one shilling.

"Also I give and bequeath unto my sonue in Lawe Edward Rawson one shilling." To daughter Marie Tyse thirty pounds and the goods that I formerly delivered to my said daughter which are now in her house at Orcheston St. Georges aforesaid. "Also I give and bequeath unto my daughter Rachell Rawson the summe of ffortie pounds of lawfull monie of England to be paid at M^r Webb's house in London unto such friend as my daughter Rachell Rawson shall nominate or appoint to receive it for her." To grandchildren John Tyse and Mary Tyse, ten shillings each, to daughter Rachell Rawson's children the sum of ten pounds to be divided among them according to the discretion of my said daughter, — & likewise to be paid at M^r Webb's house aforesaid. To my brother Peter Greene twenty shillings to buy him a ring, to sister Anne Stagg, six pounds, to be paid by forty shillings yearly, to Marie Tyse my great bible, to maid servants Alice Clement, Anne Frippe and Margerie Bateman, to the minister or the curate of the parish & to the poor of the parish. Son John Perne to be sole executor.

The witnesses were Richard Perne, Mary Tyse, John Hiscock (by mark), Alice Clement (by mark) and Anne Fripp (by mark).

Berkley, 405.

[It seems probable from the following pedigree of Stagg of Little Hinton, printed in Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, vol. i. p. 55, from the visitation book 1623, that the maiden name of Rachel Perne was Green.



—T. N.]

Sir HENRY LELLO of Ashdon in the County of Essex, Knight, 7 January, 1629, proved 18 January, 1629. To be buried in the church of St. Brides als Bridgett, London, in the "Isle" of the said church where my predecessors, Wardens of the Fleet, have been buried, if I depart this life in London. If in Ashdon, then in the parish church there. I do give and bequeath to my most Hon^{ble} and loving friends the gifts, sums and bequests hereafter named. To the Right Honorable Thomas, Lord Coventrie, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, my great Beaserstone. To my loving friend, D^r William Paske, twenty nobles. To M^r John Eldred the elder twenty pounds. To Mr Binge five pounds. To M^r James Ingram twenty pounds and also, as a token of my love to him, my "cris-tall cabonite," lying now in a chest in the fleet, for his great respect and good service done unto me and in hope of his future care of the place for my executor. To M^r Robert Bailey twenty pounds. To my brother in law Edmund (*sic*) Hopkins twenty pounds. To my kinsman Cuthbert Macklyn twenty pounds, to his wife five pounds and to his son Henry five pounds. To the said Cuthbert Macklyn the office of Chamberlain of the Fleet during his life, with this direction that who shall execute the clerk's place shall be in the nomination of my very loving friend M^r James Ingram and my executor, because it shall be well executed. To John Lello, my godson and kinsman, twenty pounds at his setting up of shop to begin his trade. To the servants at Ashdon. To the poor of Clenton, where I was born, ten pounds. To the poor of Ashdon, if I die there, five pounds. To Abigail and Margaret, my sister Hopkins' daughters, two hundred pounds apiece, and to Patience and Judith, other two of her daughters, which are already preferred by me in marriage, to Patience one hundred pounds and to Judith fifty pounds. To Edward Hopkins, my nephew, all my adventure in the East India Company. And whereas I have already given him four hundred pounds for which I am indebted and stand bound for the payment thereof unto Benjamin Eldred, if before my decease I shall not have paid and discharged the same then I do ordain my executor to pay it or so much as shall be unpaid at my decease.

I give unto my sister Katherine Hopkins, the wife of Edward (*sic*) Hopkins, all my lauds, tenements and hereditaments in Clenton and Clun in the County of Salop, during her natural life, and, after her decease, to Matthew Hopkins her son, to him and his heirs forever. Further, whereas I and John Eldred aforementioned purchased the Fleet and keeping the Palace of Westminster jointly, to us and our heirs forever, since which said purchase the said John Eldred, for and in consideration of the sum of eight thousand pounds, &c. &c. hath released all his right, title and interest of the said office and keeping of the Palace of Westminster to me and my heirs forever, and for non-payment of the said eight thousand pounds at the several times aforementioned I have made to him a lease for three score and ten years, as by the said lease doth likewise appear, whereof the "counter-paine" is amongst my writings, now for the payment of the said sum of eight thousand pounds, as all my debts and legacies, I do ordain and appoint Henry Hopkins, my nephew, whom I do make my sole executor, to see paid and discharged. In consideration whereof and for the due accomplishment of the same I do give and bequeath unto the said Henry all that my manor or capital messuage called the Fleet, otherwise "the King's Gaole of the Fleete," situate in the parish of St. Brides London, with the office of "Boarden of the Fleete," &c. &c., and also the keeping of the Palace of Westminster, called the old and new Palace, with the benefits and rents of

the shops and stalls in Westminster Hall and without &c. &c., in as large and ample manner as I and M^r Eldred had and purchased the same from Sir Robert Tirrell, Knight. Also I give unto the said Henry Hopkins my farm or messuage of Thickho, in the County of Essex, and all my lands, tenements and hereditaments belonging to the same, &c. ; provided that if the said Henry Hopkins do sell the office of the Warden of the Fleet, for the performance of this my last will and follow not the course I have by the same set down then I do, by this my will, appoint him to pay out of the said purchase money to his brother Edward Hopkins two hundred pounds, to his brother Matthew Hopkins two hundred pounds and to every one of his four sisters before named one hundred and fifty pounds apiece. I advise him to continue the execution of the office in M^r James Ingram, &c. &c., because he is a sufficient and able man for the place, well acquainted therewith and one that I have always found very honest and most ready to do me any service for the good of the office.

Requests are made to the poor of St. Brides, to my servant Robert Freeman, my loving friend James Weston Esq., my loving friend Sir Paul Pindor, Knight, to M^r John Eldred's son Nathaniel, my godson, to my servant John Lightborne, and his son, my godson, to the children of Josias Piggott, to my kinsman Willowe Eve and to his wife Judith, my niece.

The witnesses were Robert Holmes, Edward Hopkins and Virgill Reynolds.
Scroope, 6.

HENRY HOPKINS, Esq^r. Warden of the Fleet, 30 December, 1654, proved 24 January, 1654, by Edward Hopkins, brother and sole executor.

I desire to lie in my own ground in S^t Bride's church, near my uncle and predecessor Sir Henry Lello, if I expire in London or near thereunto; to which parish I give & bequeath five pounds if I be buried there. Of my temporal estate,—first, because there is the greatest need, I give and bequeath to my sister Judith Eve thirty pounds per annum, with that stock I have at Ashdon and household, provided that none of it may come into her husband's hands but be disposed of for her own subsistence. I will that my executor defray the charges of the commencement of our nephew Henry Dalley at Cambridge and allow him some competent means for his subsistence until he obtain some preferment there or abroad. I will that my executor take special care of our dear sister Margaret Tompson and her two children, with two more of sister Dally's, according as the estate will arise to and according to their several deserts, which are very different, and so are their necessities. And this I reserve the rather to him because he is equally related with me unto them all. To master James Jackson, fellow of Clare, that ten pounds which his brother, master Richard Jackson, oweth me and all that household stuff he possesseth of mine in Clare Hall. I give unto Henry Hopkins, now at Barbadoes, ten pounds; unto my godson William Hall, the son of William Hall at Lackford, one silver tankard which is now in my possession at the Fleet. To my loving friends Doctor Thomas Paske, master James Ingram, Doctor John Exton, Doctor William Turner, Dr Robert King, Doctor John Leonard, Doctor Cornelius Laurence, Master William Hall of Lackford, Master John Sicklemore, Master Charles Jones, Master John Fifield, Master Charles Bushie, Master Jackson, Master Peele, Master Mounague (*sic*) Newse and Master Wilson, fellows of Clare Hall, Master Thomas Hall of the Exchequer, Master Thomas Rivett, Master Thomas Newcomen, Master Cutbert Macklin, Master Henry Walthew, to each of them a ring of thirty shillings

price, with this motto inscribed—*Præ eo non pereō*. The like I give to my loving cousins, M^r John Harris of Elton, Master Edward Mathewes of Burraton and my brother, Master William Lowe of Hereford. To the poor of the parish of Elton, where I was born, ten pounds, to be disposed of at the discretion of my executor and my cousin John Harris. To my servant Richard Walker five pounds and I will that my executor continue him in the place of Tipstaff of the Exchequer as long as he behaves himself well. To my servant Matthew Pitt the place he now holds of Tipstaff in the Common Pleas, during his good behavior, and ten pounds in money, with all my wearing clothes & do commend him to the care of my executor as judging him very fit his employment here as long as he continue it. I give unto Thomas Lell the son of Thomas Lello, draper, ten pounds; unto Mistress Bridget Exton, the daughter of my most loving friend, my crimson damask canopy and my best crimson quilt.

I do make and constitute my dear and loving brother Edward Hopkins, merchant, sole executor, &c.; and to my said executor all that office of Warden of the Fleet and Keeper of the Palace of Westminster in as ample a manner as I had it from my uncle Sir Henry Lello, Knight. To my said brother and executor all that my farm of Thickho, in the parish of Ashdon, to him and his heirs forever—and all else, &c. &c.

Henry Hopkins.

“There haue bin many interlinings but all of my owne hand.”

H. Hopkins.

The witnesses were William Ball, Henry Nevill and John Milet.

Aylett, 41.

EDWARD HOPKINS, esquire, at his house in London, 7 March, 1657, proved 30 April, 1657, by Henry Dalley, nephew and sole executor. If any debts shall appear to be due in New England that they be paid out of my estate there. As for the estate I have in New England (the full accompt of which I left clear in my books there, and the care and inspection whereof was committed to my loving friend Capt. John Culleck) I do in this manner dispose. To eldest child of M^{rs} Mary Newton, wife of M^r Roger Newton of Farmington and daughter of M^r Thomas Hooker deceased, thirty pounds; and also thirty pounds to eldest child of M^r John Culleck by Elizabeth, his present wife. To Mrs. Sarah Wilson, the wife of M^r John Wilson, preacher of the gospel, and daughter of my dear pastor, M^r Hooker, my farm at Farmington, &c. To M^{rs} Susan Hooker, the relict of M^r Thomas Hooker, all such debts as are due to me from her upon the Account I left in New England. The residue of my estate to my father, Theophilus Eaton, Esq., M^r John Davenport, M^r John Culleck and M^r Goodwyn, in trust, &c.—to give some encouragement in those foreign plantations for the breeding up of hopeful youths in a way of learning, both at the Grammar School and College, for the public service of the country in future times.

Of the estate in England one hundred & fifty pounds per annum to be paid to M^r David Yale, brother to my dear distressed wife, for her comfortable maintenance and to be disposed of by him for her good, she not being in a condition fit to manage it for herself; this income to be paid in quarterly payments. The thirty pounds per annum given me by the will and testament of my brother Henry Hopkins, lately deceased, to be given to our sister M^{rs} Judith Eve, during her natural life, and to be made up to fifty pounds per annum. To my sister M^{rs} Margaret Thomson fifty pounds

within one year after my decease. To my nephew Henry Thomson, eight hundred pounds, whereof four hundred pounds to be paid him within sixteen months after my decease, and the other four hundred pounds within six months after the decease of my wife. To my niece Katherine Thomson, but now Katherine James (over and above her portion of five hundred pounds formerly given her), the sum of one hundred pounds. To my nieces, Elizabeth and Patience Dallye, two hundred pounds each, provided they attend the directions of their brother or aunts, &c., in disposing of themselves in marriage. To brother M^r David Yale two hundred pounds; to brother M^r Thomas Yale two hundred pounds; to my sister M^r Hannah Eaton two hundred pounds. Within six months after the decease of my wife the sum of five hundred pounds to be made over into New England according to the advice of my loving friends Major Robert Thomson and M^r Francis Willoughby (for public ends, &c.). Twenty pounds apiece to M^r John Davenport, M^r Theophilus Eaton and M^r Culleck; a piece of plate of the value of twenty pounds to my honored friend M^r Wright; (a bequest) to my servant James Porter; to my friends Major Robert Thomson and M^r Francis Willoughby twenty pounds each in a piece of plate; to my servant Thomas Hayter; to my sister Yale wife of David Yale twenty pounds; to John Lello, a youth with sister Eve, twenty pounds; to my nephew Henry Dally, M.A. in Cambridge, my land and manor in Thicke in the County of Essex and I appoint him executor, and Major Robert Thomson and M^r Francis Willoughby overseers, of my will.

Ruthen, 141.

[Edward Hopkins, governor of Connecticut, one of the early settlers of Hartford, an abstract of whose will is given above, was born in Shrewsbury, England, in 1600, and died in London, March, 1657. For action of the General Court of Connecticut in relation to his legacy to Theophilus Eaton and others, trustees, see Colonial Records of Connecticut, edited by J. H. Trumbull, vol. i. p. 374; and for correspondence in relation to it, see the same volume, page 578. The £500 for "public ends" was paid to Harvard College under a decree in chancery in 1710. With it a township of land was purchased, which was named Hopkinton in honor of the donor. See Savage's notes on Winthrop's New England, vol. i. 1st ed. pp. 228-30; 2d ed. pp. 273-5, where large extracts from the will of Gov. Hopkins are made. It seems from the wills here abstracted that he was the son of Edward or Edmund Hopkins, that his mother was Katherine, sister of Sir Henry Lello, and that he had two brothers, Henry and Matthew; and four sisters, Abigail, Margaret, Patience and Judith. For an account of the insanity of his wife, see Winthrop's New England, vol. ii. 1st ed. p. 217; 2d ed. p. 266. Another early settler of Hartford was John Hopkins, who could not have been a brother of Gov. Edward, though he may have been related. He was the ancestor of President Mark Hopkins of Williams College, and of the late Mark Hopkins, Esq., an enterprising citizen of San Francisco, Cal.—EDITOR.]

THOMAS YALE of London, merchant, the poorest of what is stamp'd with my Creator's image and most unworthy his mercy; 29 September, 1697; proved 17 January, 1697. As to my temporal estate here, in India, and elsewhere, &c. To my dear mother Mrs Ursula Yale and my beloved brother M^r Elihu Yale. The hereditary estate in the county of Denbigh to my brother Elihu Yale's male issue, if he have any. Failing such, then to the heirs male of my uncle Thomas Yale, in New England and to his right heirs forever.

The Rev^d Doctor John Evans of London and M^r Robert Harbin of London to be trustees and overseers.

Then follows an account of his estate.

Harte, 26.

July, 1721. Undecimo die eññⁱ coññ^o Catharinæ Yale viduæ Relcæ Elihu Yale nup pōæ Sñi Andreæ Holborn in Coññ Middxiæ añi deñti hēntis etc. ad adññstrandum bona jura et credita dñi deñti de bene etc. jurat.

Admō de bo: non etc. eññⁱ mense Febñii 1727.

Admon. Act. Book 1721 P. C. C.

[The name Ursula here given as that of the testator's mother, shows that he and his brother Elihu, the founder of Yale College, were sons of David Yale and not of Thomas, as has been asserted (REG. iv. 245; Savage's Gen. Dict. iv. 666). This agrees with the entry on the register of the private school of William Du Gard, where Elihu (there written *Eliah*) is called the son of David (REG. xiv. 201). Du Gard had previously been head master of Merchant Taylors' School, London.—
EDITOR.]

ROBERT THOMSON (residence not stated in will), 14 April, 1691. To my wife, in addition to her jointure, my household stuff, plate, coach and horses and five hundred pounds; and, during her natural life, the profits of my houses, lands and stock at Gelford in New England, the rents of my farm at Culpho and Felsham, in the county of Suffolk, and of that bought of M^r Denham in Kent. I give unto my wife and son Joseph five hundred pounds to dispose as they know is my mind without being accountable to any. I will that there be not above three hundred pounds expended on my funeral in mourning and all other expenses. I will that what is expended on those one thousand apiece (which I have by deed settled on my daughters Ashhurst, Clark, Miller and Duckinfield) of land at Nipmugg in New England be made up a one hundred pounds to each for their further settlement, as Mr Staughton shall direct. To my grandson William Thompson, son of my deceased son William, during his natural life, after he shall attain the age of twenty five years, Esham in Lincolnshire, with its appurtenances, bought of my cousin Oldfield, and the farm in Kent bought of M^r Denham, and that, in the mean time, my executors receive the profits and lay them out in land for his use as aforesaid; and this in discharge of the twelve hundred pounds which my executor is to pay: after his decease to his first son, then to the second son (and so on); failing male issue, to my grandson Joseph, son of my son Joseph (in the same order, &c.); then to my daughters that shall be living, during their natural lives, and after their deaths to such of their sons as are or shall be baptized Robert. Whereas upon my son William's marriage I did settle several lands in Yorkshire and Kent upon my brother Glover and son Clarke in trust, &c. &c.

On examining M^r Richard Bradly's account of Kintledg, I found an overweight which, for the reasons writ in my waste book, may be my just right. yet, least there should be an error, I will that his heirs or executors be paid the sixty four pounds. I give unto each of my grandchildren (except Joseph Ashurst) that shall be living at my death, when they marry or come of age, fifty pounds. My dear wife & son Joseph to be executors.

The witnesses were Ann Cunliffe, Henry Scoupholme, John Rooke and William Watson.

The testator declared it to be his will 12 March, 1693. Signed and delivered in presence of Henry Scoupholme, Mary Watson and A. Hatway. Proved by Joseph Thomson, 6 December, 1694. Confirmed by decree 3^d Session Trinity, 1695. The receipt of the original will acknowledged by Joseph Thomson 13 July, 1695. Box, 42.

Sententia pro valore Testamenti Roberti Thompson, nuper de Stoke Newington in comitatu Middlesexie armigeri defuncti etc. etc. in judicio inter Franciscam Thompson, relictam, et Josephum Thompson, filium, dicti de-

functi, executores hujusmodi negotium promoventes, ex una, et Dominam Elizabetham Ashurst (uxorem domini Willielmi Ashurst, militis) Mariam Clerke (uxorem Samuelis Clerke armigeri) Annam Miller, viduam, et Dominam Susan Duckingfeild (uxorem Domini Roberti Duckingfeild Baronetti), filias naturales et legitimas dicti defuncti, ac Guilielmum Thompson nepotem ex filio ejusdem defuncti, partes contra quas idem negotium promovetur, &c. &c. 1695. Irby, 201.

In connection with the foregoing it may be well to note that Thomas Sprigg of London, merchant, in his will of 19 May, 1675, proved 14 January, 1678, appointed Mr Maurice Thomson, Col. George Thomson, Sir William Thomson and Major Robert Thomson his executors and trustees, &c. King, 10.

[From Hartfordshire Pedigrees.]

Robt Thomson that com out of y^e North=

Morris Thomson of Sheston (Cheston*) Hartfdsh.=Kath. dau. of Harvey.

Robt Thomson of Watton in Hartfdsh. living 1634=Elizabth dau. of John Harnsett of Wotton, Hartfd.

Morris eldest son
George 2
Paul 3
Robert 4

Elizabeth=.... Stokes Parson of Watton in Hart.

—John Stokes, eldest son
—George Stokes
—Anne, Mary, Elisth, Ellen.

Harl. MS. 1234, fol. 124, and Harl. MS. 1547, fol. 11.

—H. F. W.

Major Robert Thompson of London purchased of the Rev. Henry Whitefield of Guilford, Ct., who returned to England in 1651, his property in that town including the famous "stone house" built in 1639—one of the oldest buildings in New England now standing. The property remained in Thompson's family "to the great detriment of the town till October 22, 1772, when Andrew Oliver, Esq., of Boston, as attorney for Thompson's heirs, sold it all to Mr. Wyllys Elliott for £3000 of the current money of Massachusetts." (Smith's Guilford, p. 92.) Savage (Gen. Dict. iii. 288) conjectures that Thompson married a sister of Gov. Hopkins. We see by the Hopkins wills that the governor had a sister Margaret who married a Thompson; but the names of her children, Henry and Katherine, are not found as the children of Robert Thompson in the probate of his will. It is possible, however, that they and their mother died after 1657 and before 1691. Several letters from Major Robert Thompson are printed in Hutchinson's Collection of Papers. Winthrop, in his History of New England, under 1639 (vol. i. p. 307 of 1st ed., p. 370 of 2d ed.), states that "a fishing trade was begun at Cape Ann by one Mr. Maurice Tomson, a merchant of London." (See also Mass. Colony Records, i. 256.) This was probably Maurice, eldest brother of Maj. Thompson, son of Robert of Watton, and grandson of Maurice of Cheshunt. "He was Governor of the East India Company in the reign of King Charles the First, as was also his brother Sir William in the reign of King Charles the Second." His son, Sir John Thompson, bart., was created Baron Haversham, May 4, 1696. (Collins's Peerage, ed. 1741, pp. 230-233.) For other facts concerning Major Thompson and his brothers and their families, see Collins's Peerage, as cited. See also Wotton's Baronetage, iv. 488.—EDITOR.]

* My friend Mr. Eades suggests that Cheshunt may be intended, he having seen the name in this form before.—H. F. W.

Collins gives Cheshunt as the residence of this person.—EDITOR.

HANNAH WALLIN, alias Poulter, of S^t Andrews Undershaft, London, spinster, 15 March, 1661, proved 7 August, 1663, by Joseph Alston.

To be buried in the parish church of St. Mary Hill, London, as nigh to the place where my dear brother John Wallin als Poulter was buried as conveniently may be with such charge of my funeral as is answerable to my degree and estate, with the remainder of my estate which is hereby undisposed of, which I have purposely left sufficient to perform the same in a handsome and plentiful manner. To Mr Joseph Alstone of London, Norwich merchant, and Mary his wife ten pounds apiece. To Joseph, Edward, Isaac and Clare Alstone, children of said Joseph and Mary, five pounds apiece, the sons at the age of twenty one years and the daughter at the age of twenty one or day of marriage. To M^r Edward Ashtone, kinsman of the said Joseph Ashtone (*sic*) the father, and unto Thomas Spring servant unto the said Joseph Ashton, the father, five pounds apiece within six months after my decease. To John Baldrige, son of M^r Baldrige, now dwelling with the said Joseph Alstone the father, five pounds at the age of twenty one. To my kinsman Thomas Hunt, the elder, thirty pounds within six months after my decease. To his son Thomas Hunt five pounds at the age of twenty one. To my god-daughter Hannah Hunt, daughter of the same, twenty pounds at the age of twenty one years or day of her marriage. To my kinsmen Edward and John Hunt, brothers of the said Thomas Hunt the elder, ten pounds within six months. To Elizabeth —, sister of the said Thomas Hunt the elder, ten pounds within six months. To my cousin John Poulter of Hitchin, in the county of Herts, forty pounds within three months after my decease; and to Mary Poulter his daughter twenty pounds at the age of twenty one or the day of her marriage.

Item I give and bequeathe unto Thomas Poulter (being now at Virginia or some parts beyond the seas), brother of the said Mary Poulter, the sum of ten pounds of like lawful money, to be paid unto him within six months next after my decease. To the son and daughter of my cousin Isaac Poulter, late of Hitchen aforesaid deceased, whose names I know not, five pounds within six months. If they die, then amongst the children of my cousin John Poulter equally. To the poor of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft three pounds; to the poor of the parish of Hitchen, where I was born, five pounds. To my cousin Katherine, wife of my cousin Thomas Hunt the elder, to Mary Poulter, daughter of my said cousin John Poulter, and to my cousin Elizabeth —, sister of my said cousin Thomas Hunt the elder, all my wearing apparel.

The executors to be M^r Joseph Alstone the father and Mary his wife. When the will was proved by the former, power was reserved for the latter. Juxon, 112.

This family of Poulter, or Pulter, were long settled in Hitchin in Hertfordshire. They bore—*argent, two bendlets Sable, in the sinister chief a Cornish chough of the Last.* Crest—*Out of a ducal coronet Azure a demi bear rampant Ermine.*

SAMUEL PURCHAS, rector of S^t Martins near Ludgate, 31 May, 1625, proved 21 October, 1626. Five pounds to the poor of Thaxted where first I received light. To my son Samuel all that messuage and tenement in the parish of Thaxted which I lately bought of Absolon Onion, &c. A portion lately bought of my brother William Purchas and by him purchased of one — Kent als Reynolds, who formerly had bought of Absolon Onion, unto Martha my daughter and her heirs, also lands near a hamlet

called Beyton End, which were lately belonging to my father George Purchas, of pious memory, in the parish of Thaxted, now in the tenure of my brother William. My wife Jane to have the use of the said lands so long as she shall continue a widow. If my son & daughter die without issue these premises shall descend to Daniel Purchas, son of my brother William, with remainder to Samuel, son of the said William. If my brother William's posterity should fail then to the heirs of my brother George Purchas, i. e. to his eldest son John. In defect of issue of brother George then to Samuel, son of my brother Thomas Purchas of Eastwood and to his heirs forever.

My library and all my books, globes, maps and charts unto Samuel my son, except all those books or works or any part of them whereof I have been the author, namely my Pilgrimage, Pilgrim and Pilgrims, of which he hath already had one printed copy of each of them. The other printed books thereof now in my custody or now due or hereafter to be due upon reckonings from M^r Fetherstone I reserve & bequeath to the performance of my will. One of each to my daughter Martha, my brethren George and William and to my brother in law William Perkins, to each of them one entire work of my Pilgrims in four books. Wife Jane to be executrix. Brethren George & William and William Perkins to be overseers. My seal ring to my son Samuel.

Hele, 137.

[Samuel Purchas, rector of St. Martins, Ludgate, London, and author of *Purchas his Pilgrimage* and *Purchas his Pilgrimes*, was born in Thaxted, Essex, about 1577, and died in London probably in 1626. For an account of him and his writings, see *Allibone's Dictionary of Authors*, vol. ii. p. 1706. See also *Drake's Dictionary of American Biography*, p. 745; and *Notes and Queries*, London, 1867, 3d S. xi. 57. For notices of his son Samuel, rector of Sutton, Essex, also an author, see *Allibone's Dictionary and Notes and Queries*, 1868, 4th S. ii. 541.

It seems, from the following note by Dr. Perkins, of Salem, that the christian name of the father of the author of the "*Pilgrimes*" was George.—EDITOR.

"William Perkins, merchant taylor, who is mentioned in the will of Samuel Purchas, was the son of George Perkins of Abbots Salford in the county of Warwick, yeoman, by his wife Katherine; he was baptized January 1, 1579. He married first, Katherine —, May 22, 1603. She died Sept. 18, 1618. He married second, Mary, daughter of George Purchas of Thaxted, in the county of Essex, March 30, 1619. She died Oct. 29, 1629 (*REGISTER*, x. 369). This Mary must have been a sister of the testator, Samuel Purchas, and of 'Brethren William and George.' William Perkins had, by his first wife Katherine, a son (inter al.) William, born Aug. 25, 1607, who immigrated to N. England about 1630-1, and whose name appears in various places in our early history as Rev. William Perkins. He was first in Boston and afterwards in Weymouth, Roxbury, Ipswich, Gloucester, and last in Topsfield, where he died, May 21, 1682. He was a man of education and very varied accomplishments. He has descendants now living in Topsfield and elsewhere. His daughter Mary was the second wife of Oliver Purchase, of Lynn.—G. A. PERKINS.]

MARGARET STONE, wife of Simon Stone of St. Andrews Holborn, gentleman, and relict and executrix of John Fawne, late of St. Buttolph without Aldergate, London, gentleman, deceased, did, about the beginning of May, 1605, and about "sevenights" before her death and at divers other times, &c. make her test. nuncupativ. Her husband the said Simon Stone to have the keeping and bringing up of her daughter Judith Fawne.

The above will was proved 23 May, 1605, by Simon Stone.

Hayes, 35.

THOMAS FOULKS, planter, lying in Princess Ann's county in Virginia, 1 August, 1692, proved 19 Sept. 1692. I do leave my plantation in Prin-

cess Ann's County in Virginia & all my servants & my stock & all other things belonging to it, also in cash 250¹¹ sterling which is now in the hands of John Vicary mariner living in the city of Bristol, to the said John Vicary, my sole executor.

Wit: John Barwick, Edward Cocks, John Vicary.

Confirmed per sententiam 31 October, 1692.

Fane, 141.

[William Fookes, an ancestor probably of the testator Thomas Foulkes, received a patent of 450 acres of land lying on "Nanzamond" river, November 24th, 1636. *See Land Records*, Book No. 1, p. 399. The name, variously rendered: Foulkes, Fowlkes, Folkes, and Foulks, is quite numerous and respectably represented in the states of Virginia and North Carolina.—R. A. Brock.

JOSEPH WADE (called also Ward) of Boston in New England, on board the ship Mary, 21 October, 1691, proved 17 October, 1692. He speaks of clothes lent to John Trinby, 4^s to M^r Collins the waterman at Barbadoes, 6^s lent to William Jewry, messmates Thomas Linch, Valentine Baker, William Barten & George Golden. All money goods & chattells in New England left to Frances Gibbs of Boston aforesaid spinster.

Wit: John Marshall, Edward Mobryd, Richard Hazard. Fane, 193.

JONE COLE, of the city & County of Exon, spinster, 12 September, 1687, proved 16 February, 1693. Referring to will of husband John Cole, left with her when he took a voyage to America, intended for the city Philadelphia; to Alice Stoker's children, to William Home, to Fortuna Martin's brothers and sisters. Residue to Fortuna Martin, kinswoman. James Kearle executor of husband's will & mine. Box, 28.

JOHN LARABEE of New England (evidently a mariner) appoints Elizabeth Crawford of London his attorney, &c. 30 April, 1694. Proved 19 June, 1694. Box, 130.

RICHARD CHARLETT in the Province of Maryland in the County of Calvert, in Pawtuxen River, in Swanson's Creek, 28 August, 1686, proved 4 April, 1694. To cousin Hannah Kings forty pounds, to cousin Richard Kings ten pounds. All the rest to my brothers & sisters. Brother Richard Kings to be executor. (Signed) Richard Charlet.

Wits: Philip Rogerson, Thomas Vuett, Ann Rogerson, William Goode. Box, 72.

MARY GODWYN of Lyme Regis in the County of Dorset, widow, the last of March, 1665, proved 6 June, 1665. To the poor of Lyme Regis five pounds upon condition that my body is permitted to be buried in the church of Lyme Regis aforesaid without a sermon or the Service Book in such order as is therein appointed. To my three cousins William, James, Ynatius, the sons of my brother William Hill, in New England, one hundred & fifty pounds, to be equally divided amongst them. To John Tyderleigh, & Susan & Mary Tytherleigh, children of Nathaniel Tytherleigh of Lyme Regis & to Grace, wife of the said Nathaniel & to Nathaniel their son, ten pounds each. To my sister Elizabeth Kerridge five pounds (& some land) to cousin William Hill of Lyme, son of my late brother Benjamin Hill & to Mary his now wife & Benjamin their son & their four daughters, at ages of one & twenty years. To cousin Joane Berry, wife of John Berry. To sister Martyn. To M^r Wyatt, clerk. To M^r Thomazine West, wife of M^r Walter West. To Henry Fry of Weyford, my sister's son & to his daughter Elizabeth. To my cousin John

Shute, to my cousin Anne Whitfield, to Elizabeth Sprake, daughter of my cousin William Kerridge, to Mary Hoare, my now servant, to James Golopp of Taunton, to M^r Bartholomew Westley, to M^{rs} Sara Kerridge, late wife of M^r John Kerridge of Wooten, to my sister Pavatt, to my cousin M^r John Kerridge who lives in Lyme churchyard, to Grace, daughter of mr. Nathaniel Tyderleigh, to William & Samuel Courtney, sons of William Courtney, one of my executors, to Elizabeth daughter of my cousin John Whetombe (*sic*), to my cousin Elizabeth Hart, to the widow Isaacke, the widow Hockett, the widow Pike & John Palmer's wife, to my cousin Judith, sister of my cousin Ann Whitfield, to my cousin Mary Fry of Woat-hill, to M^{rs} Elizabeth West, wife of M^r Gabriel West, to M^r Richard Farrant's two children. To M^r John Farrant, M^r Robert Burridge & M^r William Courtney all my right, title & interest in the dwelling house & garden, with the appurtenances wherein I do now live in Combestreete, the issues & profits thereof to be to the use of such and to be given & disposed to such poor outed and ejected ministers from time to time as they shall think fit & in their judgments have most need & best deserve the same. All the residue to the said three whom I make executors.

Hyde, 61.

[The above will answers the query printed in the REGISTER (vol. xxxv. p. 184). The widow of William Hill and mother of William, James and Ignatius, became the wife of Mr. Edmund Greenleaf (ancestor of the New England families of that name) who, in a paper appended to his will and recorded in the Suffolk Registry at Boston (B. 7, L. 112), says: "When I married my wife I kept her grandchild, as I best remember, three years to schooling, diet & apparel; and William Hill, her son, had a bond of six pounds a year, whereof I received no more than a barrel of pork of 3^u 0. 0. of that 6^u 0. 0. a year he was to pay me, and sent to her son Ignatius Hill to the Barbadoes, in mackerel, cider & bread & pease, as much as come to twenty pounds, and never received one penny of it. His aunt gave to the three brothers 50^u apiece—I know not whether they received it or no; but I have not received any part of it. Witness my hand Edmund Greenleaf."

"Besides when I married my wife she brought me a silver bowl, a silver porringer and a silver spoon. She lent or gave them to her son James Hill, without my consent."—H. F. WATERS.

See Mr. Appleton's article on the Greenleaf family in this number of the REGISTER.

Mrs. Sara Kerridge, named by Mrs. Godwyn, was perhaps Sarah, sister of the Rev. John Woodbridge of Andover, Mass., and of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, whose name heads the list of the graduates of Harvard College. (REG. xxxii. 337, 342; xxxvii. 240.) Sarah Woodbridge married, Dec. 27, 1632, John Kerridge (Mitchell's Woodbridge Record, p. 9), probably the Rev. Mr. Kerridge of Wooton Fitz-Paine, Dorset, who was ejected in 1662 and died soon after (Palmer's Nonc. Mem. ed. 1778, p. 487). His son John Kerridge, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was for a time schoolmaster at Abingdon, Berks; thence went to Lyme Regis, where he was ejected as a schoolmaster; was afterwards pastor of a dissenting church in Culleton, Devonshire, and died April 15, 1705 (Ibid. p. 460).—Ed.]

JOSEPH TILDEN citizen & girdler of London, 1 February, 1642. To my brother Freegift Tilden five pounds, to my niece Sara Smyth ten pounds, to my sister Lydia Tilden, late wife of my brother Nathaniel Tilden, ten pounds, and to her two daughters who are married in New England twenty nobles apiece. The livery of the company of Girdlers whereof I am a member to attend my corps to burial. To the said company for poor members and widows ten pounds. To the poor of Smallhead Street in the parish of Tenterden, Kent, three pounds for the poor at the discretion of M^r Thomas Huckstropp. To the widow Hamond three pounds. To the widow Prestwich of Lambeth in the County of Surrey thirty shillings, to Jane Rann dall a diaper table cloth with the napkins belonging to it, to my maid

servant Margaret Smart ten shillings, to my nurse five shillings, to the poor of the parish of St John Baptist, London, the several legacies following i. e. the widow Arnefeld thirty shillings and to the rest of the said parish fifty shillings, to be distributed among them at the discretion of my brother Thatcher. To Hudnall the hairdresser of our parish twenty shillings. My nephew Joseph Tilden, son of my brother Nathaniel Tilden, to be sole executor. My brother Hopestill Tilden to be administrator in trust for the use of the said Joseph until he shall take upon him the executorship and I give to the said Hopestill ten pounds for his pains. To my brother George Thatcher the half year's rent due next Lady day for my lands in Sussex. George Thatcher to be overseer.

(Signed) Jos Tilden.

Wit: Henry Randall Francis Helmes Val: Crome.

By a codicil he bequeaths the residue to nephew Joseph Tilden.

Letters of administration were issued 18 March, 1642, to Hopestill Tilden, brother of the deceased, during the absence of Joseph Tilden, executor named in the will & now dwelling in the parts beyond the seas.

Crane, 28.

[Elder Nathaniel Tilden, brother of the testator, settled in Scituate, Mass. For an account of him and his descendants, see Deane's History of Scituate, pp. 353-5. One of his descendants is the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, formerly governor of the state of New York, and the democratic candidate for president of the United States in 1876 (see REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. p. 6).—EDITOR.]

THOMAS SPELMAN of Virginia, gentleman, declared his will that his daughter Mary Spelman in Virginia should have all that he had here in England & what he had in Virginia his wife should have, in presence of Jane Bridges (her mark) Mary Rowe (her mark) & Fran: Spelman. Letter of administration was granted 24 April, 1627, to Francis Spelman natural and lawful brother of the said Thomas Spelman lately of Truro in the county of Cornwall deceased, &c. &c. during the absence of Hannah Spelman the relict of the said deceased in the parts of Virginia then dwelling, &c.

Skinner, 40.

[Thomas Spelman, of "Kicoughton in the corporacion of Elizabeth Citty," received a grant of fifty acres, his "first personall dividint" as an "ancient planter, * * * to be augmented and doubled by the Company," December 1st, 1624. *Va. Land Records*, Book No. 1, p. 35.—R. A. Brock.

Query. Was this Thomas Spelman a relative of Henry Spelman, whose "Relation of Virginia," 1609 (see REGISTER, xxvii. 332), was edited by J. F. Hunnewell and printed for him in 1872? The author of the Relation was a son of Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquary, whose pedigree will be found in Blomefield's Norfolk, 2d ed. vol. vi. pp. 150-5.—EDITOR.]

RALPH HOOKER, of Barbadoes, 14 March, 1663, proved 27 May, 1665. To my good friend and neighbor M^{rs} Judith Pinney eight hundred and twenty one pounds eight shillings and three pence which she oweth me, and also one hundred thousand pounds of Muscovado Sugar. And for the remainder of her debt to me my executors to forbear to call on her for it until February next, excepting only the debt which she owes me as executrix of M^r Robert Challoner deceased, which I desire may be paid this year. To my friends Capt. Jeremy Egginton, M^r John Knight, M^r Stephen Spicer, M^r John Bawdon and M^r John Sparks each a ring with a death's head, value three pounds sterling. To my friend D^r Peter la Rous fifty pounds sterling to buy himself a ring. To M^r Jeoffrie Body two thou-

sand pounds of Muscovado Sugar. To Thomas Peake one thousand pounds of Muscovado Sugar. To Edward Russell my servant one half piece dowlas. To my cousin M^r James Woods of London merchant, ten pounds sterling and to his wife ten pounds sterling. To my cousin M^{rs} Woods, relict of my cousin John Woods deceased ten pounds sterling and to her son John Woods five pounds sterling. To my cousin Edward Hooker his children that are alive in England five pounds sterling each. To my cousins Robert & Edward Boys, my cousin Soane & her sister & my cousin Anne Boys, to each of them five pounds sterling.

Item I give and bequeath unto my young cousin Peter Bennett the son of Richard Bennett of New England (the which Peter was my own sister's son) the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, to be paid him when he shall accomplish the age of eighteen years of age. To my poor kindred in England one hundred & fifty pounds sterling, to be distributed by my cousin James Woods, something of it to be given to my aunt Webbe her children of Ottebourne, if any alive, my cousin Edward Hooker of Chilcombe can inform. For goods consigned to Capt. Samuel Davis & myself he to make returns to the principals in London, but not to meddle or intermeddle with any of my other consignations. A reference to goods sold in this island on account of Sir Andrew Riccard & Co. To Capt. Davis five pounds sterling and a horse. To my friend Capt. William Porter ten pounds & a gold hat band & my best beaver if he please to wear it for my sake. To Hugh Lewis three pounds sterling to buy him a ring. My executor to confer with M^r Stephen Spicer who is administrator with me about M^r John Williams' estate. Reference to shipments home to M^r Mico on ac^t of John Williams deceased,—much more sugar than I have received on ac^t. My executor may employ M^r Jeoffery Body on my books and accounts. He knows the accounts between M^r John Knights & myself and also about M^r John Williams' estate, M^r John Lewis' estate and all the accounts in my books. My loving cousin John Hooker, now residing in the Island of Barbadoes, to be sole executor and my cousin James Woods of London, merchant, to be overseer in trust.

Wit : John Hawkesworth, Josias Cox, John Watkins.

Barbadoes — By the Deputy Governor.

This Fifteenth day of April, 1664, personally appeared before me Major John Hawkesworth & M^r Josias Cox & made oath that they saw Major Ralph Hooker sign, seal & publish the foregoing Writing, &c. &c.

Henry Willoughby.

A true copy of the Original recorded in the Secretary's Office of Barbadoes attested 17 August, 1664. Edward Bowden Dep: Secretary.

Hyde, 50.

[The Richard Bennett, referred to in the above will, said by Savage to have been of Salem in 1636, afterwards of Boston, had a wife Sybil, the mother of his children, whose maiden name is here shown to be Hooker, and a second wife Margaret. His will of 21 June, 1677, with a codicil of 6 July, 1677, was proved at Boston 8 September, 1677. In it he mentions grandchild Susanna Bennett, daughter of son Peter, wife Margaret Bennett, son Jonas Clarke and Susanna his wife, and cousin Anthony Bennet of Bass River, New England. (Suffolk Probate Registry, B. 6. p. 195.)—H. F. W.]

ELIZABETH VANSOLDT of Whitegate Alley in the parish of Buttolph Bishopsgate London, widow, 7 September, 1665. Five pounds to be spent about my funeral. To my son Abraham Vansoldt in Virginia or elsewhere

twenty pounds within three months after my decease (and certain moveables). Legacies to daughter Mary Wills, cousin M^{rs} Judith Bonnell of the Old Jury, daughter Anne White (*inter alia* two pictures made & drawn for my brother Stripe & his wife), grand child James White, & loving friend Thomas Parker of Walbrook London & his wife. My loving son James White to be full and sole executor.

James White having died, letters of administration were granted 12 October, 1665, to Anna White.
Hyde, 126.

Notes on Abstracts previously printed.

Sir WILLIAM PHIPS, Knight (*ante*, pp. 204-5).

The following inscription on a monument in St. Mary Woolnoth Church, between Lombard and King William Street, London, is contributed to the REGISTER by A. M. Haines, Esq., of Galena, Ill.

"Near this place is interred the body of Sir William Phipps, Knight; who in the year 1687 by his great industry, discovered among the rocks near the banks of Bahama on the north side of Hispaniola a Spanish plate-ship which had been under water forty four years, out of which he took in gold and silver to the value of £300,000 Sterling; and with a fidelity equal to his conduct, brought it all to London, where it was divided between himself and the rest of the adventurers. For which great service he was knighted by his then Majesty King James II.; and afterwards, by the command of his present Majesty, and at the request of the principal inhabitants of New England, he accepted of the government of the Massachusetts, in which he continued to the time of his death; and discharged his trust with that zeal for the interest of his country, and with so little regard to his own private advantage, that he justly gained the good esteem and affections of the greatest and best part of the inhabitants of that Colony.

"He died the 18th of February, 1694, and his Lady, to perpetuate his memory, hath caused this monument to be erected."

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from page 225.]

No. VII.

CAPT. RICHARD BEERS AND HIS MEN.

SOME light may be thrown upon the history of Capt. Beers by the following petition in Mass. Archives, vol. 67, page 163:

"To the Governour," &c. &c. "Humble Petition of Rich^d Beeres of Watertown "

"Whereas your petitioner hath bin an Inhabitant of this jurisdiction ever since the first beginning thereof & according to his weake abillities served the same not only in times of peace But allsoe wth his person in pe-quod warr in two severall designes when the Lord delivered them into our hands as allsoe uppon his returre such a weaknesse fell uppon his boddy that for Eaight years Space he was disinabled to labor for his ffamly Spending a (grat)? part of that little hee had uppon Phesitions & having hitherto had not any land of the Country & of the Towne but one Acre and a halfe besides that he hath purchased, Humbly desires this Honoured Court to

Grant him Such a parcell of land (where he can find it in this wilderness) as shall seem meet to this Honoured Courte, and the rather Seing he hath many children to share in the Same which shall further ingage him for the future As in duty hee is bound to Serve & Honour Y^r in the Lord."

"October 24, 1665."

The deputies in answer voted him five hundred acres, but the magistrates cut it down to three hundred.

The first expedition from Massachusetts against the Pequods was in the latter part of the summer of 1636, a force of eighty men under Capt. Endicot of Salem; and the second was made in conjunction with the forces of Connecticut and Plymouth, and Massachusetts sent one hundred and sixty men under Capt. Patrick of Watertown and Trask of Salem, with Capt. Israel Stoughton of Dorchester as commander in chief. Richard Beers was admitted freeman at Watertown, March 9, 1637, was granted a license to "keep an ordinary" in Watertown in 1654, and continued that business during his life. He was representative to the General Court thirteen years, and selectman of Watertown thirty-one years, holding both offices at the time of his marching to Brookfield, August 6th, 1675. Before leaving home on that day he made a nuncupatory will, proved Oct. 5, 1675. He left a widow Elizabeth and eight children, as follows (abbreviated from "Bond's Watertown"): Sarah, died before Oct. 10, 1639; Sarah, 2d (born probably about 1641); Mary, born March 10, 1643; Eliezur, administered jointly with Capt. Richard's widow Elizabeth upon his estate in 1682, married April 21, 1690, widow Susanna (Harrington) Cutting, and died without issue, Dec. 5, 1701; Judith, born March 26, 1646; Jabez, born August 4, 1651; Elnathan, married about 1681 Sarah Tainter; Elizabeth; Richard, born Oct. 22, 1659; and Abigail, born April, 1662. From Hull's Journal I find that Eliezur served under Capt. Cutler in 1676. Elnathan was sergeant in his father's company in the west, and afterwards served under Capt. Sill. Capt. Beers's age was probably about 63.

It will be noted that in the first campaign to Mount Hope, the troops were drawn almost wholly from the vicinity of Boston, Suffolk and Middlesex counties. In the latter part of July a levy had been made in Essex, and when on August 4th or 5th the news of the disaster at Brookfield came to the Council, the company from Salem and vicinity was summoned and sent up to the relief of the distressed garrison, under the command of Capt. Lathrop, and another company from Watertown under Capt. Beers. According to Capt. Wheeler, these troops arrived at Brookfield on Saturday afternoon, August 7th, and it is probable that the troops sent up from Hartford and Springfield arrived later, perhaps the same evening. It is possible that it was on Monday, 9th, or Tuesday, that the troops in force marched out to "Meminisset, where Capt.

Hutchinson and Capt. Wheeler were assaulted,"² and having found no signs of Indians in the vicinity, the company from Springfield left the others and marched northward and around to Springfield again, while the rest returned to Brookfield. The English were sorely puzzled as to the whereabouts of the Indians, and continued scouting for several days in the vicinity of Brookfield, probably as far as Hadley, knowing that Philip had now joined the Nipmucks, and fearing that the main body of the Indians were at no great distance. Gardiner's bill, given below, indicates Lathrop's presence at Hadley, August 12, but within two days he was again at Brookfield. There, being recruited by the large force that came up with Capt. Mosely from Mendon, an advance in force was resolved upon, and on Aug. 15th, Capts. Lathrop and Beers with their companies marched by way of Meminisset to Springfield. Capt. Mosely with his troops accompanied them as far as the swamp, the scene of Wheeler's fight, where he separated from them and marched away towards Chelmsford and Lancaster, leaving twenty-six of his men to recruit the company of Capt. Beers (see ante, vol. xxxvii. p. 177). The troops under Lathrop and Beers, joined at Springfield by the forces under Capt. Watts, together with the Connecticut Indians, spent several days exploring the country up along Swift River and the Connecticut, without finding the Indians, and on Aug. 22d, as we learn from Major Pynchon's letter to the Connecticut Council, the Massachusetts troops had returned to Brookfield again, and Capt. Watts with his forces was at Hadley.

On August 23d Lathrop and Beers had again joined Watts at Hadley, and at a council of war held on that day it was resolved to disarm the Hadley Indians who had gathered at their fort on the west side of the river, about half way between Hatfield and Northampton. Preparations were made for carrying out this design on the 24th. Messengers were despatched to Northampton to secure the coöperation of the force there, which was to move as near to the Indian fort as possible unperceived, while Capts. Lathrop and Beers crossed the river to Hatfield, to approach the fort from that side. In the mean time peaceful demands had been made upon the Indians to deliver up their arms, and one of their sachems had come before the council to present their objections; and it is probable that many of their old men and others of the tribe were in favor of submission, but were overruled, and before the English had completed their preparations it was found that the Indians had all escaped, having

² Much doubt has existed as to the exact locality of the Wheeler fight, as we have noted previously; but Dr. L. R. Paige has investigated the matter fully, and feels sure that the place was some five miles from the head of Wickaboag Pond, in the swamp near the Indian rendezvous called Wenimisset, or Meminisset, which answers Capt. Wheeler's description in every particular. The other place which has been considered the scene of attack, is some two and a half miles northward from Wickaboag Pond, just over the town line between West Brookfield and New Braintree, in what was formerly known as "Ditch Meadow." It is hoped that the investigations made quite recently concerning this matter will be published.

killed one old sachem, who, it is said, opposed the flight and refused to join it.

The Indians fled on the night of the 24th, and on the morning of the 25th Capts. Lathrop and Beers with one hundred men pursued them, coming upon them unexpectedly "at a place called Sugar-Loaf Hill," "about ten miles above Hatfield," according to Mr. Hubbard; "at a swamp beyond Hatfield," says Mr. Russell of Hadley, writing soon after. "The place is now unknown," says the late eminent historian of Hadley, Mr. Judd; while Messrs. Temple and Sheldon, the careful historians of Northfield, locate the scene "in a swamp just south of Mt. Wequomps, in the present town of Whately." Here an engagement ensued, which is most reliably described perhaps by the following extract from a letter written by Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton, on Sept. 15th, 1675, to Rev. Increase Mather of Boston:

"They (the English) intended to parley with the Indians, but on a sudden the Indians let fly about forty guns at them, and were soon answered with a volley from our men; about forty ran down into the swamp after them, poured in shot among them, made them throw down much of their baggage, and after a while our men, after the Indian manner, got behind trees and watched their opportunities to make shots at them. The fight continued about three hours; we lost six men upon the ground, though one was shot in the back by our own men; a seventh died of his wound coming home, and two died the next night, nine in all, of nine several towns, every one of these towns lost a man. Of the Indians, as we hear since by a squaw that was taken, and by three children that came to our town from them the day after, there were slain twenty-six."

From Mr. Russell's "List of the men slain in the County of Hampshire," Mass. Archives, vol. 68, p. 33, from another list in vol. 67, p. 254, and from various other sources, it is judged that the following is a correct account of the killed at this fight of August 25th:

Samuel Mason of Northampton.	*Mark Pitman of Marblehead.
James Levins of Roxbury?	*Joseph Person of Lynn?
Azariah Dickinson of Hadley.	*Matthew Scales of Rowley.
Richard Fellows of Hatfield.	William Cluffe of Charlestown?
*John Plumer of Newbury.	

[* Were of Capt. Lathrop's company.]

After this skirmish the Indians made good their escape and probably joined the Pocomtuck tribe then living near Deerfield river. The English marched back to Hatfield, and thence crossed to Hadley, where other troops from Connecticut and from the East were gathering, expecting a general attack from the main body of the Indians, now believed to be concentrated at Paquoag (Athol). Nothing however was done by the Indians until Sept. 1st, when the Pocomtucks, now joined by the Norwottucks (or Hadley Indians), fell upon Deerfield, where but a small garrison was stationed, burned

most of the houses and killed one of the garrison, James Eggleston, of Windsor, Conn., of Capt. Watts's company. In Mr. Russell's list the name of Nathaniel Cornberry is given also as slain at Deerfield, but it was probably later, perhaps on the 12th, when Mr. Stoddard relates another assault upon some of the people going to meeting, of whom one was taken alive by the Indians.

Hadley was at this time the head quarters of the English, and probably Capts. Lathrop and Beers, with their companies, were there on September 1st.⁹⁰ It is certain that they were there on the 2d, and were organizing a force to bring off the garrison at Northfield. But on that day (Thursday, Sept. 2d), while this expedition was in preparation, and the Northfield people and the garrison soldiers were abroad in the fields at work, a large body of Indians suddenly fell upon that town, killed many of the people as they fled from their homes and fields towards the garrison, burned all their exposed houses and destroyed cattle and crops. There were sixteen families in the town. The English killed at this time, according to Russell's list, were eight :

Sergt. Samuel Write. ⁹¹ (Wright)	Benjamin Dinwick. (Dunwich)
Ebenezer Jeans. (Janes)	Nathaniel Curtis.
Jonathan Jeans. (Janes)	Thomas Scott.
Ebenezer Parsons.	John Peck.

Hadley was thirty miles from Northfield, and, unaware of this assault, Capt. Beers on the next morning, Friday, Sept. 3d, set forth with thirty-six mounted men and one ox team on his march to bring off the garrison and people. The march was slow and toilsome, and darkness came upon them when still three or four miles from Northfield, and they were obliged to encamp for the night. It is supposed that the camping was near the small stream called "Four-mile brook." Early on the morning of Saturday the 4th, Capt. Beers with most of his force started on foot, and leaving the horses at the camp with a small guard, and taking the team with stores and ammunition, advanced towards the town, still ignorant of the previous day's assault, and it seems entirely unsuspecting of an enemy in the vicinity. The best authority for the scene and circumstances of the engagement is probably that of Messrs. Temple and Sheldon, the historians of Northfield, which I follow. "He appears to have kept

⁹⁰ The story of an attack upon Hadley, originating in a reference by Mather to an "alarm" at Hadley, and enlarged by Gov. Hutchinson in his history to an "attack," in which the regicide judge General Goffe played the part of deliverer, which story subsequent writers have expanded as reliable history, giving graphic accounts of the widely circulated legend of the "Angel of Hadley," as explained by the sudden appearance of Gen. Goffe, &c. &c., I consider to be entirely without foundation in fact. See ante, vol. xxviii. p. 379, a full and able discussion of this whole matter, by Mr. Sheldon of Deerfield.

⁹¹ In the History of Northfield is additional information. Sergt. Wright, aged 45, the Janeses, sons of Elder William Janes, aged respectively 16 and 14, were all of Northfield; Parsons, aged 20, and Curtis, were of Northampton; Peck was of Hadley; Scott, Ipswich? and Dunwich, residence unknown, perhaps identical with Benjamin Dunnage, credited at Brookfield.

But one Indian was known to have been killed.

up on the high plain till he came in sight of the little brook, now known as Saw-mill brook. The ravine was now covered with a rank growth of grass and ferns, and the leaves were thick on the young trees." It was at this place that the Indians had placed their ambuscade. He advanced across the brook by the accustomed fording place, and just at the passage, and when his company was most exposed, was furiously attacked in front and flank, and all were thrown into great confusion, but soon rallied and fought bravely for their lives, but were forced back by superior numbers some three-quarters of a mile to a narrow ravine on the south of a hill now known as "Beers's Hill." Here a stand was made, and here the little band fought about their leader, with the courage of desperation, till their ammunition was exhausted, and the captain with nearly every man had fallen; only a few escaped, joined the guard left behind with the horses, and made their way back to Hadley, thirteen in all. An undoubted tradition points out the grave of Capt. Beers in the ravine where he fell. Hoyt in his history, published in 1824, says that the bones of the slain were still occasionally found protruding from the sandy knoll where the battle began. Mr. Hubbard relates that twenty men were killed with their leader. Mr. Russell, in his list, says sixteen, and gives the names of eleven. His list is as follows :

"At Squakheage y^e 4 of Sept 16 men were Slayn."

Capt. Rich ^d Beers.	William Markham.
John Chenary.	George Lycuss.
Ephraim Child.	John Gatchell.
Benjamin Crackbone.	James Miller.
Robert Pepper.	John Wilson.
Joseph Dickinson.	

Another list in the Mass. Archives, vol. 67, p. 254, adds several names and varies the spelling of several, thus :

"List of Capt. Beeres and those slayn soldiers, 1675."

Capt. Beeres.	John Genery.	
John Gatchell.	Jeremiah Morrell.	
Benjamin Crackbon.	Elisha Woodward.	
Ephra' Child.	William Marcum	} Hadley men.
George Lickens.	Joseph Dickerson	
John Willson.	James Mullard.	
Thomas Cornish.	James Egleston	
Robert Pepper.	killed with Capt. Beeres.	

"8 killed at Squakheage with Capt. Beeres of whom there is no acco^t."

It will be noticed that James Egleston, who was killed at Deerfield, is set down here. Robert Pepper of Roxbury was not killed, but taken captive and returned home afterwards. Besides the thirteen that escaped to Hadley that same night, three more came in next day. It is said that several others counted as killed

were taken prisoners and afterwards tortured to death. One, whose name is unknown, was reserved for torture, but was freed by a friendly Natick Indian and made his escape. John Parke, son of Thomas of Cambridge Village, was wounded in the fight "in the elbow joint and the bone broken," &c. He remained at Hadley till Maj. Appleton's march home, Nov. 24. (See Mass. Archives, vol. 69, p. 198.) Probably the Indians engaged in this assault were less than one hundred and fifty in number, composed of the Squakeags, parties of Nashaways, Quaboags, Naticks and Marlboroughs, led by Monoco, alias "One-eyed John," and Sagamore Sam. The number of Indians slain was said to be twenty-five, which is probably too large an estimate.

On the next day, Sept. 5th, Major Treat, who had come from Hartford to Hadley on the 3d with a company of Connecticut men, one hundred strong, marched up to Northfield. At night (Sunday, 5th) he camped probably near the camp of Beers, and on the 6th went forward to the scene of the battle, finding a ghastly sight, for many of the heads of the slain had been cut off and set upon poles by the wayside. Pausing only long enough to perform hasty funeral rites, he passed on to the garrison and found all safe. Hurriedly collecting the people and all their effects possible, but obliged to leave the cattle, he marched for Hadley the same evening. Mr. Stoddard, in his letter, says "they left the bodies unburied," which probably has reference to the eight killed at Northfield in the attack on the 2d. Small bodies of the enemy were still lurking in the vicinity of the village, and a party of the English that ventured into the fields were attacked,⁸⁸ and Major Treat was slightly wounded in the thigh. It is said that many of the cattle followed in the retreat of the English, and afterwards came into Hadley. The following are the names of those who are in Hull's Journal :

Credited with Military Service under Capt. Richard Beeres.

October 5, 1675.		November 20 th 1675.	
John Shattuck, ⁸⁹ <i>Sergt.</i>	02 07 06	Jacob Hurd.	03 14 06
Edward Jackson.	00 18 00	Richard Beeres, <i>Capt.</i>	06 08 06
Ephraim Beeres.	00 12 10	Joseph Fuller.	03 07 08
November 9 th 1675.		John Parkes.	03 07 08
Joseph Sill, <i>Leut.</i>	08 11 06	Benjamin Crackbone.	02 18 00
Nathaniel Bright.	03 08 06	William Russell.	04 16 00
Elnathan Beeres, <i>Sergt.</i>	05 02 09	George Licas.	01 05 08
Nathaniel Sanger.	04 02 06	December 20 th 1675.	
Samuel Prentiss.	01 04 00	Richard Wood.	04 16 00

⁸⁸ Mr. Sheldon has found evidence that this party was engaged in burying the dead, and had already found the body of Sergt. Wright and buried it upon the hill which afterwards became the Northfield burying-ground, when attacked by the Indians.

⁸⁹ Shattuck escaped only to be drowned shortly after, crossing Charlestown Ferry. (See Daniel Gookin's account in his "History of Christian Indians." Transactions of Am. Antiquarian Society, vol. II. p. 466.) John Harrington of Watertown was badly wounded, but escaped and lived to old age.

John Cooke.	02 14 00	John Bowditch.	01 16 00
John Harrington.	04 16 00	Ephraim Child.	01 05 08
Nathaniel Peirce.	03 05 02	Benjamin Taynter.	04 16 00
Gustin John.	05 04 06	February 29 th 1675-6.	
January 25 th 1675-6.		Thomas Hastings.	02 05 00
John Wilson.	01 05 08	Nathaniel King.	00 12 00

The probable reason that so few are credited under Capt. Beers is the fact of his brief command, and also that the twenty-six men delivered to him at Brookfield by Capt. Mosely would probably return to Mosely and be credited under him; and I am inclined to think that those who survived and continued in the service would look to Capt. Joseph Sill, Beers's lieutenant, to sign their vouchers, and would receive credit under him or the officer that appeared afterwards in command.

CAPT. THOMAS LATHROP AND HIS MEN.

Thomas Lathrop, or Lothrop, emigrated from England to Salem. He was admitted freeman in 1634, and settled on the "Bass River" side of the town, where he received a grant of land near Mackerel Cove in 1636. He was lieutenant of the Salem Train-Band in 1644 under Capt. Hathorn, and succeeded him as captain of the Artillery Company in 1645. Mr. Felt relates that he was a captain under Major Sedgwick in the expedition of 1654-5 against Acadia, when St. Johns and Port Royal were reduced. He was an active and influential citizen, represented Salem in the General Court in 1647, '53 and '64, and when Beverly was set off in 1668 was chosen first selectman of the new town, and thereafter, till his death, remained a leading actor in all its affairs, civil, ecclesiastical and military. He married Bethia, daughter of Daniel Rea and sister of Joshua, who after his death and before June, 1680, married Joseph Grafton, of Salem, and again for her third husband, June 26, 1683, Dea. William Goodhue, of Ipswich. She died Dec. 6, 1686. Capt. Lathrop left no children, and his sister Ellen, who came with him from England, and became the second wife of Ezekiel Cheever, with her children inherited his estate. The age of Capt. Lathrop is put at 65 years by Mr. Stone in his history of Beverly.

In August, 1675, when the news of the disaster at Brookfield came to the Council, Capt. Lathrop was placed in command of the company raised in Essex County, with some men from Boston and vicinity, and marched up to Brookfield, where he joined the forces of Capt. Beers. Their companies acted mostly together thereafter up to the time of the latter's march from Hadley on September 3d.⁹⁴

⁹⁴ It is doubtful which of the two were in chief command in the battle of Sugar-Loaf Hill, on August 25, but from the fact that in all the early accounts, viz., Hubbard, Sedgwick's letter, Capt. Mosely's endorsement of Dr. Lock's bill, wherein he says, "Having

Elated by recent successes, the Indians pressed more closely about those western towns, watching warily that no opportunity might pass to strike a safe and telling blow. Their leaders constantly outgeneralled our officers, and in every engagement took care to have the odds in numbers, position and method of attack on their side; and while we are horrified at their atrocities, we can but admire their adroitness and persistence. In the mean time additional forces of the English were gathering at Hadley and vicinity, and all were under the general direction of Major John Pynchon, of Springfield, commander-in-chief in the county of Hampshire. On the return of Major Treat from Northfield with the garrison and people of that place, a council of war was held, at which it was decided to strengthen the various garrisons and hold the army for the present on the defensive. The Commissioners of the United Colonies had agreed to raise an army of five hundred men for this campaign on the Connecticut River. Besides the forces of Lathrop and Beers, Capt. Appleton had arrived from the East early in September, and Capt. Mosely with a company of sixty on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, at evening, and probably on the 15th crossed the river and marched up to Deerfield. There, on the Sunday before, the Indians had made an assault on twenty-two men passing from one garrison to another to meeting; none of ours were killed, but one was taken alive and probably afterwards killed, and Mr. Judd suggests that this was Nathaniel Cornberry, noted by Mr. Russell as among the slain. The Indians then burned two houses, secured several horse-loads of beef and pork, killed many horses, and with their plunder betook themselves to a hill in Deerfield meadow. On the reception of this news at Northampton, the officers there raised a body of volunteers, who with others from Hadley and a part of Capt. Lathrop's company, marched up on Monday, 13th, to Deerfield garrison, and on the next day went out with the soldiers of the garrison to attack the Indians at the hill, but they were all fled. Major Treat, on Sept. 9th, had returned to Hartford, leaving a part of his force distributed in the various towns in garrison. On the 15th or 16th he came to Northampton with additional Connecticut troops, and Capt. John Mason, of Norwich, came there soon after with a body of Mohegan and Pequod Indians. I think it probable that the remainder of Capt. Lathrop's company, except the sick and wounded, passed over with Capt. Mosely.

Such was the position of affairs on Sept. 18th. At Deerfield a large quantity of corn had been gathered from the fields and loaded upon carts, teams and drivers provided, and Capt. Lathrop with his company were appointed as a guard to Hadley, where it was to

joined myself with Capt. Lathrop having the seniority commanded the ^{s^d} Chyrurgeon from mee." From these references I think it probable that Capt. Lathrop was in chief command, although in his "Lancaster" letter Mosely speaks of marching in company with "Capt. Beeres and Captain Laytrop."

be stored. The English evidently had no thought that any considerable force of the enemy were in the vicinity, and Capt. Mosely and his company remained behind and were scouting in search of them through the woods about. But a large body⁹⁵ had crossed the river secretly, and, undiscovered, were watching every motion of the English; and now with their usual tactics they placed a large ambuscade in a place which offered unusual advantage, across the line of march. This place was some five miles from the place of starting, at what is now South Deerfield village, where a small stream, then known as "Muddy Brook" (but ever since as "Bloody Brook"), crossed the road. The English seem to have taken no precaution whatever against surprise, and many of the soldiers it is said had placed their arms upon the carts to be carried, and were gathering wild grapes by the roadside.

We can never know with certainty much of the details of the battle, or rather massacre, that ensued. The survivors on this occasion were few, and doubtless if questioned could give but incoherent and exaggerated accounts. Moreover, contemporary historians seem to have been indifferent to particulars, and to have inclined rather to moralizing upon general events, and succeeding historians have mainly repeated the stories of the first, and it is only within the last few decades that our devoted historical societies, with their increasing facilities, have made the methods of intelligent criticism possible. Gen. Epaphras Hoyt, of Deerfield, wrote a history of the Indian wars more than fifty years ago, which seems to be the first effort at analysis. In that work are many important questions raised and valuable suggestions presented. In regard to this affair he suggests that the main part of the troops had passed over the brook and were waiting the slow movements of the lumbering teams over the rough roads. The Indians crept stealthily about and encompassed the whole company and fell upon them with sudden and terrible fury, so that many were shot down or disabled at the first volley, including probably Capt. Lathrop. Doubtless a brave resistance was made, but with little avail.⁹⁶ The coming of Capt. Mosely upon the scene after the disaster, his subsequent fight and opportune reinforcement by Major Treat, have been previously related.

As to the number of the English killed in this encounter, early

⁹⁵ The Nipmucks, joined with Philip's Narragansetts and Wampanoags. The whole number was estimated at the time from five to seven hundred. It is doubtful whether Philip was present in person. The loss of the Indians in the subsequent action with Mosely and Treat was doubtless heavy, but the story of "96 slain" is unworthy the least credit. They carefully concealed their losses.

⁹⁶ In the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. 8, p. 72, in a letter sent from Boston, Mass., to London, Dec. 28, 1675, containing the official manifesto issued by the Massachusetts Council, Dec. 7, 1675, explaining the course of events in the war, is the following reference to Capt. Lathrop:

"Yet let not the world censure too much Capt. Lathrop; he, in the Pequot wars, had done exploits; nor in this would have been behind-hand if the narrow passage or causeway, where his unexpected enemies set on him, would have given him leave to have drawn up his men."

accounts vary. In the postscript to a letter from the Massachusetts Council to Richard Smith, of Narraganset, dated Sept. 22, 1675, and still preserved in the Archives, vol. 67, p. 262, the statement is made that "above forty of Capt. Lathrop's men with himself were slain;" and then it is further stated that Capt. Mosely lost eleven men in the subsequent fight, which together with many lost that were with the teams made up sixty-four in all, who were buried the next day. Mr. Mather relates that above three-score were slain. Mr. Hubbard reckons eighty as the number in the company of the English, including doubtless the teamsters, and says that not above seven or eight escaped. In Rev. Mr. Russell's list, noticed above, the number of slain is put at seventy-one. This last is probably nearly correct, as Mr. Hull's credits, now for the first time published, after a lapse of more than two hundred years, go far to prove. The list pertaining to "Bloody Brook" is given below entire. It has been copied from the original with the utmost care, and proved and tested letter by letter till I feel sure of its accuracy. This list was first copied by Mr. Coffin some fifteen years before he published his "Newbury," and is the most nearly correct of any list that has been published hitherto that I know of; but a comparison of his text with the original will show many mistakes. The following is the list:

"At Muddy-Brook bridge y^e 18 Sept. 71 men slaine."

Capt. Thomas Laythrop	Caleb Kembal	George Ropes
Sergt. Thomas Smith	Thomas Hobs	Joseph Kinge
Samuel Stevens	Robert Homes	Thomas Alexander
John Hobs	Edward Traske	Francis ffreinde
Daniel Button	Richard Lambert	Abel Osyer
John Harriman	Josiah Dodge	John Litleale
Thomas Bayley	Peter Woodberry	Samuel Hudson
Ezekiel Sawier	Joseph Bolch	Adam Clarke
Jacob Kilborne	Samuel Whitteridge	Ephraim ffarah
Thomas Manninge	William Duy	Robert Wilson
Jacob Waynwritt	Serg ^t Samuel Stevens	Steven Welman
Benjamin Roper	Samuel Crumpton	Benjamin ffarnell
John Bennett	John Plum	Solomon Alley
Thomas Menter	Thomas Buckley	John Merrit

The forty-two above were evidently soldiers of Capt. Lathrop, and the following were set down by Mr. Russell as including the teamsters:

Robert Hinsdall ⁷⁷	Joshua Carter	William Smeade
Samuel Hinsdall	John Barnard	Zebadiah Williams
Barnabas Hinsdall	James Tufts	Eliakim Marshall
John Hinsdall	Jonathan Plimpton	James Mudge
Joseph Gillett	Philip Barsham	George Cole
John Allin	Thomas Weller	

⁷⁷ Father and three sons. Most of the others were Deerfield men. George Cole is credited under Capt. L., and was probably of his company, perhaps of Lynn. The following

From sundry petitions preserved in the Archives, and from casual references here and there, we find a few additional names. Joseph Prince, of Salem, was pressed under Capt. Lathrop and went as far as Quaboag, but was there given leave to go home to his dying father, and did not return to the army. Mrs. Ruth Bates had two sons, Clement and Solomon, who went out with Lathrop and survived the fight, if they were in it, and spent the winter in the garrison at Westfield; Clement was killed there in the spring, and the mother petitions in April, 1676, for the release of Solomon. John Smith's petition, Archives, vol. 69, p. 23, shows that two servants of his had been pressed, and one of them having been out some three months, was killed with Capt. Lathrop; *his* name is not given, but the other, Mungo Craford, having been out near ten months, was left through the winter as a garrison soldier at Hadley or near, and is still there. Smith petitions for his release or pay for his service. Smith was of Boston, and Craford returned and settled there; Mrs. Bates was the widow of Clement of Hingham.

In a note in the Appendix to Edward Everett's Bloody Brook oration, Rev. Joseph B. Felt gives the above list, and adds the place of residence of many. The following in Hull's Journal are

Credited under Capt. Thomas Lathrop.

October 19, 1675		Samuel Chapman.	00 18 10
John Palmer, <i>Corpl.</i>	04 11 00	Thomas Kemball.	00 12 10
Nov ^r 9, 1675		Caleb Kemball.	01 16 00
John Langbury.	02 08 10	Thomas Hobbs.	01 16 00
Edmond Bridges.	01 00 00	Jan'y 25, 1675-6.	
Joseph Emons.	01 17 00	William Dew. (Due)	01 18 06
Samuel Rust.	02 08 00	Josiah Dodge.	01 18 06
John Plum.	01 17 08	John Harriman.	01 18 06
November 30 th 1675		Mathew Scales.	00 18 00
Richard Lambard.	01 18 06	Joseph Pearson.	00 18 00
Samuel Stevens.	02 13 10	Jacob Kilborn.	01 18 06
Robert Holmes.	02 08 00	Thomas Baily.	01 18 06
Joseph Balch.	01 18 06	Ezekiel Sawyer.	01 18 06
Thomas Lathrop, <i>Capt.</i>	09 13 00	Blaze Vinton.	01 08 08
Peter Woodbury.	01 18 06	Andrew Stickney.	01 16 00
Paul Thorndike.	03 04 04	George Roppa.	01 17 08
John Plummer.	00 18 00	Benjamin Roper.	01 17 08
Edward Trask.	02 03 00	Ephraim Farrar.	01 16 00
Thomas Buckley.	01 17 08	Solomon Ally.	01 16 00
Samuel Steevens.	01 17 08	Benjamin Furnell.	01 16 00

men are set down as of Deerfield, and credited by Hull in the "Beefe" account. Richard Weller, William Pixly, Daniel Weld, James Tufts, William Smeade, Joseph Gillett, Experience Hinsdall, John Stebbin, John Hawkes. Nathaniel Sutlive is credited for cattle. Others credited for cattle, billeting, &c., at the same time, June 24, 1676, but of course for the year before. Sarah Field, Ephraim Hinsdall, Solomon Stoddard, Thomas Mekins, Barnabas Hinsdall, Joshua Carter, John Plimpton, Thomas Hastings, Samson Frary, Quentin Stockwell, John Allen, Moses Crafts, Samuel Hinsdall, Peter and Jonathan Plimpton. Thomas Weller was probably son of Richard, and Barnard was of Hadley, son of Francis Barsham and Williams were of Deerfield, Marshall and Mudge were probably of Lathrop's company. Marshall, sometime of Stratford, Conn., now perhaps of Boston, and Mudge, of Malden, son of Thomas and Sarah.

John Merrett.	01 17 08	Thomas Rose.	04 04 00
February 29 th 1675-6		Thomas Smith.	01 18 06
Edmond Moore.	03 12 00	George Cole.	03 11 06
Eleazer Keyser.	00 12 00	Timothy Bray.	01 05 08
Thomas Manning.	02 10 06	John Denison.	00 16 02
Thomas Rose.	03 00 00	July 24 th 1676	
Stephen Warman.	01 17 08	John Bullock. ^{**}	15 08 00
John Littlehall.	01 17 08	Joseph King.	01 16 00
John Andrews.	01 01 09	August 24 th 1676	
Samuel Crumpton.	01 18 06	Mark Pitman.	01 16 10
Jacob Wainwright.	02 14 06	Thomas Bayly.	01 16 10
June 24 th 1676		Abel Ozzier.	01 16 00
Thomas Mentor.	01 18 06	John Bennett.	01 17 08
Zekariah Davis.	07 04 00	Moses Pengry.	01 19 04

In addition to the above names and facts, we glean the following from various sources. From Coffin's History of Newbury we learn that on August 5th, 1675, were impressed at Newbury,

Steven Greenleaf	Caleb Richardson	Daniel Button
Thomas Smith	Daniel Rolf	John Wheeler
John Toppan	John Hobbs	Henry Bodwell

And fourteen days' provision supplied them by the town. John Toppan at Bloody Brook was wounded in the shoulder, but concealed himself in the bed of a brook nearly dry by pulling grass and weeds over his body, and thus escaped, though several times the Indians stepped over him. A similar story is told of a soldier who escaped at Beers's fight. Henry Bodwell had his left arm broken, but being of great strength and courage seized his gun in his right hand and swinging it about his head charged furiously through the Indians and got away. Greenleaf, Toppan, Richardson, Wheeler and Bodwell were credited Dec. 10th, under Major Appleton, with such large amounts that I think the service must have included time under Capt. Lathrop. Rolf was credited at Marlborough garrison. Thos. Vary (Very), under Capt. L., was wounded. See his petition, Mass. Archives, vol. 69, p. 260. In Felt's Ipswich it is stated that Thomas Scott (killed at Northfield) had been of Ipswich, as also Thomas Manning, Jacob Wainwright, Caleb Kimball, Samuel Whittridge. Robert Dutch, of whom Mr. Hubbard relates the wonderful recovery from apparent death, was also of Ipswich. Mention is made also of James Bennet slain, and John Fisher wounded.

The following bill of Jacob Gardiner, from Mass. Archives, vol. 69, p. 44, contains further names and suggestions.

^{**} Bullock was "crippled" in the war, and his large credit may be due to that. He was of Salem, and was afterwards favored by the Court and granted a license to keep a "victualling shop," January 9, 1680.

"An Amount of worke Done for Souldiers under y^e Commands of Capt: Latherup by Jacob Gardener & by y^e order John Coalman Comesary & Daniel White Counstable of Hattfield 12th of August '75

Tho: Hobbes. a paire of shewes	0.	6.	0
Sam: Hudson; A paire of Shewes & Leather	0.	9.	2
Tho: Bayleff ffor mending shewes	0.	1.	2
Josiah Bridges Scabert	0.	1.	3
Robert Leach a Scabert and mending His Shewes	0.	2.	9
Tho: Tenne a pouch & Belt and Mending his Shewes	0.	1.	3
Thomas Peckes a pouch	0.	1.	0
Capt. Latherup 3 belts	0.	3.	0
Daniel Ring a pouch & belt	0.	1.	6
Abiell Sadler a pouch & belt	0.	2.	0
frances Young a pouch & belt	0.	1.	9
Gershom Browne a purse & belt	0.	1.	9
John Tapin; a pouch & belt	0.	1.	9
Steven Butler a pouch & belt	0.	1.	9
John Presson a pouch & belt	0.	1.	9
John Davis a pouch & belt	0.	1.	9
Samuel Hibbert a pouch & belt	0.	1.	9
Tho: Hayson a pouch & belt	0.	1.	9
Tho: Hobbs a pouch & belt	0.	1.	9
Walter Hickson a powder bage & belt	0.	2.	9
John Boynton for mending Shewes	0.	2.	0
John Wicher a belt	0.	1.	3
Tho: Hayson a belt	0.	1.	3

The Totall 2. 12. 1

To the Honnoured Comēty This is to Certifie you that these goods have been delivered to y^e persons above written by y^e order of:"

I think it may be fairly inferred from the above bill, that nearly all, if not all, those mentioned were in Capt. Lathrop's company. Fourteen of these were credited afterwards under Major Appleton, and will there appear with names a little differently spelled; for instance, Whicher, Hazen, Toppan, Tenney, &c. Hobbs and Bayley are in Russell's death-list, Hickson was credited under Capt. Poole. Presson served under Gardner at Narraganset, and next year under Capt. Turner. Hudson and Peckes appear in another later Ledger in 1677, proving that they were not among the unknown slain.

Gen. Hoyt, before mentioned, writing in 1824, relates that, "The place where this tragic affair happened is near the centre of the village of Muddy-Brook, and about thirty rods southerly of the meeting-house in that place. The stage road passes over the ground and crosses the brook on a small bridge, precisely where Lathrop passed. A rude monument was erected near the place of attack sometime after the catastrophe. It stood in what is now the front yard of the house of Stephen Whitney, Esq., on the east side of the public way, but is now gone to decay, and two plain stone flags,

lying near the front of the house, are its only remains. Several gentlemen have it in contemplation to repair the old or erect a new monument, near the same spot, with appropriate inscription." Probably the "stone slab" spoken of below may have been placed by the gentlemen referred to. See note on this matter, *REG.*, vol. xxvi. p. 435.

On September 30, N. S. (erroneously supposed to correspond to the 18th, O. S.), 1835, the Anniversary of Lathrop's defeat was celebrated at Deerfield, and a monument, commemorative of the event, was afterwards erected there. Upon this monument is the following inscription :

"Erected August, 1838."

"On this ground Capt. Thomas Lathrop and eighty men under his command including eighteen teamsters from Deerfield, conveying stores from that town to Hadley, were ambushed by about 700 Indians, and the Captain and seventy-six men slain Sept. 18th, 1675."

Some twenty rods south of this monument the grave of the slain is marked by a stone slab bearing the simple inscription, "Grave of Capt. Lathrop and men slain by the Indians, 1675."

On the occasion of the celebration in 1835, Edward Everett delivered the oration, and Miss Harriet Martineau was present, and afterwards wrote a sharp criticism of his address. Both address and criticism were fine as literary productions, but equally faulty as history.

I am indebted to the Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, for many valuable suggestions and much kindly assistance in preparing this present chapter.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

MR. WATERS'S GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES IN ENGLAND.—The following extracts from a letter written May 13, 1884, from London, by Mr. Waters to Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., will show those who have contributed to the fund for defraying his expenses, what he is doing and what he intends to do.

"I have received from various quarters evidences of the interest which my 'genealogical gleanings' have aroused, but none so flattering and gratifying as your kind letter of 29th ult., with its generous enclosure. I thank you with all my heart. It has given new zest to my laborious but fascinating work, in the gloomy cellar of Somerset House, of exhuming the records of a buried past, a work so congenial to my tastes, so much a 'labor of love,' and in which my enthusiasm is kept, by daily success, so constantly at a white heat that, if I could only look forward to an assured support for the rest of my life, no one would work harder than I and none take greater delight in his work. I have an intense and natural desire to show what can be done by one who is released from all anxiety about financial matters, and who is not obliged to look to private orders for pecuniary support. Your exceeding kindness emboldens me to urge that you will exert what influence you may possess among men of wealth, who are at all interested in genealogy, to place that fund, which Mr. Hassam and his colleagues have in charge, on such a

footing that I may feel at liberty to refuse all private orders, if need be, or at least such as, in my judgment, would take up too much of my time from the more important general work. I know it will be said that every one wants his own special line hunted up, and cares but little about his neighbors. But, on the other hand, every one is only too glad to have a clew placed in his hands, as a sure guide through the genealogical labyrinth, by which he may know whither to turn when entering unknown ground; and this clew is just what my work will be likely to furnish. It is a fact I suppose readily admitted by American genealogists that, as a rule, whatsoever success may have been attained in tracing American families, has been in carrying them back to the period of the first settlement; beyond that all is mysterious and obscure, the trail seems lost in the water. If then any person is desirous of pursuing these researches on English ground, he is 'all at sea.' In his American hunt he had his knowledge of localities to guide him and records of deeds to assist him, for he knew generally where to look. In England he knows not which way to turn, and so, without a lamp to guide him, he blindly gathers all the persons of the name, hoping ultimately, by comparison and a process of elimination, to hit upon the right line; while all the time some little *fact* that would have furnished all the needful light to have shown him where to look may be lying hidden in the will of some person bearing another name—a *fact* which such gleanings as I am making might have made known, and thus saved him from gathering a lot of material the greater part of which would be waste matter so far as his object is concerned.

"The state of genealogical science (if I may so call it) in America is so far advanced, the interest taken in it so deep and widespread, and the desire to connect with English families so evident, that it was high time, in my opinion, for the step to be taken, as it was by Mr. Hassam and his associates last year, of sending over an agent to make a general search among the English records for everything that might be useful as a clew or guide, and of publishing the results of this search in the REGISTER, that thus there might be formed, for the use of all, a collection of well-assured facts that should hereafter prevent, so far as possible, all blind groping in the dark, and serve all individual explorers as a firm and sure basis or starting point from which to begin their search in England. There need be no fear of the giving out of the material here. The genealogical wealth, on every side, is so great that I have ceased to be amazed at it. Wherever I have prospected in the records, from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth centuries, I have found indications of great richness. I never take a book to turn the leaves at random that I do not expect to find something that will pay me for so doing. I take the records consecutively, looking over each page and making such references as seem worth noting. I occasionally make excursions when the trail seems broad and clear, as in the Sylvester and Brinley notes, but I intend generally to confine myself to the period a little before the migrations of 1628-30 and the next half century. It is just a year since I came here, and I have already accumulated about six hundred abstracts of wills which surely relate to the first settlers (probably a few more), besides many hundred other references which may be of use eventually."

DEATH OF ROBERT CALEF, 1722.—The following is an abstract by the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., of a document found by him in 1841 on the Suffolk County Court files. Since that time, the files having been rearranged, he has lost sight of the original.

"Calef. Dec. 4, 1722. An Inquisition at Chatham, Barnstable Co. Mass., 'the fourth day of Decr in the ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the grace of God of England,' &c.—'upon view of the body of Robert Calf of Boston, in the Co. of Suffolk in N. Eng. aforesaid, merchant.' Verdict:—'That the aforesaid Robert Calf in manner and form aforesaid, then and there voluntarily and feloniously, as a felon of himself, did kill and murder himself by drowning himself,' &c.—signed by Richard Knowles, Coroner, and by Perez Bradford and fourteen others, jurors."

The person on whose body the inquisition was held was Robert Calef, Jr. He was a son of Robert Calef who died April 13, 1719, aged 71, according to the inscription on his gravestone printed in the REGISTER, xiv. 52. The son was at one time supposed to be the author of "More Wonders of the Invisible World." (See Whitman's History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, edition of 1842, p. 253; Savage's Gen. Dict., vol. i. p. 329; S. G. Drake's Witchcraft Delu-

lusion, vol. ii. pp. xii. to xxix. and pedigree ; and Memorial History of Boston, vol. ii. p. 167.) Mr. Whitman was probably the first writer to attribute the authorship to the son. The name of Robert Calfe, Jr., is found on the rolls of the Artillery Company under the year 1710. Mr. Whitman took this person to be the author of *More Wonders*, in which opinion John Farmer seems to have concurred, though Farmer doubted whether Jr. was properly added (Whitman's History as above cited). Whitman confounds the two persons, giving the date of the father's death as that of the son.

Our writers and antiquaries seem to have followed Whitman in attributing the work to the son till 1876, when the researches of Matthew A. Stickney in the genealogy of the Calfe family led him to think that the father was the author (*REGISTER*, xxx. 461). F. S. Drake, in his History of Roxbury, published in 1878, expresses the same opinion. An original letter of the author of *More Wonders* is preserved in the Lenox Library, a fac-simile of which will be found in the Memorial History of Boston, vol. ii. p. 168.

WATSON.—There were two John Watsons in Bradford, Mass., in successive generations. Were they kinsmen?

The earlier John Watson married *Unas* Barker, daughter of James Barker. They had a son Nathaniel. John Watson died in 1685, and his widow *Unas* made oath to the inventory of his estate as returned to the Probate Court 29th Sept. 1685.

The later John Watson married in Bradford, 25th Feb. 1691-2, Ruth Hartshorne. Deeds in Essex registry show him resident in Bradford till 1718, when he says "late of Bradford, now of Cape Porpoise,* county of York." In this deed of his home-
stead in Bradford he reserves to his aged mother "the privilege of remaining in the small house, she now occupies on the premises, so long as she shall see meet." In 1731, John and Ruth Watson execute a deed in which they are described as of Arundel.
GEO. A. GORDON.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN 1884.—From the new edition of Messrs. G. P. Rowell & Co.'s "American Newspaper Directory," it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds at present issued in the United States and Canada reach a grand total of 13,402. This is a net gain of precisely 1,600 during the previous twelve months, and exhibits an increase of 5,618 over the total number published just ten years since. The increase in 1874 over the total for 1873 was 493. During the past year the dailies have increased from 1,138 to 1,254; the weeklies from 9,062 to 10,028; and the monthlies from 1,091 to 1,499. The greatest increase is in the western states. Illinois, for instance, now shows 1,009 papers in place of last year's total of 904, while Missouri issues 604 instead of the 523 reported in 1883. Other leading western states also exhibit a great percentage of increase. The total number of papers in New York state is 1,523, against 1,399 in 1883. Canada has shared in the general increase.

KING—SOUTHGATE.—Through the courtesy of A. K. P. Meserve, Esq., of Buxton, in carefully searching the records of the "Second Church" in Scarborough, Me., the following entries have been found. They are interesting as giving particulars relating to Richard King, of Scarborough, and his son the Hon. Rufus King, Minister to England under Washington.

Baptisms.

1755, April 6,	Child of Richard and Sibbella King,	named Rufus.
1756, Nov. 7,	" " " Sabilla	" " Mary.
1759, March 11,	" " " "	" " Paulina.
1763, Jan. 23,	" " " Mary	" " Richard.
1764, July 16,	" " " "	" " Sybilla.
1781, Sep. 2,	" Dr. Southgate and Mary,	" Horatio.
1783, Nov. 16,	" Mary Southgate,	" Betsy.
1786, Nov. 20,	" " "	" Octava.
1789, March 15,	" " "	" Miranda.
1793, Oct. 6,	" " "	" Araxene.

* Cape Porpoise, 1663; Arundel, 1718; Kennebunk Port, 1820.

Marriages.

1762, Jan. 31,	Rich ^d King and Mary Black	married.
1773, June 29,	Rob ^t Southgate and Mary King	"
1777, May 3,	Aaron Porter and Paulina King	"
1786, Dec. 28,	Joseph Leland and Dorcas King	"
1790, Jan. 21,	Richard King and Hannah Latherbee	"
1791, Nov. 16,	Benj. Jones Porter and Elizabeth King	"

Burials.

1759, Oct. 20,	Sybilla, wife of Rich ^d King.
1770, Oct. 9,	Child of Richard and Mary King named Sybilla.
1775, Mar. 30,	Rich ^d King, Esq.
1779, Mar. 7,	Mary King died.

Owed the Covenant.

1755, Feb. 16,	Sibella, wife of Rich ^d King.
1762, Nov. 21,	Mary, " " "
1810, Sep. 2,	Mrs. Mary Southgate joined church.

Mr. Meserve states that the records date back to March 30, 1744-5, at which time the church was organized, and the Rev. Richard Elvins ordained the 7th of November following.

RUFUS KING.

Yonkers, N. Y.

EARLY MAPS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND OF BOSTON HARBOR.—Mr. Henry F. Waters, in the course of his researches for the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in London, has found in the British Museum an ancient map of the Massachusetts Colony. It is without date, but was probably made between the years 1632 and 1634, perhaps by Gov. Winthrop himself, some of the lettering upon it being in his well-known hand. It shows the English settlements, the situation of Indian tribes, the earliest roads, and even prominent buildings. It is so exceedingly accurate and minute, that it has already enabled local historians to settle more than one vexed question, and it deserves to be carefully studied by antiquaries. This is one of the most important discoveries in relation to our early colonial history which has been made for many a year.

Mr. Waters has also found a map of Boston Harbor by Cyprian Southack, handsomely done in colors, and bearing the date of 1694. The Trustees of the Boston Public Library have secured copies of both of these interesting and valuable maps.

HESSET (SUFFOLK, ENGLAND) ITEMS.—Through the very polite courtesy of the Rev. Richard Morphy, M.A., Rector of Hessel, co. Suffolk, Eng., I have been given access to the Parish Register which commences 1538, and mentions several names of families which were found in the next century in New England; and thinking they might interest, I have jotted them down. Many entries relate to the names of Hoo or How, Hoo *alias* How, Bacon, Newgate, Page, Goodrich, Chaplin, Goodwyn and Bradstreet. The latter name has interest, as one page of the Register, dated 1630, is signed *Symon Bradstreet, clerk*, who was perhaps father of Gov. Bradstreet of New England. See REGISTER, vol. ix. p. 113; also Savage's Dict.*

The Hoo, How, Hoo *alias* Howe entries are very numerous. This family (which resided at the Hoo and held the copyhold of Rougham Hall) and the Bacons built Hessel Church, as the evidence is still extant in black letters which commence at the East, run along the cornice of the solar, the chapel and a portion of the aisle: "Prey for the S[lowles] of Jhon hoo & Katrynne† hys wyf the queche h[at]h mad y chapel dewery deyl heyleynd y westry 8 vatymentyd y hele."

There is also a beautiful stone baptismal Fount at the West entrance of the church,

* According to Mather, Gov. Bradstreet's father died about 1617, some thirteen years before this date.—EDITOR.

† This vestry and chapel was no doubt built by John Hoo and Kathrin his wife, and finished before 1492, when his will was proved. Davy, Suffolk Collection, in the British Museum, gives pedigree of John Hoo, whose sister Cicely mar. John Bacon, who may have been of Hessel and the builder of the Tower of Hessel Church, whereon are his initials I. B. Queen Elizabeth's grandfather, Sir Thos. Bolyn, was grandson of Ann, only daughter of Thomas Hoo, Lord Hoo and Hasting.—c. n. r.

with this inscription on the three sides of the kneeling stone:—Orate pro Adimabs . . . rti. hoo et Augnetis etxis* eius q. . . . istum fontem feri fecerunt."

The Hoo family is very interesting, and can without doubt be connected with the Hows of Lynn and Boston. This John and Robert Hoo were no doubt brothers, the former grandfather of Walter Hoo of Hessel, whose daughter married as follows:

"Phillip Newgate† and Joan daughter of Walter Hoo, 20 Dec. 1578.

Gualtherus Hoo and Agnes Lockwood, prob. a widow and 2d wife, 7 Oct. 1561.

Abraham Church widower of Drinkstone, and Joan Lockwood, daughter (step-daughter) of Walter Hoo, 10 Sept. 1581."

In *Genealogical Notes* by Goodwin the will of Rev. William Goodrich of Hessel is mentioned, of which and other Goodrich wills I have copies, and have drawn a genealogical table of the family, hoping some time to have it printed in the REGISTER.

"John Goodrich‡ of Bradfield and Maria Hoo widow, 1 Dec. 1594."

The Chaplyn family of Suffolk emigrated to New England, see REGISTER and Savage.

"Thomas Hoo of Hessel and Ellen Chaplin daughter of Stephen Chaplin of Coomes, mar. at Coomes 17 November, 1657."

In will of John Goodrich of Bury St. Edmunds, co. Suffolk, Eng. (Clothier), dated April 14, 1632. His wife Margaret. My house in Burie where I now dwell, and lands in Horningsheath. To son William Goodrich the elder. To son William Goodrich the younger. To son John Goodrich. To son Jeremy Goodrich. If son John Goodrich dies before he becomes 21, then all my lands, tenements, &c. &c. to be equally divided between my son William G. the elder, William G. the younger and my son Jeremy. (Many relations mentioned.) To the poor of St. Mary Parish. To poor spinners of Drinkstone, co. Suffolk. To Thomas Chaplain *merc*, and Clement Chaplain, *grocer*. To William Goodrich, son of Bro. Henry G. To cousin Robert G. of Bury St. Edmunds, *Supervisor*. To Margaret my wife, whom executrix. Wit. Richard Cooper, Robt. Brightwell, Philip Crow. Proved 16 May, 1632.

Extract Candler MSS., Ped. Chaplyn. Clement Chaplyn, a chandler of Bury St. Edmunds, went over to New England and was one of the Elders of the congregation of Mr. Hooker. Will of Clement Chaplyn of Seamer, co. Suffolk, dated 4 Dec. 1615, proved . . . Feb. 1621. My son Tho. Chaplyn. My son Edward Chaplyn. Grandchild and wife mentioned.

CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSHEND.

New Haven, Ct.

JOHN HARVARD AND EMMANUEL COLLEGE.—On the 19th of June, Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, England, at which Harvard was educated, celebrated its tercentenary. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton attended the celebration as the representative of Harvard University. A statue of Harvard, a gift to the last named university by Mr. Samuel J. Bridge, will be erected this year at Cambridge, Mass.

These events give a new interest to the history of John Harvard. Mr. Henry F. Waters, in the course of his researches in London, has lately made some very important discoveries as to the parentage and ancestry of Harvard. He is still engaged in following up the clews he has thus obtained, and we hope before long to give the results of his investigations to the readers of the REGISTER.

The London *Genealogist* for April last has an article on "Harvard University, U.S., and the Harvards of Southwark," by William Rendle, F.R.C.S., but the author has not been able to connect the founder of Harvard University with the families named.

Col. Chester's note on Harvard was printed in the REGISTER in July, 1892.

A NORSEY BARK.—"Here arrived a small Norsey bark of twenty-five tons, sent by the Lords Say, &c." (Savage's Winthrop, i. pp. 173, 4.) Savage writes thus con-

* This font was probably given by Robert Hoo (and Agnes his wife), whose will was proved 1510.—C. H. T.

† See the Townshend Family of Lynn in *Old and New England*, for Hoo and Newgate wills.—C. H. T.

‡ The Goodrich Family is not the same as the Goodrick, and which connected with Gov. Bellingham and Thomas Townshend of Lynn. See REGISTER.—C. H. T.

cerning Norsey: "I never saw this word before; but cannot doubt that it is the same gentilitia as Norwegian, or, of the North Country." What, let me ask, could the English want with a Norwegian bark? Mr. Drake, not accepting Savage's explanation, offers one which is still wider of the mark. He says: "Mr. S. would have found that one of the undertakers of the enterprise lived at Nosely, in Leicestershire, which fact would no doubt have saved him all that tedious journey among the Norwegians." (Review of Savage's Winthrop, p. 17.) Norsey is simply the two words North Sea rolled into one, and a Norse bark is a bark built at a North Sea port, just as we now hear of Clyde-built steamers. An analogous instance comes into my mind as I write. In the Fens near Ely is a little hamlet, the name of which is written Northney, but the place in common talk is always called Norney.

B. H. BREDHAM.

• QUERIES.

SHERWOOD—BRADFORD (*ante*, p. 84).—It was Joseph Bradford, son of Maj. William Bradford, and grandson of Gov. William, who married a Sherwood. He married Mary (Sherwood) Fitch, widow of Capt. Daniel Fitch, of New London, Conn., about 1716. John Bradford, their son, was born May 20, 1717. Mary (S.) (Fitch) Bradford died Oct. 7, 1717. Daniel Fitch, her son by Capt. Daniel, married Sarah Sherwood. John Bradford, her son by Joseph, married Esther Sherwood.

The town clerk of New London says no other Sherwoods appear on record at that time, and thinks Mary, Sarah and Esther to be from Fairfield, Conn. Fairfield records mention "Mary Bradford, granddaughter of Thomas Sherwood," the emigrant of that name.

I also have two Sarahs, two Marys and one Esther, at Fairfield at this date, whose marriages I have not placed.

Can any one help me out? Who were Mary, Sarah and Esther?

P. O. Box 55, Newark, N. J.

W. L. SHERWOOD.

RUE, REW, RUEY, REWEY.—Who were the parents of Hozekiah Rue of Milford, Conn.?

He and his wife Rejoyce Rue were admitted to full communion in the church at that place, 19 June, 1719. Children: 1. Hannah Rue, b. 13 Jan. 1718-19; d. 16 Feb. 1718-19. 2. John Rue, b. 21 Feb. 1719-20. 3. Hannah Rue, b. 7 August, 1723; bapt. 15 Sept. 1723. 4. Eliatha Rue, b. 21 Sept. 1725; bapt. 26 Sept. 1725. 5. Mehitabel Rue, b. 4 May, 1728; bapt. 16 June, 1728.

John Rew (doubtless the one named above) and wife Marcy, lived in Woodbury, Conn., but their name has been published as Row and Rowe. They had children: 1. Eleanor Rew, b. 1 June, 1748. 2. Hezekiah Rew, b. 22 August, 1750. 3. Rejoyce Rew, b. 28 Nov. 1752. 4. Lot Rew, b. 27 Feb. 1755.

John Ruey, or Rewey, as his descendants now spell the name, married in Stockbridge, Mass., 26 Jan. 1774, with Hannah Neal, and had a son John Rewey, who settled at Newark Valley, N. Y.

Lot Rew was also a resident of Stockbridge, and had children: 1. Lot Rew, b. about 1782, a lawyer, grad. Williams Coll. 1805; a teacher at Stockbridge and among the Indians at New Stockbridge, N. Y., and editor of a paper at Rochester, N. Y., where he died about 1827. 2. Nancy Rew, b. 27 Dec. 1785. 3. Sylvester Rew, b. 8 March, 1787.

Any additional items of this family history will be thankfully received by

Newark Valley, N. Y.

D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON.

CHILDREN NAMED FOR WASHINGTON.—Being desirous of learning how early and at what date children began to be named Washington, in honor of General Washington, I have noted the fact of the following entry in the family bible of the Rev. John Carmichael, pastor of the Presbyterian church at the "Forks of Brandywine." He was a patriot in the Revolution, and the entry relative to the naming of his son Washington is in the following words: "On the 18th day of October, 1777, was born to me a son. Since it pleased the great God of Providence that this child should be born the very day and hour of the day that General Burgoyne and his whole army had to come forth and ground their arms and resign themselves prisoners of war; and as General Gates was an instrument in the hands of Divine

Providence to effect this grand deliverance, and as our great judicious commander-in-Chief, General Washington, continues to persevere in the midst of many difficulties to head the army and superintend and give orders for the whole, I thought it a duty, as a memorial of these things, to call my son Washington Gates Carmichael." If any earlier and equally authentic instance of the naming of a child after Washington is known to any of your readers, it is to be hoped they may communicate the fact.

J. M. TONER.

Washington, D. C.

THOMAS FRENCH, a member of the First Church of Boston, died at Ipswich, Mass., 1639. It is believed that he came from the north counties of Scotland, and that he resided, before coming here, for a time in Suffolk County, England. It is also supposed that his sons were Samuel, John and Thomas, who came from England with him, and that another son, Dependence, was born on the passage. Can any one give any information about him, or can trace descent from him? It is understood that Thomas French, Jr., of Ipswich, was a son, that John French of Dorchester and Braintree was another son, and there are other children yet to be accounted for. Any information would be valuable.

F.

DANIEL LADD, who came in the Mary and John in 1633-4, m. Ann ———.

The first trace we find of him after his arrival in New England was at Ipswich, Mass., where, on Feb. 5th, 1637, he was granted six acres of land, on which he built a house. In 1640, Sept. 7, he had land granted him in Salisbury, Mass. From Salisbury he removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he died July 24th, 1693.

Children of Daniel and Ann Ladd:

1. Elizabeth, b. in Salisbury Nov. 1, 1640; m. Nathaniel Smith, May 14, 1663.
2. Daniel, b. in Salisbury July 6, 1642; m. Lydia Singletery, Nov. 4, 1668.
3. Lydia, b. in Salisbury April 8, 1645; m. Josiah Gage.
4. Mary, b. in Haverhill Feb. 14, 1646; m. Caleb Richardson, July 31, 1682.
5. Samuel, b. in Haverhill Nov. 1, 1649; m. Martha Corlis.
6. Nathaniel, b. in Haverhill March 10, 1651; m. Elizabeth Gilman of Exeter, N.H.
7. Ezekiel, b. in Haverhill Sept. 16, 1654; m. Mary Folsom of Exeter, N. H.
8. Sarah, b. in Haverhill Nov. 4, 1657; m. Onesiphorus Marsh, 12-8, 1685.

There is a tradition that Daniel Ladd came from Dartmouth, Devon, but it is more likely that he came from the county of Kent or Sussex, as there were Ladds in those counties as early as 1424, as we find in Berry's History of the County of Kent, page 342.

I wish to ascertain if Daniel Ladd was married before he left England, and if he had a young son Joseph who came over with him.

WARREN LADD.

New Bedford, Mass.

WILTERTUNS (or Wollerton, &c.) GREGORY.—This early New Englander (about whose name there seems to be several varieties of spelling) is said to have been "a wealthy and prominent tanner and citizen of Hartford, Ct.—one of its first settlers," who died there July 14, 1674, aged 81. Susanna died 1662, aged 75. His wife survived him and is mentioned in his will, dated 1674. "This will makes mention of a great number of people" (says a correspondent who has "from time to time given considerable study to it") "between whom there is, no doubt, relationship. I should say that the Wallers of New London and Lyme, mentioned in immediate connection with Brockways of the latter place, were probably related, and that this will would give the key to the source of these connected families in England.

Matthew Wolterton, a brother of Gregory, was, I take it, in New London for a time, and it is here, perhaps, that relationship with the Wallers comes in. After providing for his wife Jane, he gives £10 to James Wolterton of Ipswich, G. B. (son of Matthew), or to his children; then to Matthew Waller of New London, £5, Rebecca Waller £10, and Sarah W. £5. Then land in Hartford to John Shepard of Hartford, son of Edward of Cambridge, Mass., and £20 to Edward Shepard and the daughters (except Elizabeth, whom I cannot yet account for satisfactorily). (John Shepard calls Wilterton uncle in a receipt.) Next to Hannah and Sarah Lord, daughters of Thomas L., deceased. To William Waller, son of William of Lyme, deceased, £10; to Wolston Brockway, Sen'r, £10, William B., son of Wol

ston, £10." (To this son, at the date of the will but six years old, his father, in 1709, as recorded in the Lyme town records, deeded a tract of land, "in consideration of a legacy bequeathed by his kinsman, Mr. Wiltertons of Hartford.") "Then come Stockings, Hopkins, Porters, Moores, &c. &c. Wolston Brockway's wife was Hannah Bridges, daughter of William Bridges. The names of three of his children, viz., Hannah, Elizabeth and Deborah, were also names of Edward Shepard's daughters."

There seems to have been a Gregory Wilterton, Jr., and a Samuel Wilterton died at Hartford 1668, aged 7 mo.; but G. W., Sen'r, had no heirs, and left his estate to an adopted son."

Can any reader of the REGISTER furnish the clue to the connection between *Wolston Brockway* and Wilterton, or an earlier trace of the former than 1659, when being in Saybrook he purchased in Lyme and removed thither shortly after?

New York City.

W. HALL.

THOMAS PRATT became an inhabitant of Sherburne, Mass., about 1679; died before 1692: had wife Susannah and eleven children. One son Jabez married Hannah Gale in 1714; had son Jabez born about 1718. This is supposed to be the Jabish of Sutton, who married Elizabeth Grant of Framingham in 1741, and was in the colonial service between 1755 and 1761. One Jabish of Sutton married Abigail Kenny in 1761, and died before 1774.

Information is desired relative to the descendants of the last named Jabish, and as to whether the Jabish who married Elizabeth Grant in 1741 is the same who married Abigail Kenny in 1761.

Address J. F. P.

63 Washington Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.

REV. JOSEPH EMERSON, H.C. 1717, was settled at Malden, 1721-1767. His Diary, covering the period of his pastorate, was used by the compilers of the *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden* in 1849. Where may it now be found?

D. P. COREY.

REPLIES.

HAYWARD (*ante*, pp. 84 and 231).—"Elizabeth Hayward (wife of Nathan) died in Bridgewater Dec y^e 26 1739 in y^e 75th year of her age." Gravestone in old graveyard East Bridgewater (Latham's Epitaphs, p. 212). She was born in 1665. John Fobes died 1661. She could not have been his daughter, but probably the daughter of Robert Crossman of Taunton, born 2 May, 1665.

Bangor, Me.

J. W. PORTER.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIRGINIA VETUSTA. If a sufficient subscription list is obtained, Joel Munsell's Sons, 82 State St., Albany, N. Y., propose to publish, under this title, a work by the Rev. Edward D. Neill, of St. Paul, Minn. It will be a supplement to his "History of the Virginia Company," with which it will be uniform in size and style. It will contain scarce documents and letters never before printed. Mr. Neill's previous publications are evidences that the work will be a valuable addition to our historical literature. The volume will contain about 200 pages. Price \$3.50.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriage, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Bassett. By J. Bassett, Salem Street, Medford, Mass.

Billings. By Charles Billings, Billingsbridge, Ontario, Canada.

Breed. By J. Howard Breed, 335 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chaffee. By William H. Chaffee, P. O. Box 3068 New York city.

Chapman. By C. B. Gerard, Anderson, Indiana.—A new edition of his "Descendants of Ralph Chapman," published in 1876.

Churchill. By Gardner A. Churchill, 39 Arch Street, Boston, Mass.—Attention has been more particularly given to the posterity of John Churchill, Plymouth, Mass., 1644, but the record will comprise also the history of the descendants of the Connecticut and Virginia families. The active co-operation of others is solicited, and members of the family are invited to correspond.

Herrick. By Dr. Lucius C. Herrick, 396 Hunter Street, Columbus, Ohio.—The "Herrick Genealogy," for ten years past in preparation by Dr. Herrick, is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for delivery in September. It will include the work of General Jedediah Herrick published in 1846, and will be brought down to the present time. It promises to be one of the most complete works of the kind published. Those of our readers desiring copies should send their orders to Dr. Herrick at once, as but a limited number of copies will be printed.

Loveland. By J. B. Loveland, Fremont, Ohio, and George Loveland, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Meeker. By Edward F. Meeker, Bridgeport, Ct.—The descendants of William Meeker, the head of the New Jersey family, who with his two sons settled in that colony, are well traced; and much progress had been made with those of Robert Meeker, the head of the Connecticut branch, who settled in New Haven and removed to Fairfield. Early reference is found to a John Meeker, of whom and his descendants, if he had any, more information is desired.

Phillips. By Albert M. Phillips, of Auburn, Mass.

Reed. By Alanson H. Reed, 136 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Reed has the manuscripts of the late Jacob W. Reed, of Groveland, Mass., author of the *Reed Genealogy*.

True. By Henry True, Marion, Ohio.

LOCAL HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these cities, towns, counties, etc., are advised to send them at once to the persons engaged in writing the several histories.

Bradford, New Hampshire. By J. M. Hawks, of Lynn, Mass., and New Smyrna, Fla.—Circulars can be obtained by addressing Hon. Mason W. Tappan, Bradford, N. H., to whom all matter intended for publication, such as records, historical notes and sketches, should be sent.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1883.—A stated meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, announced important donations.

Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., U.S.A., read a paper on "The Society of the Cincinnati in France under Louis XVI." After remarks by President Wilder, Henry Edwards, Rev. A. B. Muzzey and George H. Allan, thanks were voted to Major Gardiner for his paper.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting the membership to which they had been elected, from Frederick M. Ballou of Providence, R. I., Jerome H. Kidder of Washington, D. C., Rev. Ephraim W. Allen of Taunton, and John G. Webster of Boston, as resident members; and from Joseph J. Muskett and John C. O. Smith of London, as corresponding members.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported as donations in October, 598 volumes, 37 pamphlets.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of Hon. Gustavus V. Fox of New York, and Otis Drury of East Bridge-water, members of the society recently deceased.

Dec. 5.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The corresponding secretary announced donations.

The Rev. William S. Smith of Auburndale read a paper entitled, "How the written Sermon came into use, with American Illustrations." After remarks by several members, thanks were voted to Mr. Smith.

George H. Allan, in behalf of the committee in charge, reported concerning this society's contribution of trees to the Centennial Tree Planting of the New Brunswick Historical Society at St. John, Oct. 4, to commemorate the settlement of the Loyalists at that place. Eight young trees of the Dutch English stock at Milton, whence the Boston Paddock elms were taken, were contributed. One was planted in honor of this society, another in honor of Queen Victoria, and the rest in honor of other distinguished persons.

The librarian reported as donations in November, 41 volumes and 49 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting resident membership from William Lee, M.D., of Washington, D. C., Frank E. Bradish of Cambridge and William E. Field of Newton.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of four deceased members: Capt. Samuel R. Knox, U.S.N., of Everett, Benjamin O. Peirce, A.M., of Beverly, Hon. N. B. Mountfort of New York city, and George W. Bagby of Richmond, Va.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Portland, May 22, 1884.—The quarterly meeting was held at the Library of the Society in Portland. Two sessions were held, and there was a good attendance.

The report of the librarian and curator, Mr. H. W. Bryant, showed that a large number of accessions had been made since the winter meeting.

Mr. Joseph Williamson of Belfast read a paper entitled, "A Historical Review of Maine Literature," and Mr. Rufus K. Sewall of Wiscasset read a paper on "Wi-ur-na and the Treaty at Georgetown, Me., 1717."

The Rev. Samuel Longfellow presented valuable autograph letters to the society. In the evening the Hon. Joseph W. Porter of Bangor read a paper on "Col. Jonathan Eddy and some other Heroes of the Revolution who settled in Eastern Maine."

MAINE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

A society devoted to genealogy and the local history of the state of Maine has been formed under this name at Portland, Me. Its organization was completed April 29, 1884, by the election of the following officers:

President.—John F. Anderson.

Vice-President.—Fabius M. Ray.

Librarian.—Charles Burleigh.

Secretary.—Stephen M. Watson.

Treasurer.—Frederic O. Conant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The sixty-second annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held at the society's rooms in Concord, June 11, 1884, the president, the Hon. Charles H. Bell, LL.D., in the chair.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$7,898.13, being an increase over last year of \$1,043. The reports of the corresponding secretary, librarian, publication committee, standing committee, and committee on library, were received and accepted. The committee appointed to obtain an appropriation from the last legislature for a calendar of the New England papers in the public record offices in London, reported that the sum of \$500 had been appropriated and paid into the treasury, and on motion of Samuel C. Eastman of Concord a committee of three was appointed to expend the appropriation. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President.—Charles H. Bell.

Vice-Presidents.—Jonathan E. Sargent, John M. Shirley.

Corresponding Secretary.—John J. Bell.

Recording Secretary.—Amos Hadley.

Treasurer.—Samuel S. Kimball.

Librarian.—Samuel C. Eastman.

Publishing Committee.—Charles H. Bell, Amos Hadley, Samuel C. Eastman.

Standing Committee.—Joseph B. Walker, Sylvester Dana, Isaac A. Hill.

Library Committee.—Amos Hadley, Edward N. Spalding, J. E. Pecker.

J. E. Sargent, John M. Shirley and J. E. Pecker, a committee on new members, reported the names of several gentlemen, who were elected.

It was voted that an assessment of \$2 be levied upon members for the ensuing year; that Amos Hadley be invited to deliver the annual address next year; and that a Field Day be held at Exeter this year, at a time to be appointed by the president. A portrait of the late Judge Nathaniel G. Upham was presented to the society by John Kimball, as one of the executors of the will of Mrs. Upham. The thanks of the society were voted therefor. Messrs. J. B. Walker, J. E. Pecker, Moody Currier, E. H. Spalding, George H. Balcom and Wallace Hackett were appointed a committee to take such measures as they deem proper to increase the income of the librarian's fund.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday, July 16, at 11 A.M.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Jan. 8, 1884.—The annual meeting was held this evening, the president, William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

President Gammell delivered his annual address, which was received with marked expressions of appreciation.

Richmond P. Everett, the treasurer, reported the annual receipts as \$859.36; the expenditures \$833.26, leaving a balance on hand of \$26.10. The life-membership fund amounts to \$1000.

Reports were also received from the library committee by Dr. Charles W. Parsons, chairman, the publishing committee by Hon. John Stiness, and on the enlargement of the cabinet by Isaac H. Southwick.

The officers of the society for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:

President.—William Gammell.

Vice-Presidents.—Francis Brinley and Dr. C. W. Parsons.

Secretary.—Amos Perry.

Treasurer.—Richmond P. Everett.

Standing Committees.—On Nominations: Albert V. Jenks, William Staples, W. Maxwell Greene. On Lectures: Amos Perry, William Gammell, B. B. Hammond. On Building and Grounds: Isaac H. Southwick, Royal C. Taft, Henry J. Steere. On Library: Dr. Charles W. Parsons, William B. Weeden, Stephen H. Arnold. On Publications: John H. Stiness, John L. Lincoln, Thomas Vernon. On Genealogical Researches: Dr. Henry E. Turner, William A. Mowry, Bennett J. Munro. Audit Committee: John P. Walker, Lewis J. Chace, Edwin Barrows.

Procurators.—For Newport, George C. Mason; for Bristol, William J. Miller; for Woonsocket, Erastus Richardson; for Hopkinton, George H. Olney; for Scituate, Dr. Charles H. Fisher; for Pawtucket, the Rev. Emery H. Porter; for North Kingstown, David S. Baker, Jr.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Chicago, May 20, 1884.—An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held, Hon. E. B. Washburne in the chair. Judge Mark Skinner offered resolutions in memory of the late president of the society, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, also requesting Mr. Washburne, at his convenience, to prepare a memorial address. They were adopted, after which E. H. Sheldon introduced a memorial notice of Sir Alpheas Todd, late of Ottawa, Canada, whose name was placed with those of other deceased members, as a mark of respect, upon the records of the society. Hon. William Broes was appointed to prepare a memorial on the late Thomas H. Armstrong, of this city, a former secretary of the society. William Henry Smith was introduced and read an interesting paper upon "Charles Hammond and his Relations to Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams." At its conclusion Mr. Washburne appointed Messrs. Sheldon, Skinner and Ackerman a committee to draft resolutions in memory of the late Cyrus H. McCormick. Before adjourning the society tendered Mr. Smith a vote of thanks for his interesting and instructive paper, asking that a copy be placed upon its records.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, May 17, 1884.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening at its rooms in the Westmoreland Club House, the Hon. A. M. Keiley in the chair.

Mr. Brock announced valuable donations to the library.

Resolutions, offered by Mr. Henry, were passed expressing gratification that the grand monument to Washington approaches so near its completion, and that the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who on the 4th of July, 1848, as speaker of the house of representatives, delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone, has been spared to this time and has been solicited to perform a similar service at the completion of the monument, and that in him we have a fellow citizen who by his virtues and genius is eminently worthy of the occasion. The executive committee will attend the ceremonies.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Three volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1859. A fourth volume is in press.

WILLARD PARKER, M.D., of New York city, a corresponding member, admitted Oct. 18, 1882, was born in Lyndeboro', N. H., Sept. 2, 1800, and died in the city of New York, April 24, 1884, aged 83 years, 7 mos. and 22 days. His father was Jonathan^o Parker, born in Chelmsford, Mass., June 10, 1774, and his mother was Hannah Clark, born in Lyndeboro', N. H., May 28, 1780. His remoter ancestors on the paternal side were Willard,⁴ born 1742, Jonathan,³ born 1714, John,² born 1661, and Joseph,¹ who came from England in 1640 and settled in Woburn.

Dr. Parker's early life was spent upon his father's farm in Chelmsford, to which place he returned from New Hampshire in 1806. By working and teaching, studying meanwhile as best he could, he was at length prepared for college, and entered Harvard in 1822, where he was graduated in due course in 1826. He entered soon after upon the studies preparatory to that profession in which he has achieved such distinguished success, and won for himself a name, than which there are few higher. In the departments of medicine and surgery he has been one of those men who by their own learning and ability leave the profession in a larger and better condition than they found it. He stands conspicuously as an originator.

Dr. Parker was twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united July 21, 1831, was Miss Caroline S. Allen, daughter of Dr. Luther Allen, of Sterling, Mass. By her he had three children. His second wife, with whom he was united Oct. 12, 1840, was Miss Mary A. Bissel, daughter of Josiah W. Bissel of Rochester, N. Y. By this marriage there were also three children. The oldest of these three was Mrs. Lindley, who as a missionary wife and widow at Natal, South Africa, performed an extraordinary measure of valuable service. She died some five years ago.

The papers of New York city, on the morning after Dr. Parker's death, contained many columns of printed matter, setting forth his history and life-work. It would be plain to a stranger on reading these notices, that New York had lost one of her most eminent men.

HON. FRANCIS BRINLEY FOGG, of Nashville, Tenn., a corresponding member, admitted March 27, 1858, was born in Brooklyn, Ct., September 21, 1795, and died at Nashville April 13, 1880, aged 84 years, 6 months and 22 days. His father was Daniel Fogg, born in Rye, New Hampshire, in 1743. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1764, became Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, Ct., and died there in 1815. His mother was Deborah Brinley, born in Newport, R. I., in 1762, and died in Brooklyn, Ct., in 1816. She was the daughter of Francis Brinley of Newport, and granddaughter of Francis Brinley, formerly of Roxbury, Mass.

Anson Nelson, Esq., recording secretary of the Tennessee Historical Society, says of him: "Mr. Fogg's career in Nashville was successful and beneficial to himself and to the community. He never sought office, but was forced into public positions on one or two occasions. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention that adopted the present constitution of Tennessee in 1834, and a member of the State Senate in 1851 and 1852. He aided greatly in the establishment of the public schools now carried on with such vigor and prosperity in the city.

He was for half a century a consistent member of the Episcopal church, a man of extensive learning, and peculiarly fitted for practice before the Chancery and Supreme Courts, but not a good lawyer before a jury. It has been said of him that he was a gentleman who, for deep scholarly research and unstained purity of morals, had no superior west of the Alleghany mountains.

"His wife was, in a sense, a distinguished woman, and was descended from two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Middleton and Rutledge."

REV. DAVID MCKINNEY, D.D., a corresponding member, admitted Feb. 8, 1858, was born at Kishacoquillas, Mifflin County, Penn., October 22, 1795, and died at Edgeworth Station, Sewickley, Penn., May 28, 1879, aged 84 years, 7 months and 6 days. His father was Isaac McKinney, Esq., born in New Jersey on the Raritan river, June 21, 1767, and died in Centre Co., Penn., Sept. 11, 1849. His grandfather was from Scotland. His mother was Jane Fleming, born in Chester Co., Penn., in January, 1767, and died May 15, 1838. Her parents were Scotch Irish.

The subject of this sketch passed his early years on a farm in Centre Co., Penn. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Penn., in 1821, at the age of 26. The next three years were passed in the Princeton Theological Seminary. After closing his seminary course in 1824, he in the following year was ordained and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie, Penn. After serving as pastor at this and other places in Pennsylvania until 1852, he became the founder and editor of the *Presbyterian Banner* in Philadelphia, which continued in this form until 1855. In this last named year he removed to Pittsburgh. The *Banner* was united with the *Christian Advocate*, and the general name was "The Presbyterian Banner and Advocate."

The Princeton Seminary report on Necrology for the year 1880, says of Dr. McKinney: "He was a man of decided ability, a sound theologian, an effective preacher, a faithful and laborious pastor, a proficient in all ecclesiastical affairs, and of admirable business qualifications."

Dr. McKinney was three times married—May 16, 1825, to Miss Eliza L. Finley, who died Nov. 18, 1844; June 2, 1846, to Miss Sarah F. Stockley, who died Dec. 31, 1854, and Jan. 30, 1856, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Riddle, who died May 30, 1861. He lost several children in early life, and left at his death two sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM DUANE, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., a corresponding member, admitted June 1, 1855, and an honorary vice-president of this society for Pennsylvania from January, 1866, till his death, more than sixteen years. He was born in Philadelphia, February 7, 1806, and died in the same city, Nov. 4, 1882, aged 74. His father was William John Duane, born in Clonmel, Ireland, May 9, 1780, and secretary of the United States treasury under President Jackson. His mother was Deborah Bache, born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1781. On his mother's side he was a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin (Reo. viii. 374). On the paternal side his grandfather was William Duane, whose wife was Catharine Corcoran, and his great-grandfather was John Duane who married Joanna Anastasia Sarsfield.

The early education of Mr. Duane was obtained in the schools of Philadelphia and neighboring places, until he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained two years and a half, and completing his course at Captain Alden Partridge's American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Middletown, Conn. He was united in marriage, Nov. 6, 1833, with Miss Louisa Brooks, daughter of Mr.

Samuel Brooks, of Philadelphia. From this marriage there were two children, a son, the Rev. Charles W. Duane, rector of St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia, and a daughter.

In his early manhood he was made a director of public schools in Philadelphia, and in 1855 was a member of the Common Council of the city. He was also a somewhat extensive writer. The following are some of the titles of articles or books issuing from his pen: "A View of the Relations of Landlord and Tenant in Pennsylvania;" "View of the Law of Roads, Highways, Bridges and Ferries in Pennsylvania;" "Ligan, a Collection of Tales and Essays;" "Memoir of William J. Duane;" "Canada and the Continental Congress." He was one of the earliest American contributors to the London "Notes and Queries," his signatures being "Uneda," an anagram of his surname; and "M. E.," the initials of his two names. He was also a contributor to the *Register*. The Sunday Dispatch of November 12, 1882, says of him: "His tastes were scholarly. He was particularly devoted to historical investigation, and had been an active member and officer of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

DELANO ALEXANDER GODDARD, A.M., a resident member, admitted Jan. 6, 1870, was born in Worcester, Mass., August 27, 1831, and died in the city of Boston, Jan. 11, 1882. He was the son of Benjamin Goddard, who was born in Royalston, Mass., May 5, 1791, and of Sally Stockwell, who was born in Sutton, Mass., in August, 1795. The American founder of the family was William Goddard, of Watertown, Mass., who was an inhabitant of that town in 1665, and was a son of Edward Goddard, of Inglesham, Wilts, England, a parliament man in the time of the civil wars, by wife Priscilla, daughter of John D'Oyley. The family is traced to Walter Godardville, temp. Henry III. (Rxo. xxviii. 337). From William of Watertown the line of descent was through Benjamin, Benjamin, Benjamin of Groton, Samuel of Royalston, and Benjamin (before mentioned) of Royalston. He was therefore of the seventh generation from the first American ancestor.

Mr. Goddard was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1853, a class that has become quite noted for the number of its distinguished men, including such names as Andrew Dickson White, LL.D., president of Cornell University and American Minister at Berlin; Isaac Wayne McVeagh, late attorney-general of the United States; Randal Lee Gibson, senator of the United States, and many others. In 1863, June 30, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Howland Le Baron, of Plymouth, Mass.

After his graduation Mr. Goddard devoted himself especially to journalism, in which he won for himself a very high reputation. The eulogies pronounced upon him at the time of his death in journals far and near, are such as it falls to the lot of few men to receive. He was an editor of the Worcester Spy from January, 1859, to April, 1868, and from the latter date to his death he was editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser. When the news of his death reached Washington, Senator Hoar said of him:

"The death of this man, so modest and gentle, so strong and so true, is a great public loss. I did not see Mr. Goddard very frequently or intimately, but I always felt that the Commonwealth was richer for his living in it. He was one of the best representatives of the old-fashioned Massachusetts journalism, journalism of a fashion which is not going out in that state,—and to which her people are hardly aware of their great debt,—which always makes sure that a fact is true before it states it, and an opinion sound before it utters it. Some of Mr. Goddard's leaders on pending political questions were of very great power. If they had been uttered as speeches in the senate, they would have given their author a very high reputation."

Mr. Goddard was a representative from Worcester in the legislatures of 1862 and 1868. He was made a resident member of the society January 6, 1870. His wife survives him.

SAMUEL L. CROCKER (*ante*, xxxvii. 413).—In the *Register* for October, 1883, in the biographical notice of Mr. Crocker, it was stated that he was married, April, 1830, to Miss Caroline Thomas. This is correct, but should have been preceded by the statement that he was united in marriage, June 15, 1825, with Miss Hannah Weld Thomas, who died in November, 1827, leaving a daughter who married Gen. Darius N. Couch. The two wives were sisters.

The second wife died Jan. 28, 1875, leaving two daughters. One, Sally, married Judge Bennett, and the other, Ellen C., married George G. Crocker. She left also a son Samuel L. Crocker.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Collections of the New York Historical Society for the Year 1881. New York : Printed for the Society, 1882.

The Montrésor Journals. Edited and Annotated by G. D. SCULL, Member of the New York Historical Society. 8vo. pp. 578.

No volume has been issued for years that contains more of interest and utility to the lover of history than this. It will be a well from which new facts will be drawn. Much that was hitherto unknown is now rescued from oblivion. It consists of the diaries of two men, father and son, both eminent as engineers in the king's service in this country during that eventful period between the years 1757 and 1779.

The committee in their introduction say, "That the original manuscripts from which these copies have been furnished are preserved among the records of Col. Edward Montrésor, of Stonely Grange, Huntingdonshire, Eng., with whose kind permission they were transcribed for publication in the society's collections by its valued corresponding associate, G. D. Scull, Esq., of Oxford, England;" and the committee pay a well-merited compliment to the compiler, who is well known to all readers of the REGISTER. The journals were kept by Col. James Montrésor and his son Capt. John Montrésor. They consist of minute details of current events, the plans of forts, the fitting out of details for special service, sketches of Fort William Henry, the Fort at Schenectady, Sandy Hook, the block house at Saratoga, surveys and profiles, the building of powder magazines, and all matters relating to the daily routine of an officer of engineers in the service of his country. The volume opens with an account of the family of Montrésor, from which it appears that they were originally Huguenots, and, like many of our own people, fled to England, where they entered into military life. James, who was ordered to this country in 1757, and appointed chief engineer in 1776, was present at the taking of Gibraltar in 1757, at which place his son John was born in 1736. He assisted his father for four years. He served under Gen. Braddock and was at the siege of Louisburg in 1758. He was at the siege of Quebec in 1759, where he painted an excellent likeness of Gen. Wolfe in his camp at Montmorenci. In 1760-61 he was employed in two scouts across what is now Maine. The journal which he kept in 1760 was published in the REGISTER, vol. xxxvi. pp. 29-30; that of 1761, in an imperfect condition, was used by Arnold in his expedition to Quebec, and was printed by the Maine Historical Society in its collections, vol. i. pp. 342-357.

From this time he was employed in the duties of his profession at Detroit, at the Portage of Niagara, at Albany, at Fort George, at Castle William in Boston harbor, at Halifax, at Philadelphia and New York. During all this time he made notes of the various expeditions in which he was engaged. Some of these, the Braddock defeat record for instance, have unfortunately been lost. Aside from the interest one has in the two Montrésors, there are names continually occurring which have a familiar sound, and seem like old friends. Lieut. Diederick Brehm, a short account of whom appeared in the REGISTER, vol. xxvii. page 21, is frequently mentioned. We seem again to go with him from Montreal by La Galette round part of the north shore, by Lake Ontario, to Niagara, thence to Detroit, and see the fort as it was before it was besieged by Pontiac.

Montrésor writes of "Brehm's Plan of Ticonderoga," which was shown him by General Abercromby. Again "Lieut. Breme was ordered by the General to make a post at Conojoxeri on the Little Falls, and set out accordingly. He frequently mentions sending or receiving letters from him. There is another person mentioned in these journals of whom the writer has always desired to know as much as possible. His name was John Henry Bastide. In investigations regarding the life of Richard Gridley, made some years ago, the fact became apparent that Bastide had induced young Gridley to give up civil engineering and become a military engineer. Gridley made his acquaintance in early life, when Bastide was engaged in planning forts in Boston Harbor, Marblehead, Cape Ann and Falmouth. He

subsequently became Director of His Majesty's Engineers, and Chief Engineer of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

From the MS. of Col. James Montrésor, I find that John Henry Bastide was, on April 1, 1759, equal in rank with him, on the list of the New Establishment of Engineers, receiving twenty shillings per diem. The first mention of his name appears under date of March 22, 1758: "Rec'd orders from Genl Abercromby to write to Lord Howe, and according to the new arrangement of the Engineers at present, Capt Lt Williamson goes to Halifax as Engineer under Col^o Bastide and to give him orders accordingly." Again, April, 1759: "Rec'd a Packet from Col^o Bastide." On the twenty-fourth, same month and year, "Col^o Bastide arrived at the Levee between twelve and one o'clock—supped and lay at my house." John Montrésor often mentions the receipt of letters from Halifax, "in 1758 from the chief engineer Col^o Bastide," and on the sixteenth of May he "waited on Col Bastide, Chief Engineer and delivered him my letters from Col Montrésor."

The most interesting portion of the Journals to New Englanders will be the notes in regard to incidents which happened when the younger Montrésor was in Boston. Among the difficulties of carrying on the work at Castle William, Sept. 14, 1770, he mentions "the ill disposition of the malecontents at Boston whereby every article becomes more expensive and withall not the best of their kind, as they are for a service very repugnant to their republican inclinations and for making formidable a post just taken out of their hands, Castle William. "The soldiers perpetually stealing the tools." "The shortness of the days at this season." "The Bloody Flux." He relates a conversation with Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson, which would seem to uphold the opinion which appears to be largely entertained in modern days, that Hutchinson tried all ways, compatible with his dignity and position, to conciliate and not to offend the feelings of his countrymen. Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson "remarked to me that he would be glad to save appearances and would wish to have had them called storehouses rather than barracks. Lieut. Col. Dalrymple very justly observed that those points did not affect us."

In the appendix appear two letters which may throw some light upon a subject which is being agitated in the newspapers afresh at this time, the throwing of the tea overboard. I am not aware that they have ever before been printed. They were written by Col. Alexander Leslie to General Haldimand. The second is dated Castle William, December 20, 1773: "Sir, I did myself the honor to write your Excell^y last post, that very evening, the Sons of liberty went in a large body when dark to the wharf where the three Tea Ships lay and in two hours destroyed all the tea on board amounting to three hundred and forty chests. The people that did the business were disguised. I had the regiment ready to take their arms if they had been called upon, I have since informed the council would not on any account have the troops come to town, so in fact it was out of the Governors power to call us. Such is the state of the Government at present, there must be a new charter and a proper code of laws formed for them, and those laws enforced, I doubt by the military. They threaten the Governor and my three guests more than ever, for now they find they have gone to great lengths, and they attribute it to the Governors not allowing the ships to return, and the Tea Consignees for being the cause of its being brought here."

Among the "memorandums" of Capt. John Montrésor are the following: "Should the American Colonies (after all) be lost to Great Britain, it may be attributed to a variety of unfortunate circumstances, &c. viz. General Gage having all his Cabinet papers, Ministers Letters, &c. and his correspondence all stole out of a large closet, or wardrobe, up one pair of stairs on the Landing at the Government House at Boston, 1775." "Not purchasing the Rebel Generals, even Israel Putnam of Connecticut might have been bought to my certain knowledge for one dollar per day or eight shillings New York Currency. The following Rebel Generals might have been obtained at a still 'mellieur marchais,' viz. Lasker the shoemaker of New York, Heard, the Tavern Keeper of Woodbridge, Pomeroy, the Gunsmith, Putnam the carpenter of Connecticut," &c. We insert these statements merely to show what was the feeling, as expressed in the diary of an English officer, concerning some of the most distinguished patriots of the Revolution.

Every lover of history ought to be thankful for the labors of such men as Scul and Waters, by which the archives and ancient documents of England are continually being exhumed to fill gaps in our own early history, and the New York Historical Society may well be proud of the assistance they have furnished in printing this book.

By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.

A Register of the Scholars admitted into the Merchant Taylors' School, from A.D. 1562 to 1874. Compiled from authentic sources, and edited, with Biographical Notice, by the Rev. CHARLES J. ROBINSON, M.A., Rector of West Hackney, London, N. Printed and Published for the Editor by Farncombe & Co. Lewes. 8vo. 2 vols. Vol. 1, 1882, pp. xvi.+391; vol. 2, 1883, pp. 447. Price for the set, 1 guinea to past or present members of the school; two guineas to non-members. To be obtained of the author at London, or the printers at Lewes.

In 1561 this school was founded, and is a good representation of the new power which was then taking root in England. The era of mercantile progress had begun; maritime discoveries, joined with the printing press and exchange of *ideas* as well as commodities, in distant places, had elevated the merchant to a higher position than he ever before had attained in England. Honesty, virtue and wisdom were more to him than title or "blue-blood." This school, founded by the liberality of the Merchant Taylors' Company, provided for the education of two hundred and fifty scholars "of all nations and countries indifferently," which gave it a scope embracing sons of New England and Virginia after the settlement of America; and we find on the list the names of "Samuel Stileman (son of Richard of N. E. Merchant Taylor), born 23 May, 1644:" and "Tho^s Willoughby (only son of Thomas, Merchant), born in Virginia 25th Dec. 1632."

The requirements demanded for its Head Master, were that he should be "a man in body whole, sober, discrete, honest, vertuous and learned in good and *cleane* Latin literature, and also in Greeke if such could be gotten." He was found in Richard Mulcaster, who had been educated at Eton School and both Cambridge and Oxford Universities. The Rev. Mr. Robinson found great difficulty in obtaining the names of the pupils of the first forty years; afterward the records were carefully made and preserved. It would appear that of the three thousand pupils under Mulcaster's instruction, only the names of a fourth have been discovered, and these are sufficient to show both the purity and scholarship of the Head Master.

Edmund Spenser, the father of *pure* English Poetry, was the first pupil on the record; and the number of Bishops and Translators of King James's Bible, who graduated under the first Head Master, gave evidence to the high plane on which this school stood. The quality has been maintained through twenty-two Head Masterships; and the Register, so thoroughly annotated by the Editor, gives us glimpses of the men in English history, as soldiers, ecclesiastics, poets, antiquaries, and upon the Mimic Stage, who have honored the school by developing the powers germinated there into fuller usefulness in practical work for the good of others. In the line of our own studies the names appear of Ralph Brooke, the York Herald; Peter Whalley, antiquary; Charles Townley, father and son, Garter King and Lancashire Herald; Henry Ellis, Lib. British Museum; Philip Bliss, Keeper of Archives; J. G. Nichols, William Chaffers, Thomas Tagg, Edward Green, all genealogists or antiquaries; John Walter of the Times.

The Reverend editor modestly says that his annotations are merely suggestive, and hopes that they may assist others in researches, and lead to discoveries which he has failed to make. We have but one regret to express, because every name is a suggestion; and that is, that the list of the Boys admitted into Mr. Du Gard's Private School had not been given in an appendix.

These volumes must not be overlooked by New Englanders in their ancestral researches. The labor of the editor was more than that of a collector, transcriber, or mere annotator, as some of his material, particularly Mr. Du Gard's Register, 1644-1661, was written in Latin, which required translation, describing the parents' business in very quaint terms, but with historic accuracy, giving the date of the birth of each pupil. The full index is a ready help. The names of Hilton, Bartlett, Shirley, &c., strike the eye among others as suggestive of examination here.

We hope that the other great schools of England may each find a follower of Rev. Mr. Robinson, to do for Winchester, St. Paul's, Eton, Harrow and Rugby, what Mr. Robinson has so well done for the Merchant Taylors'.

By John Coffin Jones Brown, Esq., of Boston.

A Chronological History of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. By Geo. HENRY PREBLE, Rear Admiral, U.S.N. 1543-1882. Philadelphia: L. K. Hammersly & Co. 1883. Large 8vo. pp. xx.+484. Price \$3.50.

This volume has a positive and authoritative value for all who are either directly or indirectly interested in the subject. It would require many volumes to give the history of steam navigation in all its details; but all the facts, however ancient, so

far as they have been printed, and all the more recent history which has been published or preserved in the records of official bureaus, are here given in a very concise yet clearly expressed and interesting form. The author had for more than twenty-five years been collecting materials for a work of this nature. He traces the history of the evolution of the modern steamboat from the first rude attempts of men to employ mechanical agencies for transit by water, down to the most recent advance in the application of steam as a motive power for that purpose. From the legendary experiments of Blasco de Garay in 1543 to the latest improvements in the marine steam engine and in steamship architecture, the progress of discovery and of mechanical skill has been as rapid as it has been wonderful. And it affords ample ground for the highest gratification to know that for nearly a hundred years some of our countrymen have persistently and most successfully labored in this department of useful enterprise.

In the Notes and Appendix the author presents also a mass of valuable information, historical, bibliographical and statistical—the latter chiefly in a tabulated form, and hence all the more convenient for a ready reference. There is an Index, but in the next edition of the work it would be well to make this complete and more worthy of the labor bestowed upon the text.

In conclusion it may be said that those who are acquainted with Admiral Preble's "History of the Flag," and his other historical writings, need no assurance that, in the volume now under notice, he has exercised his usual care and thoroughness of research.

By Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., of Boston.

The Historical Monuments of France. By JAMES F. HUNNEWELL. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1884. 8vo. cloth, pp. xiv.+336. Price \$3.50.

The author says in his introduction: "The recorded history of France shows that nearly sixty generations of an active population, sometimes shifting, generally settled, have lived in her wide and diversified territory. Throughout it, and its often beautiful or noble scenery, they spread the products of their arts. Almost two thousand of these works still spared, she classes—and she well may class with pride—as her Historical Monuments."

The volume is divided into several divisions, and these into subdivisions. The first heading is Southern France, and the reader is introduced to the subject of Roman Remains, which are still numerous in that part of the country, and are lasting witnesses to the genius and enterprise of the subjects of Rome, displayed wherever they acquired control. Most of these monuments of antiquity are in ruins, but there are a few exceptions, and the wonderful Port du Gard, of which there is a fine illustration, is in a state of excellent preservation.

The next subject in order is the Mediæval Remains, and under this head there is much interesting matter relating to Avignon, which for more than seventy years was the residence of the popes, and also illustrations of the appearance of the famous fortress of Carcassonne before and since its restoration.

It may be well to state here that in the last fifty years, especially during the reign of Napoleon III., who was personally interested in the matter, important and extensive restorations have been made throughout France, and the devastations of time and the revolutionists repaired as far as possible.

The next division of the work is entitled Northern France, with the following subdivisions. The Ancient Royal Domains, Roman and Mediæval Paris, and The Great Cathedrals. The history of the Abbey Church of St. Denis, the ancient burial place of royalty, and of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, is given in this portion of the book.

The next head is Northern and Central France, Mediæval and Renaissance Castles. This includes a large number of interesting sketches, among others that of the castle of Loches, the residence of the tyrant Louis XI. The author describes the famous dungeons, or cachots, and the iron cages where so many illustrious victims of the king's cruelty and ambition languished.

Under the heading, The Great Palaces of France, the history and description of the Château at Fontainebleau, and of the palaces of St. Germain, Versailles, St. Cloud, Luxemburg, Palais Royal, the Louvre, and Hotel de Cluny, are given. The remainder of the volume is devoted to Mediæval and Modern Paris, Northwestern France, Brittany, Normandy, Anjou and Maine. These four provinces being rich in ancient castles and churches.

The Appendix contains a very exhaustive and valuable catalogue of the Historical Monuments of France, including hundreds of buildings not noticed in the body

of the work. This book, which evinces great research and a thorough knowledge of history and architecture, is enriched by twenty-two beautiful illustrations. The plan of the work is excellent, and the author is to be commended for putting into the introduction whatever he had to say concerning hotels, methods of travelling, &c. The book may be safely characterized as one of extraordinary merit, of surpassing interest and value to the historical student, and to the general reader an instructive and entertaining work.

By George K. Clarke, Esq., Needham, Mass.

Notes and Queries: a Medium of Intercommunication for Literary Men, General Readers, etc. Sixth Series. Volume Eighth, July—December, 1883. London: Published at the office 20 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C., by John C. Francis. Small 4to. pp. 568. Price 4d. a number, or bound in cloth, 10s. 6d. a volume.

We have before us the sixty-eighth (including indexes, the seventy-third) volume of this interesting and useful periodical, which has frequently been commended in these pages. As the REGISTER remarked on a former occasion (xxix. 339), "The whole series form a mine of varied and profound learning, and deserve a place in every well appointed library. The matters discussed in Notes and Queries have just the same interest to us as to native-born Englishmen. Wherever the English race is, there must also be a never-dying interest in the history and antiquities of Old England."

This periodical was commenced Nov. 3, 1849. The founder and first editor, the now venerable William J. Thoms, F.S.A., edited the work nearly twenty-three years, closing his labors in September, 1872. His successor, John Doran, Ph.D., F.S.A. (REG. xxxii. 259), had charge of it over five years, from Oct. 5, 1872, to January, 1878, having died on the 25th of that month. The next editor, Henry Frederick Turle, closed his labors with the volume preceding that under review, having died June 28, 1883. "His judgment, and tact and temper in the conduct of 'N. and Q.,' says one who knew him well, "were singularly fine and accurate." He was "a man whose hearty, cheerful kindness and personal regard were always at one's service, and were always welcome. His memory will live with that of 'N. and Q.,' which is no light nor trivial touch of fame."

The present editor has shown, by his conduct of the work, that he is worthy to be a successor of the able gentlemen who have preceded him in the charge of Notes and Queries.

Reminiscences of the Rev. George Allen of Worcester. With a Biographical Sketch and Notes. By FRANKLIN P. RICE. Worcester: Putnam and Davis, Publishers. 1883. 8vo. pp. 127.

The Rev. George Allen was born in Worcester, Feb. 1, 1792, graduated at Yale College in 1813, was settled at Shrewsbury as a clergyman from 1823 to 1840: was chaplain of the State Lunatic Hospital from 1843 to 1872, and died March 31, 1883, in his ninety-second year. During his long life he became acquainted with many prominent Americans, recollections of whom are preserved in these pages. His accounts of their personal appearance, their characteristics and some of the incidents in their lives, are interesting. Mr. Rice has added to the value of the work by his notes.

The book is well printed, is embellished with a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Allen, and has a good index.

Stephen Hopkins, a Rhode Island Statesman. A Study in the Political History of the Eighteenth Century. By WILLIAM E. FOSTER. Providence: Sidney S. Rider. 1884. Two parts, in paper. Fcp. 4to. Part I. pp. xx.+289. Part II. pp. 289. Price \$5 for both parts.

After a careful examination of this book it can be well said of it that it is a valuable addition to historical literature. It is indeed a relief to turn from the loads of ephemeral books that are published almost daily to an exhaustive work of this nature, embodying, as it does, the studies and researches of years. It is likewise delightful reading, for Mr. Foster's periods are models of good English.

It is the life of Stephen Hopkins in all his varied career as farmer, merchant, jurist and statesman. He was the leading man of Rhode Island in the last century. His influence in the Continental Congress was also very large. Neither is his signing the Declaration of Independence to be forgotten, for, although it is somewhat the fashion to make light of that instrument and of those who signed it, the fact

remains that the act meant an ignominious death for each of the signers if England prevailed in the struggle, and did she not seem likely to do so?

Stephen Hopkins owed his success to his careful and untiring study of books and men. "He was," says Beaman, "a close and severe student, filling up all the spare hours of his life with reading."

Mr. Foster has done his work faithfully, as the many and precise references show. Among our Boston antiquaries, named by the author as having rendered assistance, we find the names of David Pulsifer, A.M., and Drs. Samuel A. Green and Edward Strong.

This work forms No. 19 of the Rhode Island Tracts.

By Daniel Rollins, Esq., of Boston.

Memorial Sketches of Stephen Whitney Phoenix. By JACOB BAILEY MOORE and HENRY THAYER DROWNE, of New York. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son, 35 Bedford Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 6+7.

These are two interesting sketches of the life of S. Whitney Phoenix, a graduate of Columbia College, a fine Greek and Latin scholar, and one well read in English literature. His knowledge had been enlarged by travel in various parts of the world. His love for his kindred and his desire to preserve their memory, were shown by the exhaustive work on his mother's family, the Whitneys, noticed by us in July, 1879. He had also collected much about the Phoenixes and other families from which he was descended. Mr. Moore's excellent sketch of him for the New York Historical Society, is reprinted from the REGISTER for July, 1883. That of Mr. Drowne, his intimate friend, was read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, July 3, 1883, and was printed in the Newport Historical Magazine the same month. The two biographies present clearly the incidents in the much too brief career of one who showed the liberality of his nature by noble bequests to Columbia College, the New York Historical Society and the Museum of Natural History.

A Digest of the Proceedings of the Conventions and Councils of the Diocese of Virginia. By T. GRAYSON DASHIELL, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Richmond, and Secretary of the Council. Richmond, 1883. 8vo. cloth, pp. vii.+431. Supplied post-paid for \$2 by W. Ellis Jones, No. 5 S. 12th Street, Richmond, Va.

This work, published by the Virginia Council in an edition of one thousand copies only, is a desideratum, inasmuch as the journals of the Annual Conventions for past years are unobtainable, and no history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia has appeared since that of Dr. Hawks in 1836. As Dr. Dashiell justly remarks in his introduction: "There is not in our land a Diocese so truly historic as Virginia. It was within her borders that the first services of the mother Church were enjoyed in the United States. It was upon her shores that there were undertaken the first efforts to introduce into our country the light of the gospel as it is reflected from our Liturgy and other standards. Within her bounds there are still extant the remains of the first sanctuary built within the limits of the Union."

The "Digest" is more usefully comprehensive than its modest title portends, and contains not only a judicious and material synopsis of the several councils and conventions since 1785, but also a compendious account of the founding of the Church in Virginia, and of its history since the Revolution, together with lists (to be valued by the biographer and genealogist) of the clergy from 1607 to 1700, 1700 to 1785, and from 1785 to the present; of the officers of the conventions and councils, and of the lay delegates since 1785. There is a well digested index.

By R. A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

Concord in the Colonial Period; being a History of the Town of Concord, Massachusetts, from the earliest settlement till the overthrow of the Andros Government, 1635-1689. By CHARLES H. WALCOTT. With Map. Boston: Estes and Lauriat. 1884. 8vo. pp. xiv.+172.

In this volume the author has not only reproduced much which is contained in Shattuck's History of Concord (now out of print and in a measure inaccessible to the present generation of readers), but he has also gathered additional facts from more recent publications and from that rich storehouse of original papers styled Massachusetts Archives. As the result of his investigations, he gives a condensed but clear account of the difficulties and dangers encountered by the pioneers, and the manner in which they laid the foundations of their civil, ecclesiastical and military institutions, and resisted all encroachments on their liberty. He has also briefly

sketched the character of some prominent inhabitants, such as Rev. Peter Bulkeley, the first pastor, his son and successor, Rev. Edward Bulkeley, and his grandson Peter Bulkeley, Esq., a politician, whose sun, though bright in the morning, "did set in a cloud;" such also as Capt. Thomas Wheeler, the heroic commander of cavalry in the sanguinary skirmish with the Indians near Quaboag (Brookfield) in 1675, and Major Simon Willard, eminent alike as a soldier, legislator, magistrate and man of affairs. The value of this volume is increased by a map of the township and by a remarkably copious index. Of the mechanical execution it is sufficient to say that it was printed by John Wilson and Son.

By the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., of Cambridgeport, Mass.

Kansas State Historical Society, List by Counties of Newspapers and Periodicals published in Kansas, March 1, 1884. Compiled by F. G. ADAMS, Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society. Topeka, Kansas: Kansas Publishing House. 1884. 8vo. pp. 23.

It would naturally be thought an easy task to compile a history of the newspapers of a certain locality. But any one who attempts it will be surprised to find how seldom it is that files of even the most popular newspapers are preserved and bound. Take the Boston newspapers since the beginning of this century, and we find that many of them are now hopelessly sought for whenever an occasion to consult them arises. Even the names of some of them are almost forgotten.

In the first volume of the collections of the Kansas Historical Society, noticed by us in July, 1881, the late Hon. Richard B. Taylor laid a good foundation for the history of the Kansas newspaper press; and we trust that Mr. Adams will, while it is possible, see it completed. His present publication will help.

Register of Marriages in Milton, Mass., from the Diary of Rev. Peter Thacher. 1686—1727. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1883. 8vo. pp. 7.

This is a reprint of the record of marriages by the Rev. Peter Thacher of Milton, communicated to the REGISTER by Edward Doubleday Harris, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Harris has prefixed an introduction to the records. "It is probable," he says, "that the larger portion of these marriages does not exist elsewhere or in any other form. It is certain that for the first thirty of the list Savage had found but six, and of these six one was doubtful. The importance of the record, for the first time printed, is evident to genealogists."

Historical Societies in their Relation to Local Historical Interest. An Address delivered before the Missouri Historical Society, September 18th, 1883. By the Rt. Rev. C. F. ROBERTSON, D.D., LL.D. St. Louis: 1883. 8vo. pp. 16.

The American Revolution and the Acquisition of the Valley of the Mississippi. A Paper read before the Missouri Historical Society, April 15th, 1884. By the Rt. Rev. C. F. ROBERTSON, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri; Member of the Historical Societies of Missouri and Virginia and the Southern Historical Society, and Corresponding Member of the Historical Societies of Maryland, Wisconsin, etc. St. Louis: 1884. 8vo. pp. 27.

We have here two valuable papers by Bishop Robertson, read before the Missouri Historical Society. In the first, after showing the true aim of our historical societies and what they can do to preserve the history of our country, he takes a survey of the several state and other local historical societies, and notices some of their working members.

The second paper, suggested by the recently commemorated centenary of the conclusion of our revolutionary war and the disbanding of its armies, ably describes the western explorations and settlements of the English, which enabled the United States, at the Treaty of Ghent, in 1783, to secure the river Mississippi as their western boundary; and clearly presents the subsequent events, including the purchase of the Louisiana territory, which planted the Anglo Saxon race in the far West, and made our country a power among the nations.

Notes on a Copy of Dr. William Douglass's Almanack for 1743, touching the subject of Medicine in Massachusetts before his Time. By SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. 1884. 8vo. pp. 8.

Dr. Green in these Notes preserves much interesting information concerning the early history of Medicine in Massachusetts. The pamphlet is reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for February, 1884.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at the Annual Meeting, January 8, 1884. Boston: Old State House, Published by Order of the Society. 1884. 8vo. pp. 54.

Abel Bowen, Engraver. A Sketch prepared for the Bostonian Society. By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE. Boston: Press of Rockwell and Churchill. 1884. 8vo. pp. 32.

The Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at its second annual meeting are before us in pamphlet form. Our readers are referred to our issues for October, 1882, and July, 1883, for information concerning the forming of this society and its occupation of the restored Old State House. The present pamphlet contains the address of President Curtis Guild and the several annual reports. The report of the committee on the rooms, by James Rindge Stanwood, is particularly valuable for the list of accessions to the society's collection of portraits and other matters of historic interest. The descriptions of the several articles are full and precise, and give interesting information concerning them which must have cost Mr. Stanwood much labor to collect.

Mr. Whitmore's sketch of Abel Bowen is illustrated by the engravings used in Bowen's Picture of Boston, the copper plates of which were purchased by the society last year. Mr. Whitmore's familiarity with the local history of Boston enables him to add valuable accounts of the buildings, of which views are given.

Tributes to the Memory of George Dexter, late Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, offered at a Meeting of the Society, January 10, 1884. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. 1884. 8vo. pp. 11.

The death of George Dexter in December last, at Santa Barbara, Cal., at the comparatively early age of forty-five, is a real loss to American historical literature. The warm eulogies of President Winthrop and Messrs. Warren, Foote and Smith, show the high esteem and respect in which he was held by his associates.

Early Gleanings and Random Recollections of the Town of Corinth, Maine, from 1792 to 1883. By MASON S. PALMER. Bangor: Press of M. A. Burr. 1883. 8vo. pp. 34. Price 35 cts. To be obtained of G. E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or the author, Corinth, Me.

Though Corinth was settled about ninety years ago, it was not incorporated as a town till June 21, 1811. As a plantation it had previously been known as Ohio or New Ohio. The author of the work before us, who is now in his eighty-first year, is a native of the town, and his recollections and gleanings furnish a good history of the place and its people.

Old Highways and Landmarks in Groton, Massachusetts. By FRANCIS MARION BOUTWELL. Groton: 1884. 8vo. pp. 20.

Mr. Boutwell is the author of "Old Homesteads of Groton," noticed by us in April, 1883, to which the present tract is a worthy companion. It is a difficult thing, in an ancient town like this, to locate the old highways, some of which have been disused for several generations, and the author in the work before us has performed a meritorious service. Fortunately he has been aided by the clear and vivid recollection of Miss Elizabeth Farnsworth, who died last February in her ninety-second year, and to whose memory he dedicates the work.

A History of the Bethune Family. Translated from the French of André du Chesne, with Additions from Family Records and other Available Sources. Together with a Sketch of the Faneuil Family with whom the Bethunes have become connected in America. By Mrs. JOHN A. WEISSE. New York: Trow Printing and Book-binding Co. 1884. Royal 4to. pp. 55.

Pedigree of the Family of Chauncy. Compiled by STEPHEN TUCKER, Esquire, Lancaster Herald in Ordinary. London: Mitchell & Hughes. Royal 4to. pp. 14. Edition of 200 copies.

Genealogical Record of the Atlee Family. The Descendants of Judge William Augustus Atlee and Colonel Samuel John Atlee of Lancaster County, Pa. By EDWIN ATLEE BARBER, A.M. Philadelphia: Press of William F. Fell & Co. 1884. Sm. 8vo. pp. 130.

Descendants of Ralph Chapman. By CHARLES B. GERARD. Newburgh, N. Y.: E. M. Ruttenber & Son, Printers. 1878. Sm. 4to. pp. 86. One hundred copies printed.

The Powers Family: Genealogical and Historical Record of Walter Power and Some of his Descendants to the Ninth Generation. Compiled by AMOS H. POWERS, Chicago, Ill. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company. 1884. 8vo. pp. 109. Price \$3, including postage. Address the compiler, 155 Warren Av., Chicago.

Some Records of the Dyer Family. Compiled by CORNELIA C. JOY-DYER. New York: Thomas Whitaker. 1884. 12mo. pp. 130. Printed for Private Circulation.

Descendants of Samuel Spare. Compiled by JOHN SPARE, A.M., M.D. New Bedford, Mass.: Paul Howland, Jr., Printer and Engraver. 1884. 8vo. pp. 67. Price \$1. The edition is limited. Copies can be purchased of the author, New Bedford, Mass.

Brief History of the Descendants of Thomas Wood and Ann, his Wife. Compiled by AMASA WOOD. Worcester, Mass.: Printed by Daniel Seagrave. 1884. 8vo. pp. 34.

The Humphreys Family in America. By FREDERICK HUMPHREYS, M.D. Assisted by OTIS M. HUMPHREYS, M.D., HENRY R. STILES, M.D., MRS. SARAH M. CHURCHILL. New York: Humphreys Print. Part III. December, 1883; Part IV. April, 1884. Royal 4to. pp. 96 ea. No. Price \$2 a single number, or \$10 for the complete work.

The Goodrich Family Memorial. Part II. Containing the American History and Four Generations of the Descendants of William and Sarah (Marion) Goodrich of Wethersfield, Conn. 8vo. pp. 70. Price \$1. Address the Compiler, Edwin Hubbard, 16 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

History of the Lawrence-Townley and Chase-Townley Estates in England. With Copious Historical and Genealogical Notes of the Lawrence, Chase and Townley Families, and much other Valuable Information. By JAMES USHER. New York City, 9 Murray Street, 1883. Large 8vo. pp. 110.

We continue our quarterly notices of genealogical works that have recently appeared.

The Bethunes and Faneuils have been influential families in this country, but this is the first attempt to give the genealogy of either. The name Bethune is "from a city of that name in the ancient province of Picardie, France." The family was also prominent in Scottish history, and the author gives genealogical details concerning it, including biographies of Sir James Bethune, baron of Balfour, and Cardinal David Bethune or Beaton. The Faneuils are descended from Benjamin Faneuil, a Huguenot, who settled in New Rochelle, N. Y., near the close of the seventeenth century. The noble gift of his son Peter to the town of Boston, Faneuil Hall, will long keep the name in remembrance. Mrs. Weisses deserves much credit for collecting and preserving the memorials of these families in so handsome a form.

The Chauncy volume is a reprint of articles contributed to Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, with valuable additions. The work shows great and successful research. It is handsomely printed, with fine illustrations.

The next volume is devoted to the Atlees. The founder of the American family was William Atlee, who settled in Philadelphia about the year 1735, son of Samuel Atlee of Brentford, England. The author traces the family back two generations further to William Atlee of Ford Hook house, who died Jan. 28, 1652, and whose son Samuel was the grandfather of the emigrant. The name is found very early in England. The American family is thoroughly carried out in this book, with full biographical and genealogical details. It is embellished with portraits and other illustrations.

The work on the Chapman family is by Mr. Gerard, formerly of Newburgh, N. Y., now of Anderson, Indiana. It gives descendants of Ralph Chapman, an early settler of Duxbury, Mass., who afterwards removed to Marshfield, where he died in 1671. It is well arranged, fully indexed and handsomely printed.

The materials for the Powers volume were collected by Amos H. Powers and the late Herman Powers. When they commenced their labors more than thirty years ago, they were both in business in Boston. Both subsequently removed from Boston—Herman to North Chester, Mass., where he died, Nov. 30, 1882, and Amos to Chicago. Since the death of the former, the survivor, with the assistance of Edwin Hubbard, the well known genealogist, has arranged the materials and brought out the book. It has a good index and is embellished with a number of portraits, among them that of Hiram Powers the sculptor.

The Records of the Dyer Family preserve much interesting information concerning that family in this country and in England. The founder of the American family was William Dyer of Boston and Newport, whose wife, Mary Dyer, was the heroic quaker martyr. The records of her life and that of her husband are here preserved in detail, as are also those of some distinguished persons descended from them.

The book on the Spare family is chiefly devoted to the descendants of Samuel Spare, who came to this country and settled in Boston as early as 1729, and about ten years later removed to Canton, Mass., where he died. The biographies of the heads of the early families are quite full. Much antiquarian matter of general interest is preserved, with engravings of old buildings.

Thomas Wood, to whose descendants the next book is devoted, settled at Rowley, Mass., as early as 1654. This genealogy is confined to the posterity of his son Solomon. It seems to be carefully compiled, with full and precise dates.

The first two parts of the Humphreys Family have been noticed by us in July, 1883, and January, 1884. The third and fourth parts now before us, are prepared in the same exhaustive manner. The work bids fair to be one of the most satisfactory genealogies issued. It is illustrated by portraits, facsimiles, etc., and is handsomely printed on fine paper with a broad margin.

Part one of the Goodrich family was published last year, and noticed in October. It was devoted to the English history. The part before us contains an account of William Goodrich of Wethersfield, Conn., and four generations of his descendants, bringing the genealogy down to about the period of the Revolution. A specimen of Mr. Hubbard's Ancestral Register for eight generations is given. Another part, price \$1.75, will complete the work. The price of the whole work, with title-page, preface, table of contents and indexes, will be three dollars.

The last pamphlet is devoted to the investigation of the wild stories about the Townley estate in England, which have deluded many persons in the United States and drawn money from a host of credulous people, a large proportion of whom could not afford to lose it. The supposed Townley estate has been claimed by different families—the Lawrencees, the Chases and others. Some of the stories placed the Townley property awaiting heirs at five hundred million dollars. Mr. Usher was employed by certain persons to ascertain whether there was such a property, and whether they could recover the same. After a thorough investigation he reports that "there is no fund now in the Bank of England or the Court of Chancery in the name of Mary Townley Lawrence or Mary T. Chase," and that the whole story of such an estate in England is a myth. An investigation of the alleged Burnham property of England about eleven years ago, by Edward Payson, who was ably assisted by the late Col. Chester, resulted in the same manner. It is strange that men and women who in other matters display caution and common sense, should be easily duped by improbable stories of fabulous estates in England. Mr. Usher has done a good work by collecting all the accounts of the Townley estate which have been printed and otherwise circulated, and showing that they are improbable and inconsistent. He has given a pedigree of the Townley family and brief genealogies of Chase and Lawrence.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO JUNE 1, 1884.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Abel Bowen, Engraver. A Sketch prepared for the Bostonian Society. By William H. Whitmore. Boston: Press of Rockwell & Churchill, 39 Arch Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 32.

Notes on a Copy of Dr. William Douglass's Almanac for 1743, touching on the subject of medicine in Massachusetts before his time. By Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. (Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, February, 1884.) Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1884. 8vo. pp. 8.

Anti-Slavery Days. A Sketch of the struggle which ended in the abolition of slavery in the United States. By James Freeman Clarke. New York: R. Worthington, 770 Broadway. 1884. 8vo. pp. 224.

General Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Coast. An Address delivered before the Confederate Survivors Association in Augusta, Ga., at its sixth annual meeting, on Memo-

rial Day, April 26, 1884. By Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., president of the Association. Printed by order of the Association. Augusta, Ga.: Chronicle Printing Establishment. 1884. 8vo. pp. 19.

Views from Cedar Mountain, present, retrospect and prospective. By Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and the fiftieth year of his ministry and of his marriage. Privately printed. 1884. 8vo. pp. 16.

Address delivered at Bradford, Mass., March 26, 1884, on the occasion of the Presentation of the Portrait of Ann Hasseltine Judson to Bradford Academy. By the Rev. Edward G. Porter, Lexington. Haverhill: Mitchell and Hoyt, Printers. 1884. 8vo. pp. 14.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President's Report, Dec. 12, 1883. Boston: J. S. Cushing & Co., Printers. 1884. 8vo. pp. 31.

Collections of the New York Historical Society for the year 1881. Publication Fund Series. New York: Printed for the Society. 1882. 8vo. pp. 678. The Montrésor Journals, edited by G. D. Scull.

II. Other Publications.

The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia. Catalogue of the collection of tobacco pipes deposited by Edwin A. Barber. Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park. 1882. 8vo. pp. 13.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, fifteenth reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio. Published by order of the Society. Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co. 1884. 8vo. pp. 284.

Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, spring number. 1884. Vol. vi. No. 2; whole No. 68.

A Review of the first fourteen years of the Historical, Natural History and Library Society of South Natick, Mass., with the field-day proceedings of 1881, 1882, 1883. South Natick, Mass.: Printed for the Society. 1884. 8vo. pp. 126.

Winthrop S. Jordan, born May 2, 1820; died Sept. 2, 1883. 8vo. pp. 20.

Public Exercises at the Presentation of the Portraits of Rufus Anderson, D.D., Mrs. Harriet Newell, and Mrs. Ann H. Judson to Bradford Academy, March 26, 1884. Haverhill: Mitchell & Hoyt, Printers, No 4 Main Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 24.

May, 1884. Harvard University Bulletin, No. 28, or Vol. iii. No. 5. Edited by Justin Winsor, librarian of the University, with the assistance of members of the various faculties. 8vo. pp. 241-312.

Guide to Richmond and the Battle-fields. By W. D. Chesterman. Twenty-first thousand. Richmond: Printed by James E. Goode. 1884. 8vo. pp. 64.

Centennial Literary Reunion at the residence of Horatio King, Saturday Evening, Feb. 2, 1884. Washington City: "School of Music" Press. 1884. 8vo. pp. 48.

Tributes to the memory of George Dexter, late Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, offered at a meeting of the Society Jan. 10, 1884. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1884. 8vo. pp. 11.

List of Members of the Hibernian Society, for the relief of emigrants from Ireland, together with the list of members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. 1771-1884. Philadelphia: Published by authority of the Society. 1884. 8vo. pp. 42.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at their annual meeting, Jan. 8, 1884. Boston, Old State House. Published by order of the Society. 1884. 8vo. pp. 54.

The Old South Council called for the installation of the Rev. George A. Gordon, Wednesday, April 2, 1884. Cupples, Upham & Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston. 1884. 8vo. pp. 49.

DEATHS.

DANE, Hon. Joseph, died at his residence in Kennebunk, Maine, March 16, 1884. He was a son of Hon. Joseph and Mary (Clark) Dane, and was born at Kennebunk February 21, 1823, and was consequently at the time of his death 61 years 3 weeks and 3 days of age. He graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1843, and immediately after commenced the study of law with the late Judge Edward E. Bourne of Kennebunk, and concluded his studies with

the late Hon. Francis H. Dewey of Worcester, Massachusetts, afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. He was admitted to the York county bar in 1846, and at once entered upon the practice of law at Kennebunk, in which he continued until his death. For about ten years he had been a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. In January, 1866, he was appointed by Gov. Wells one of the State Bank Commissioners, and

in 1882 was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the First District. At the time of his death he was President of the Maine Unitarian Association, of which denomination he was long an active and influential member. Mr. Dane was married June 7, 1848, to Louisa, daughter of Capt. Ivory Lord, of Kennebunk, who survives him. He leaves one brother, the Hon Nathan Dane, of Alfred, Maine.

ELWYN, Alfred Langdon, M.D., died at Philadelphia, March 15, aged 79. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Langdon) Elwyn, and was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 9, 1804. Gov. John Langdon of New Hampshire was his maternal grandfather. Mr. Elwyn graduated at Harvard College in 1823, and studied medicine but did not practise it. He is said to have been the author of the first Dictionary of Americanisms. His manuscript is mentioned by Bartlett, but, we think, the work was never printed. He was also a contributor to periodicals. A son, the Rev. Alfred Elwyn, of Germantown, Pa., survives.

HALL, Henry B., artist and engraver, died at Morrisania, N. Y., April 25, aged 76. He was born in London, March 11, 1808, came to this country in 1850, well introduced to prominent publishers, for whom he afterward illustrated many publications. His works are numerous, chiefly portraits. Of late years, his three sons have been associated with him in business.

HOBBS, Hon. Hiram H., was born in North Berwick, Maine, in 1802, and died at his residence in South Berwick, March 9, 1884, aged 82. He was a son of Col. Nathaniel Hobbs, long a well-known citizen of North Berwick. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, and pursued his legal studies in Warren and South Berwick. He was admitted to the York county bar in 1826, and settled in South Berwick. He held the office of Clerk of the Courts of York county for the years 1838 and 1841. He repeatedly held municipal offices in his town, was forty years a trustee of Berwick academy and for many years director in the South Berwick Bank. During his long professional life he maintained a high reputation at the bar

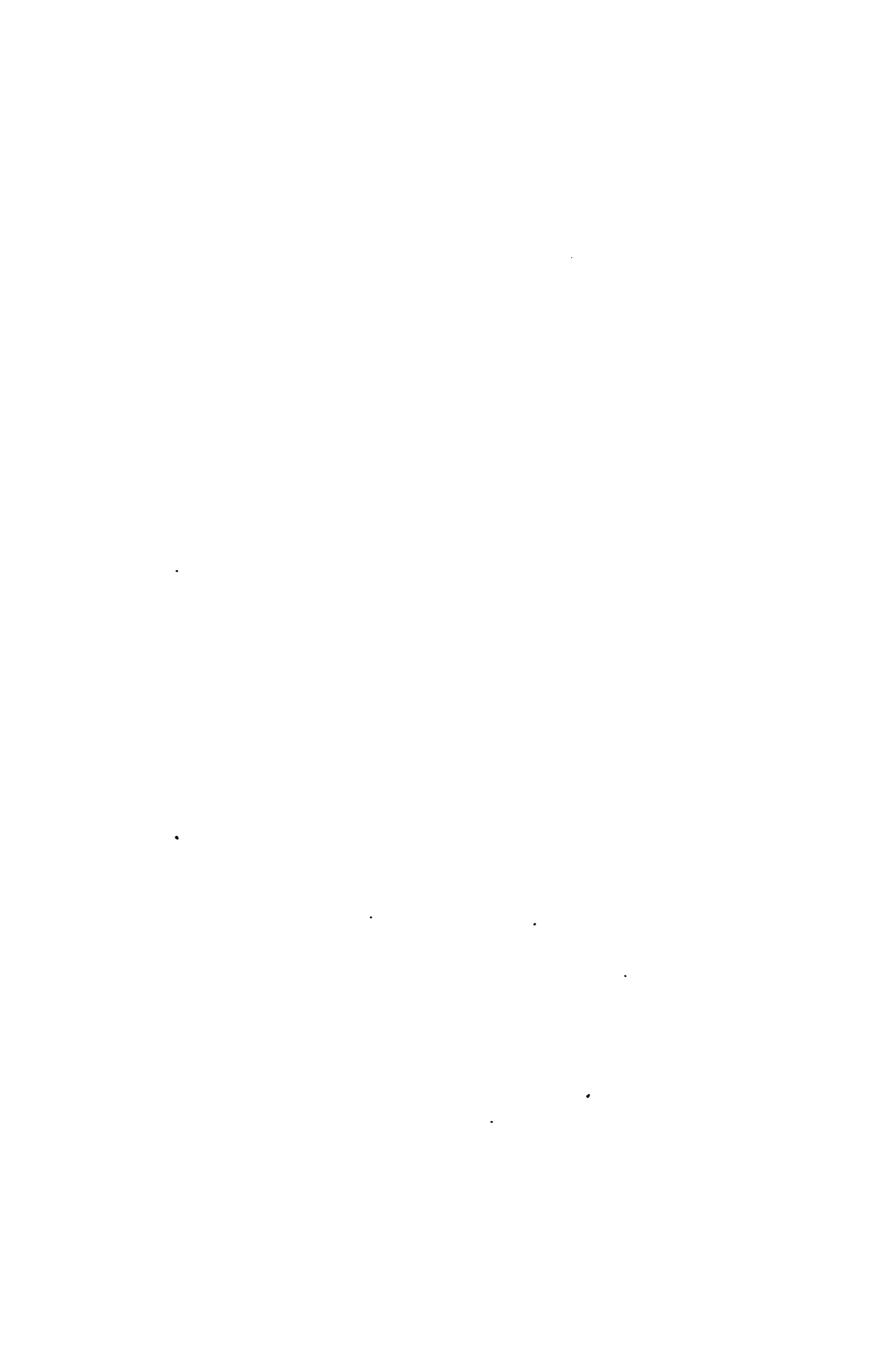
of York county, and was held in the highest esteem as a neighbor and public spirited citizen. In 1826 he married Mary Cushing, daughter of Charles Cushing, Esq., of South Berwick. He leaves two children—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Soule, wife of Horace H. Soule of Boston, and Charles C. Hobbs, Esq., a well-known lawyer of South Berwick.

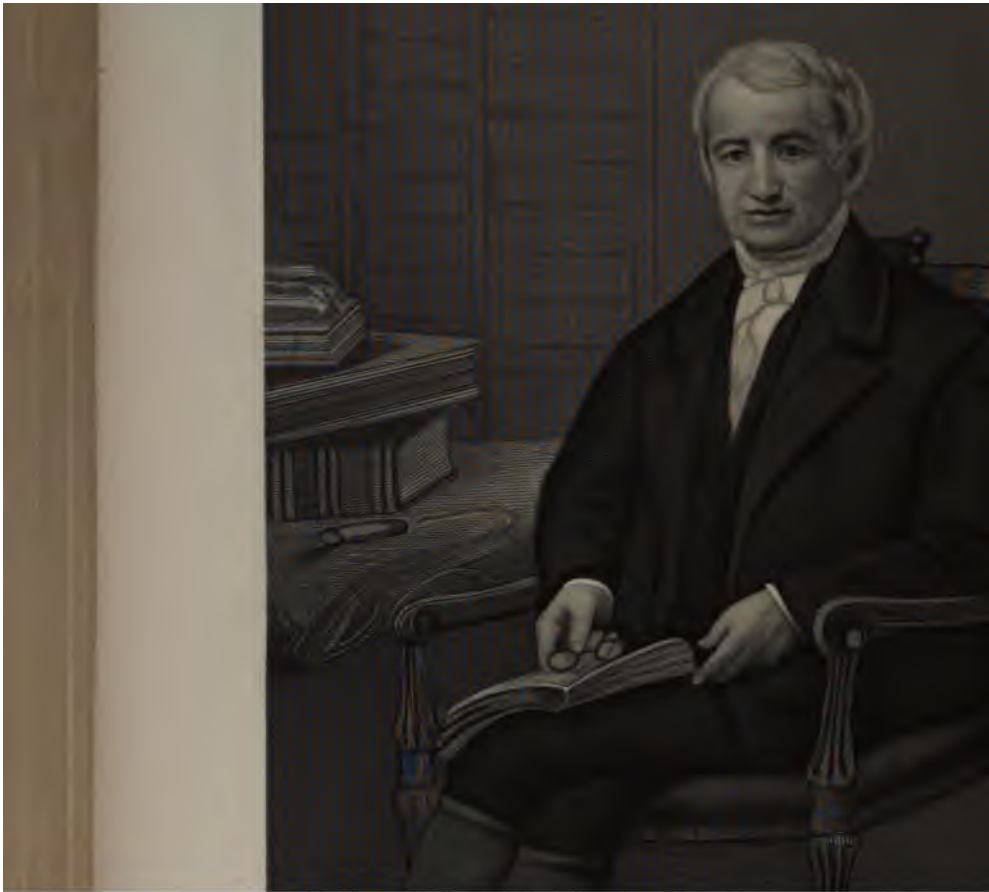
LEYPOLDT, Frederick, died in New York city, March 31, 1884, aged 48. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Nov. 17, 1835, and came to this country at the age of 17. In 1859 he opened a book store in Philadelphia. In 1864 he removed his business, which included publishing, to New York, where he had previously established a branch. In 1865 Henry Holt was admitted a partner, under the firm of Leypoldt and Holt. Since 1871 he has done business alone. He was the editor and publisher of The Publisher's Weekly. "Out of this he developed a complete system of trade bibliography." He also published the Literary News, the Publisher's Trade List, and The Library Journal. "The crowning effort of his industry was the issue in two quarto volumes of nearly 1500 pages of 'The American Catalogue.' This is the most enduring monument to Mr. Leypoldt's memory."

TRUBNER, Nicholas, of London, died March 30, 1884, aged 67. He was born at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1817. After serving with booksellers in various German cities, he attracted the attention of Mr. Longman, the London bookseller, who secured his services. He afterwards entered into business on his own account in that city, and carried on bookselling and publishing there till his death. He was a scholar and linguist, and was the author of several works. His "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature" was published in 1859. In March, 1861, he commenced the "American and Oriental Literary Record," a monthly periodical. His services to bibliography were very great.

WASHBURN, Mrs. Martha D., died at the residence of her son-in-law, Philander Shaw, Esq., 60 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22, in her 88th year. She was the last surviving child of Silas Dean, Esq., of Newport, R. I.

ERRATA.—Vol. 35, page 116, column 2, line 2 from bottom, *for* Elizabeth *read* Esther. Vol. 36, page 352, line 1, *for* March 25 *read* March 24. Vol. 37, page 407, line 16, *read* Mr. Solomon Carter to Mrs. Woodward, widow. Vol. 38, page 4, line 10 from bottom, *for* widest *read* widest; page 20, line 13 from bottom, *for* October *read* July; page 225, line 30, *for* Awood *read* Atwood; page 227, line 25, *read* Solomon born Sept. 27, 1747; page 316, bottom line, *for* Harte, 26, *read* Lort, 26.





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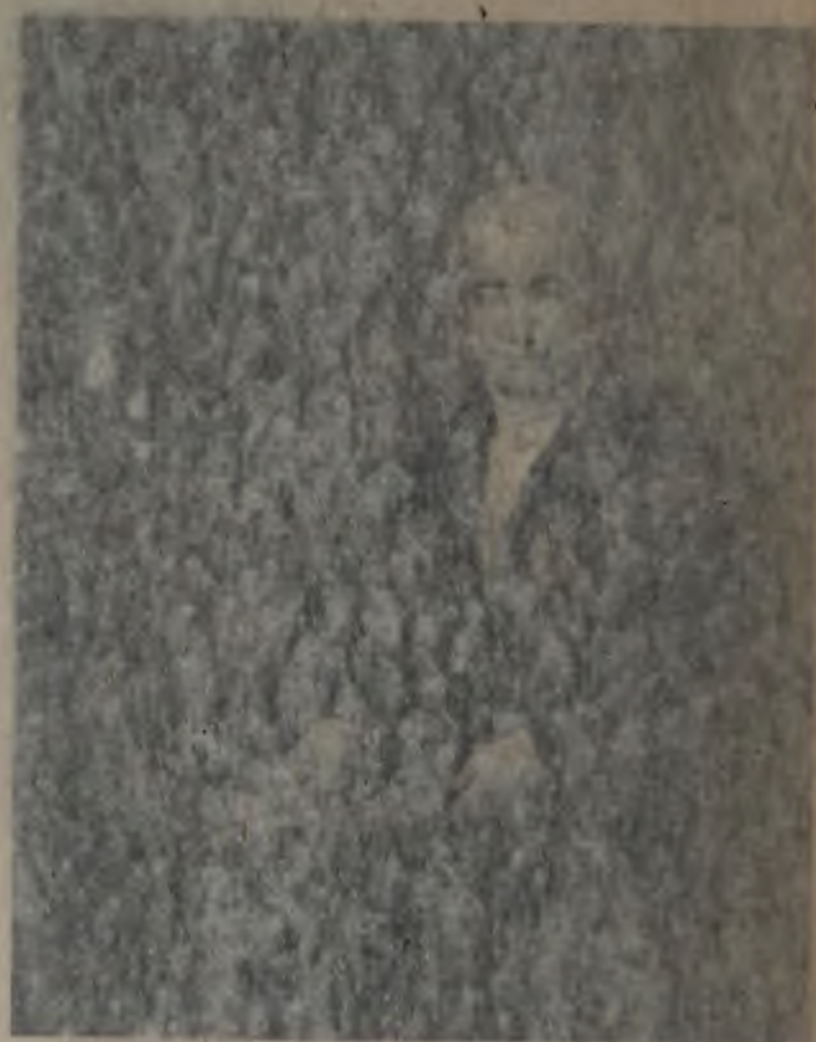
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Thomas Bellamy

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER, 1884.

THOMAS ROBBINS.

By the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

THE engraving which accompanies this article very truly represents the person who is the subject of our sketch. It is rare indeed that a pictured face and figure are more exact indicators of the real man. Of moderate stature, of marked refinement in look and manners, of spotless neatness, retaining the antique style of dress after it had been generally laid aside, he moved about among his fellow men at the middle of this present century, a most excellent specimen of the scholar and gentleman of the previous generation.

He was born August 11, 1777, in the town of Norfolk, Conn., when the town itself was only nineteen years old. His father was Rev. Ammi Ruhamah Robbins, the first minister of the town, ordained and settled in 1762. His mother was Elizabeth Le Baron, daughter of Dr. Lazarus Le Baron, of Plymouth, Mass., and granddaughter of Dr. Francis Le Baron, who, as a surgeon on board a French privateer, was wrecked in Buzzard's Bay near the close of the seventeenth century. With no previous thought, probably, of making his home in this country, yet, being thus providentially thrown upon our shores, he concluded to cast in his lot with us, taking up his abode in Plymouth, where he practised as a physician. By the marriage of Dr. Lazarus Le Baron with Mrs. Lydia Cushman, *née* Lydia Bradford, his granddaughter, the mother of Thomas Robbins, was of the fifth generation from William Bradford, governor of Plymouth. The French blood which came thus into the Robbins family has shown itself from generation to generation, in members of the family, not alone in physical forms and features, but also in touches of grace and refinement. Dr. Robbins himself, in his person and manners, bore traces of this ancestral connection.

On his father's side he was descended from Richard Robbins, a substantial citizen of early Cambridge, Mass. Richard Robbins and

wife appeared in Charlestown, Mass., as early as 1639, but before 1643 the family had removed to the adjoining town of Cambridge, where it remained for some generations. The line from Richard to Thomas ran through Nathaniel, born 1649, whose wife was Mary Brazier; Nathaniel, born February 28, 1677-8, whose first wife and the mother of his children was Hannah Chandler; Philemon, born September 19, 1709, whose first wife and the mother of his children was Hannah Foot; and Ammi Ruhamah, born September 5, 1740, whose wife was Elizabeth Le Baron. Philemon Robbins was graduated at Harvard College in 1729, and was the life-long minister, forty-nine years, 1732-1781, at Branford, Conn. Ammi Ruhamah, his son, was graduated at Yale in 1760 and was minister for life, fifty-two years, 1761-1813, at Norfolk, Conn.

Chandler Robbins, D.D., a brother of Ammi Ruhamah, was graduated at Yale in 1756, and was pastor of the old Pilgrim Church at Plymouth thirty-nine years, from 1760 to his death, June 30, 1799.

Thomas Robbins, therefore, both on his father's and mother's side, was of the sixth generation from the first American founders.

These four ministers, of the name Robbins, of three different generations, were all earnest promoters of an active and evangelical type of piety, as opposed to stately order coupled with dead formalities. The three older men lived in the days of Whitefield, and were his open and pronounced friends. Indeed, Rev. Philemon Robbins of Branford, Conn., was made to suffer pains and penalties for his sympathy with Whitefield and his work. The legislature of Connecticut, out of opposition to Whitefield and the men who coöperated with him, had passed a law forbidding any settled minister of the state to preach within the parish boundaries of any other minister without having been first asked by such minister to do so. The town of Wallingford, where Rev. Samuel Whittlesey was settled, adjoined the town of Branford where Rev. Mr. Robbins preached. Mr. Whittlesey had no sympathy with Mr. Whitefield or the active movements of his friends. Some of his people in the outskirts of his parish had asked him to hold some week-day preaching services in their neighborhood, and he refusing they applied to Rev. Mr. Robbins, who complied with their request. This led to a trial lasting one or two years, when he was deposed from the ministry under state authority. But his people rallied the more closely around him, refused to be separated from him, and after a time the deposition was removed, and he was gradually brought again into regular standing in his office.

That his two sons were in full sympathy with him is made evident by the fact that his son Chandler studied theology with Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, of Lebanon, afterwards president of Dartmouth College; and Ammi Ruhamah studied with Dr. Joseph Bellamy. Drs. Wheelock and Bellamy were among the most open and prominent friends and supporters of Whitefield.

Born amid such ancestral associations, himself destined to the Christian ministry, he inherited naturally the same tendencies.

The town of Norfolk, on the northern line of Litchfield County, Conn., is made up territorially of high hills and deep valleys, such as prevail through all the lower Berkshire ranges. The centre of the town, like the ancient Jerusalem, is thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. When Ammi Ruhamah Robbins was made minister of the town in 1761, his house soon became like a little academy, where boys from Norfolk and the surrounding towns were fitted for college. Year after year he would send students to enter at Yale or Williams or Dartmouth, and here naturally his own son Thomas and two other younger sons, Francis Le Baron and James Watson Robbins, studied in their preparatory courses.

Thomas was ready for college at the age of fifteen, in 1792, and was entered at Yale that year. Dr. Ezra Stiles was then president, but died in 1795, May 12th, and Dr. Timothy Dwight was inaugurated as his successor in the September following.

In 1791 a school had been opened at Williamstown, Mass., which in 1793 had been incorporated as Williams College, with Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D.D., as its president. Young Robbins's father, living in one of the northwestern towns in Connecticut, had in 1794 been made a trustee of the infant institution, and in 1795 the College graduated its first class of four members. As the country then was, Williams College would, in its early years, depend largely upon Connecticut for teachers and scholars. The Norfolk minister be-thought himself that one way in which he could testify an interest in the new institution of which he was made one of the guardians, would be to transfer his own son from Yale to Williams, to pursue the studies of senior year and graduate with the class of 1796. Accordingly in November, 1795, two months after the inauguration of President Dwight at New Haven, young Robbins left Yale and took up his abode at Williamstown. Here he was graduated on the 7th of September, 1796. The commencement day at New Haven was one week later. So, after receiving his degree at Williams he went directly to Yale, and on September 14 was graduated also with his class there, receiving his degree of A.B. from both colleges in the same year.

In Williams College on the first day of January, 1796, young Robbins, then eighteen years old, commenced keeping a diary which grew, in after years, into a notable record. It was continued fifty-eight years, until 1854. It was kept in interleaved almanacs, and since his death has been bound in twelve volumes. Arrangements have been made for annotating and publishing this diary, and as is hoped at no distant day it will be prepared for the press. It is strictly a diary, with its daily entry year after year. As a sample of some of its early entries we give the following :

"March 28, 1796. A number of scholars went to Bennington to have the small-pox."

Nearly three weeks later he records :

"April 16. Rode up to Bennington. Scholars in the small-pox have it hard." . . .

"Apr. 21. Some of the scholars return from the small-pox."

This was the old system of inoculation for the small-pox before the days of our modern vaccination. This practice was always attended with some danger, and was occasionally fatal, as in the case of President Jonathan Edwards at Princeton in 1758. Williamstown touched the Vermont line, and Pownal, Vt., was the only township separating Williamstown from Bennington, Vt. At Bennington there was a hospital prepared expressly for this system of inoculation. It will be noticed that the students who went up to Bennington on the 28th of March did not any of them return to the college until April 21, after an absence of twenty-four days, and only a part of them were ready to come back even then.

When young Robbins was at home in the college vacations, as also from time to time in the years following the completion of his college course, while he was engaged in teaching or studying theology, it was common for him to make entries in his diary like the following, which was recorded May 25, 1796 :

"Assist daily in hearing my father's scholars."

The scholars were an important element continually in his father's house, some of them boarding in the family, some from out of town boarding in other families, but coming in daily for study and recitation, while others still belonged in town and came in from their own homes. This educational process went on year after year at the parsonage house at Norfolk through a long ministry.

As illustrative of the slow way in which public news circulated at the close of the last century, the following instances may be given.

On the 17th of January, 1796, just after he entered Williams College, he records in his diary :

"Heard of the death of Gov. Huntington."

This was Gov. Samuel Huntington of Connecticut, who in 1779 and 1780 had been president of the Continental Congress. He died at his home in Norwich, Conn., January 5, 1796, and twelve days after the news reached Williamstown.

In 1799, while on a missionary and preaching tour among the new towns of western Vermont, he makes the following entry :

"July 17 [1799]. May I remember this morning. This morning at Col. Keys [Bennington Bay], a gentleman asked me if I wished to look at a late Walpole paper. I took it, and looking among the deaths I saw Dr. Candler Robbins of Plymouth, 60. How was I shocked!"

Dr. Chandler Robbins, of Plymouth, was an uncle whom he greatly loved and revered. He died on the 30th of June, and eighteen days afterwards, on the western borders of Vermont, his nephew first heard of his death.

For two years after graduation he was employed chiefly in teaching and studying theology. He taught first at Sheffield, Mass., and at the same time received theological instruction from Rev. Ephraim Judson, minister of the town, who was accustomed to superintend the education of theological students. He taught a school also at Torrington, Conn., and meanwhile put himself in the place of theological pupil with Rev. Samuel J. Mills, afterwards commonly known as "Father Mills." For sixty-five years Mr. Mills was the minister of Torrington, and was a very quaint but noble specimen of a man and a minister. In the summer of 1798 young Robbins resided in the family of Dr. Stephen West, of Stockbridge, and there completed his theological studies. The entry which he made in his diary when on the point of leaving Stockbridge will show the simplicities of the ancient days as to the cost of education and of living.

"Sept. 10, 1798. Finished my sermon on Eph. 4, 24, which is my tenth, and which concludes my study of divinity under an immediate instructor. Have lived very happily at Dr. West's, and I hope received much good instruction. Parted with him at night affectionately. Board 12 weeks 16 dollars."

This, as we understand it, covers the whole bill for instruction as well as board. It is possible that there was some abatement from the usual charges because he was son of a brother minister. But if so, nothing of it is indicated in the diary.

A few days after leaving Dr. West's, September 26, he was licensed to preach by the Litchfield North Association. For ten years after receiving this license he was largely employed as a Home Missionary among the new settlements which were rapidly springing up in Vermont, New York and Ohio. The Connecticut Missionary Society was organized in 1798 and chartered by the state. Each year, in May, a collection for home missionary purposes was taken in all the churches of Connecticut by state authority. This enterprise opened fields of urgent labor for many of the young ministers then coming forward upon the stage. In the volume entitled "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of Connecticut," there is a section named "Missionaries employed by the Missionary Society of Connecticut from 1798." Under this head about two hundred and fifty names are given of those who served for longer or shorter periods in these important fields of labor. With Mr. Robbins these home missionary services alternated with periods of teaching. His longest continued engagement in the missionary work was from 1803 to 1806, on the Western Reserve. He returned from these wilderness journeyings in 1806, broken in health by toil and exposure.

Before starting on his journey to Ohio, Mr. Robbins received ordination, July 20, 1803, from the North Consociation of Litchfield County, Conn. This was done that he might be fully furnished for all ministerial duties, the administration of baptism and the Lord's supper, the organization of churches, the laying on of hands in ordinations, and the like, as occasions might call. For three years amid these new settlements he led a very active and laborious life.

Dr. Robbins's first regular settlement in the ministry was at East Windsor, South parish, Conn. (now South Windsor), May 3, 1809. He had preached in the parish for a number of months before his installation, so that his ministry is often made to date from 1808. In this connection he continued till 1827. This was the parish where Mr. Timothy Edwards, father of Jonathan, ministered for sixty-three years and more, from 1694 to 1758. Dr. Robbins's immediate predecessor was Dr. David McClure, who continued senior pastor till his death in 1820.

About the time of his going to East Windsor, a plan which he had secretly cherished for some time began to take definite shape in his mind. He set about the work of gathering a large library of choice books, of a theological rather than a secular type, but with large admixtures of miscellaneous works. He was an unmarried man of simple habits, and he thought, out of his modest income as a country minister, he could add a hundred volumes a year to his stock. He set about this work with a quiet perseverance, and year by year saw his plan unfolding, even beyond his own expectations at the beginning. Between thirty and forty years this process went steadily forward, until he had gathered a private library which, for his day, was of gigantic proportions. If one desires to see what a fixed purpose, with moderate means, can accomplish in an enterprise of this kind, let him go to the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, where this library of Dr. Robbins now has its settled abiding place, and he will be cheered by the stately array of bookshelves there presented. This library is especially rich in choice editions of the Christian Fathers.

In September, 1827, Dr. Robbins left his parish in East Windsor, and after an interval of three years of miscellaneous labor, he was installed at Stratford, Conn., February, 1830, but remained here only till September, 1831. He was soon called to assist his venerable uncle, Rev. Lemuel Le Baron, of the Second Church, Rochester, Mass., now known as Mattapoisett. Mr. Le Baron in 1832 had already been in the ministry of this one parish sixty years. Dr. Robbins was settled as his colleague October 16, 1832. In October, 1836, Mr. Le Baron died, at the age of ninety, and in the sixty-fifth year of his ministry, and Dr. Robbins was left sole pastor. Here he remained until 1844, when he was dismissed. He was now sixty-seven years of age, with forty-six years of ministerial service behind him, beginning, as he did, at the age of twenty-one.

At this point of time there came a very unexpected turn in his life, and this was brought about largely through the agency of Hon. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Barnard at that time was Commissioner of Schools in Rhode Island, and knowing that the very valuable library which Dr. Robbins had collected must ere long find a permanent home somewhere or be scattered abroad, he wrought out a plan and an arrangement by which the library should be deposited in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, and that Dr. Robbins himself should be made librarian of the society, on a sufficient support. Dr. Robbins accepted this proposition, and ten years of his life, from 1844 to 1854, were most pleasantly spent at Hartford in the companionship of his beloved volumes, now raised to a state of dignity and presented to the eye for easy inspection and reference as they had never been before. Here in a quiet and serene old age, looking back upon a long course of honorable and faithful service toward God and toward man, the years glided away, until in 1854, at the age of seventy-seven, his memory and reasoning powers began to fail, and he was compelled to lay aside his public duties. Amid his numerous kindred in his native town of Norfolk, and in the towns surrounding, he was most kindly cared for, and so he lingered out his days, dying September 13, 1856, at the house of his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Allen, in the town of Colebrook, Conn., at the age of seventy-nine. His sister Sarah, two years younger than himself, to whom he was most tenderly attached, passed away a year before him. She was the wife of Joseph Battell, Esq., of Norfolk, and in this wealthy and hospitable home he was always sure of a cordial reception.

Dr. Thomas Robbins was one of the early New England antiquaries and genealogists, and did much in his unobtrusive way to help forward this class of studies. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston. Harvard College gave him his degree of D.D. in 1838, while he was settled at Mattapoisett.

Mention has been made of his diary, and three or four brief sentences from it have been given. It would be impossible by extracts, in an article of this length, to give any sufficient idea of the range and compass of this work. Dr. Robbins was a man of most remarkable system and order; and for ten years, ranging from 1796 to 1805, there is not in the diary a break or omission of a single day. The same is essentially true of the fifty-eight years of its continuance, though it is not unlikely that sickness or other mishaps may occasionally have interrupted the pen for a day or a week. But no such gaps have yet been discovered. Many of the entries are those of a humble-hearted Christian man, lamenting his own low estate. Many relate to very simple matters in the routine of daily life. But very many also of them are the embodied thoughts or suggestions of a wise and intelligent observer, keeping watch to see what is

passing in the kingdom of God and in the kingdoms of men. Many of them relate to the books which are from time to time issued in the old world and the new, for his vocation as the collector of a great library made him specially observing in this department. There will not, it is true, in all the diary, be found any passage so amusing and entertaining as those pages in Sewall's Diary which record his unavailing attempts at courtship with Madame Winthrop. On the other hand, for a bird's eye view of what is passing in the wide world through all the years of the continuance of the narrative, the work will be found extremely suggestive and valuable.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF BALDWIN, OF ASTON CLINTON, CO. BUCKS.

By the late Col. JOSEPH L. CHESTER, D.C.L., LL.D., of London, Eng.

[Concluded from page 299.]

WE now return to

- II. SYLVESTER BALDWIN, who, as named in his will, appears to have been the third son of John, of the Hayle, who bequeathed to him, in 1564-5, certain lands, &c., in Aston Clinton, called Pleadells. He was executor to his brother Nicholas in 1581, and is frequently mentioned in the Chancery proceedings to which I have referred. His first wife, Agnes, the mother of his children, was buried at Aston Clinton, 31 Dec. 1568. He married, secondly, Agnes Bachelor, widow. (She was probably widow of Sylvester Bachelor, who was buried at Aston Clinton, 10 Dec. 1554.) Sylvester Baldwin himself was buried there 3 July, 1592. (He is, of course, the hitherto mysterious Sylvester who was *said* to have married Sarah Gelly and to have paid taxes on Dundridge with his son Henry, and to have been buried at Aston Clinton, 3 July, 1593. The date was misread in the parish register, but if there had been any doubt about it, the dates of his will, if it had been seen, would have settled the point. As there is not the slightest doubt about his identity, the chain of proof being perfect, it seems almost absurd for me to point out that, instead of being the father of Henry of Dundridge, he was his own cousin.)

His will, as of St. Leonard's, in the parish of Aston Clinton, co. Bucks, yeoman, is dated 25 June, 1592, and was proved 5 October, 1592, by his son Thomas, in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, among the records of which the original is on file, and from which I took the following full abstract:

To the poor of Aston 15 shillings, of Wendover 5 shillings, and of Cholesbury 5 shillings—to each godchild 6 pence—to Thomas Gunye a lamb—to Alice Bachelor of London 10 shillings—to Alice Hayle a lamb—to Henry and Sylvester Harvy each a bullock—to Agnes my wife all my household stuff at my freehold house called Chambers, and sundry beasts, corn, &c. all for her life, and at her

death the same to go to the six children of Triamor Harvye which he had by his first wife—to Thomas Stonell and his mother each a lamb—all residue to Thomas my son and he to be my executer—overseers, Henry Baldwin and Ralph Baldwin.

The will of his widow Agnes, as of St. Leonard's, dated 24 Jan. 1593-4, was proved 18 November following, in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, by her son William Bachelor. Her bequests were to her own children by her first husband and their children, and she named none of her second husband's family except her son in law Triamor Harvey, who was to dispense her charities to the poor. She was probably buried at Aston Clinton as she directed, but, curiously enough, there is an entire blank in the parish register for that year. (Probably that portion of the old paper register was illegible, from some cause, when the transcript on parchment was made under the Order of Council of 1598.)

The children of Sylvester Baldwin, by his first wife Agnes, were as follows :

1. JOHN, who was living at the date of his grandfather's will in 1564-5, but was evidently dead at that of his father's in 1592, as he was not named in it.
2. AVELYN, evidently the only daughter, who married Triamor Harvey. I have their marriage license, issued at the Registry of the Bishop of London, dated 20 June, 1575, in which both are described as of the parish of St. Mary at Hill, in London. Whether it was a runaway marriage, or whether he was then in business, and she in service in London (most common in families of her station), it is impossible to say; but, at all events, they returned to Aston Clinton, where four of the six children named in her father's will were baptized. She was buried there 23 Jan. 1585-6, evidently dying shortly after the birth of her sixth child, which was baptized on the 6th of the same month by her father's name, Sylvester. Her husband, Triamor Harvey, married a second wife, by whom he had other children, and was finally buried at Aston Clinton 15 June, 1621.

The only surviving child of Sylvester Baldwin by his first wife Agnes was

- III. THOMAS BALDWIN, who was his father's executer in 1592. He was twice married. His first wife, Rebecca, the mother of most of his children, was buried at Aston Clinton, 15 April, 1590, evidently dying in childbed of her sixth child and fifth son, Sylvester. His second wife was Jane Hayle, to whom he was married, at Aston Clinton, 6 July, 1590, less than three months after his first wife's death. (Such hasty second marriages were common enough, and in his case it may be accounted for by the fact that he was left with six very young children, and no sister or near female relative to whom he could turn for assistance.) His second wife survived him, and appears to have been buried at Aston Clinton, 2 Aug. 1628. He was buried there 9 Jan. 1619-20. His will, as of St. Leonard's, in Aston Clinton, yeoman, was dated 25 February, 1618-19. The following is a full abstract :

To be buried in Aston Clinton Church-yard—to the poor there 10 shillings—to Jane my wife $\frac{1}{2}$ my messuages, lands and tenements in Aston Clinton and Wendover, for her life or widowhood, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of my goods and chattels—to my sons George, Richard, John, and Sylvester, and my daughter Agnes Bowler, each 10 shillings—to Robert my son and Jane my daughter each £30. when 21 or married—to Samuel my son all my messuages, lands and tenements in

Aston Clinton and Wendover, subject to my said wife's interest, also residue of personalty, and he to be my executor—overseers, my friends Robert Hayle and Henry Barnabye.

The will was proved in the Court of the Archdeacons of Bucks, 27 Jan. 1619–20, by the son Samuel.

The children of Thomas Baldwin, by his first wife Rebecca, were as follows:

1. SAMUEL, who was his father's heir and executor in 1619–20. His wife was Amy Bryan, to whom he was married at Aston Clinton, 17 Oct. 1622. His will, as of Aston Clinton, yeoman, was dated 8 Feb. 1629–30. He named only one child, a daughter Frances, who was to have £30. when 21 or married. To his brother George he confirmed the lease of the house wherein he dwelt, which lease was to run 21 years from the death of his late father, Thomas Baldwin. He named as overseers Richard Baldwin of Dunderidge and William Grange. His widow Amy proved the will, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 22 Nov. 1630, and I find nothing more of her or her daughter Frances.
2. GEORGE, who was baptized at Aston Clinton 29 March, 1582. He made his will 13 Feb. 1655–6, describing himself as of Agmondesham, co. Bucks, "Gentleman." (This was in the Commonwealth period, when, as well as afterwards, people called themselves whatever they pleased.) He named Thomas as his eldest son and heir, and Ruth as his eldest daughter. To his six younger children, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Hannah and John, he gave £250. each, and divided among them equally his lands of inheritance in Wendover, which had been bequeathed by his father Thomas to his elder brother Samuel, and which came to him as the next male heir on the death of the latter. All his children were under age. His widow Ruth proved the will, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 25 Sept. 1656, and I have nothing later of her or any of her children. As he distinctly stated that his six younger children were all under the age of 18 at the date of his will, 1655–6, and as John was named as the *youngest* child, it is clear that he could not have been the emigrant John of Norwich, which is the only point necessary to note here.
3. RICHARD, who appears to have lived some time at Agmondesham, where, with his son, he carried on the business of a brewer, but subsequently at Beaconsfield, whither his son removed, and where he died, and was, according to his son's will, buried in the churchyard. His daughter Elizabeth Watkins administered to his estate, in the Archdeacons Court of Bucks, 7 June, 1645, when the amount of the bond given was only £200, which does not indicate that he was a man of large property. He had, however, perhaps divided his estate already between his two children, as it is evident that his son was a wealthy man. I have not learned who his wife was. Their only daughter Elizabeth married John Watkins of Agmondesham, yeoman, so described as her husband in the record of administration above mentioned. She was still living in 1661, the date of her brother's will, with children and grandchildren. Richard Baldwin, the only son of Richard, made his will 5 Aug. 1661, calling himself of Beaconsfield, co. Bucks, "Gentleman." As the will is important as regards the other portion of this narrative, I give a full abstract:

To be buried in Beaconsfield Churchyard, where my father was buried—to my sister Elizabeth Watkins an annuity of £10, and my brewhouse in Agmondesham, for life, with reversion at her death to her oldest son John Watkins—to John son of said John Watkins £300. when 21—to Henry Watkins my sister's son £5. and £20 per annum for life—to Anne Merri-due my sister's grandchild £100. when 21—to Elizabeth Baldwin my sister's daughter £5. and to all her children living at her death, or when she shall be forty years of age £200. among them—to my son in law Edward Baldwin, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, each £5.—to Thomas, my uncle Mr. John Baldwin's son £5; to Richard Baldwin, my uncle's grandchild £50 when 21; to his daughter Lane £20, his daughter Clarke £10, his daughter Mitchell £20, and to my Aunt Baldwin £10.—to my cousin Mrs. Isabell Day £20—to cousin Mr. William Fisher's children £50. equally when 21—to my cousin Mrs. Mary Reynolds £20—to my cousin Mrs. Rebecca

Filpott £20—to the children of my cousin Mrs. Anne Roberts deceased £20—to my cousin Mr. John Baldwin of Harvill £50—to my aunt Mrs. Rebecca Applebee £20—to my son in law Mr. George Turfrey £200—to my said son in law Mr. Edward Baldwin and his heirs forever my capital messuage &c. called Wiltons, where I now dwell, in Beaconsfield aforesaid (with other lands, particularly described), also to him and my wife the residue of all my personalty, and I appoint them joint executors.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 11 Dec. 1661, by said Edward Baldwin, the relict Susanna renouncing the execution thereof.

This Richard Baldwin's wife was Susanna, widow of Richard Turfrey of London. Her daughter, Elizabeth Turfrey, was the wife of Edward Baldwin, Esq., Benchet of the Inner Temple, described in the former part of this narrative as the Vth in the descent of the Dundridge line. The relationship between this Richard and Edward had by this time become very distant, and it is curious how the latter thus became enriched by marrying the daughter of the wife of his childless kinsman. The connection between these two Baldwins, both of Beaconsfield, and one calling the other his *son-in-law*, was at first very puzzling, and the mystery was not cleared up until after a good deal of labor and research. This Richard Baldwin had evidently acquired a considerable fortune as a brewer, perhaps increased by his marriage, and, having purchased a handsome country seat, and thus brought himself on a level with the landed gentry, considered himself entitled to be described in his will as a "Gentleman," a title which I need hardly say would not have been recognized at the College of Arms.

4. JOHN BALDWIN, of whom hereafter.
5. SYLVESTER, who was baptized at Aston Clinton 14 April, 1590. He was still living at the date of his father's will in 1618-19, but I have found no trace of him after that date.
6. AGNES, who was baptized at Aston Clinton 29 Dec. 1583. In her father's will, 1618-19, she is named as Agnes Bowler, but I find nothing later about her.

The children of Thomas Baldwin by his second wife Jane Hayle were :

7. ROBERT, }
8. JANE, } of neither of whom do I find anything after the date of their father's will, 1618-19, when both were living under age.

We now return to the fourth son of Thomas Baldwin by his first wife, Rebecca, viz. :

- IV. JOHN BALDWIN, who was baptized at Aston Clinton, 15 December, 1588, and was named in his father's will in 1618-19. His will, as of Chipping Wycombe, co. Bucks, ironmonger, dated 2 March, 1659-60, was proved 12 Feb. 1660-1, in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, by his son Thomas. He named his wife Elizabeth, and his other children, viz., John Baldwin, of Harvill, Elizabeth Lane, widow, Anne wife of John Clarke, and Margery wife of Robert Mitchell. All these are named in the will of their cousin Richard Baldwin of Beaconsfield, dated 5 Aug. 1661. The eldest son,
- V. THOMAS BALDWIN, his father's executor in 1560-1, made his will 21 May, 1666, describing himself as of Chipping Wycombe, "Hempdresser." He named his mother Elizabeth, his wife Mary, his son Richard and his daughter Mary. The will is the original one, filed in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, and has no record of probate attached. The daughter Mary was not twenty at its date. The son,
- VI. RICHARD BALDWIN, was named in the will of his father's cousin, Richard Baldwin of Beaconsfield, in 1661, and was under twenty-one at the date of his father's will.

I have thus brought down the history of the line of John Baldwin of the Hayle, brother of the first Richard of Dundridge, to a period considerably later than the emigration of any of the Baldwins of New England, and we fail to find any John Baldwin who by any possibility could have been the John of Norwich. Therefore, as there seems to be a strong tradition, if no positive proof, that he was a *near relative* of those of the Dundridge line, I think we must fall back upon the one I have already indicated as being the one the circumstances of whose case present the strongest amount of probability.

Probably a good deal more might be learned about both lines by a careful examination of all the parish registers in the vicinity of Astou Clinton, and by systematically investigating the histories of the various families with which they intermarried. This would of course necessitate a vast amount of time, labor and expense which could not be embraced within the scope of the present inquiry.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

London, 18th February, 1878.

THE WING FAMILY.

By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, A.M., of Boston.

TWENTY years ago, in the REGISTER for July, 1864 (p. 266), I made some notes on the Wing family, to which I am now able to make some important additions. Savage states, upon what authority I know not, that John Wing, of Sandwich, married in England, Deborah, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and had at least three sons, Daniel, John and Stephen. I am happy to say that it is certain that these three Wings were brothers, and that they had a fourth brother Matthew Wing, who lived here for a time and then returned to England, being termed "of Stroud, in the county of Kent."

The proof is in the annexed deed, now in my possession, which shows that Matthew married Joane, daughter of Robert Newman, of Stroud, and had a son John, but all three died before 1680. The widow had entrusted her rights to James Green, of Malden, who married her sister Elizabeth Newman, but gained nothing. So in 1680 Matthew Wing's three brothers, as above, assigned all their rights to Hannah Shankes, the niece of Matthew's wife, being the daughter of her sister Anne Newman, who had married one Thomas Griffen.

"To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, William Shanks of Stroud in the County of Kent, Cooper, and Hannah Shankes his wife sends greeting. Whereas Matthew Wing of Stroud in the County of Kent, aforesaid, Planter, in his Majesties Colony of New Plymouth in new England, having purchased a certain Estate there, afterwards come

ing over into England, left it in the hands of his Brother Daniel Wing of his Majesties said Colony of new Plymouth, Planter; And the said Matthew Wing haveing been come into England married Joane Newman, daughter of Robert Newman of Stroud in the said County of Kent, Blacksmith, by whom he begot a son whom he named John Wing, and in his minority deceased: And after his decease his wife Joane Newman *alias* Wing during his sons minority by vertue of her Leter of Attorney authorized her brother in law James Green of the town of Malden in his Majesties Colony of Massachusetts Bay in new England, who had married Elizabeth Newman, sister of the said Joan Newman *alias* Wing, for her and in her name and to her use and behoofe, to aske, require, take and receive that her said Husband's Matthew Wing's estate, of and from the said Daniel Wing, who accordingly delivered it into his hands, to the intent the said Widdow Wing and her son John might reap the benefitt of it in their necessity here in England, which notwithstanding they did not, through the frauds of the said James Green, during their lives.

Now the said Joan Wing, the Widdow, and John Wing the son, of the said Matthew Wing, being both likewise deceased, and the estate not haveing been delivered into their or either of their hands before their decease, the Estate is devolved unto three brothers of the said Matthew Wing, viz^t, John Wing of the town of Yarmouth in the said Colony of new Plymouth [Planter?] and Daniel Wing and Stephen Wing of the town of Sandwich in the said Colony of new Plymouth, Planters, in new England,

Who all three as well for the naturall love and affection which they beare unto their deare and wellbeloved Cousin, the abovesaid Hannah Shanks, daughter of Thomas Griffen of Stroud aforesaid in the said County of Kent, Fisherman, and of Anne Griffen, *alias* Newman, his then wife deceased, sister of the said Joan Newman *alias* Wing, as for divers other good [causes] and valuable considerations, them and every of them thereunto especially moving, have for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, given, graunted, enfeoffed and confirmed

All and singular the said Estate of their said Brother Matthew Wing, situate lying and being in his Majesties Colony of new Plymouth in new England, and all and every their Rights, Titles, Priviledges, claymes and demands thereunto, and to every part thereof, unto the said Hannah Shanks, the now wife of the said William Shanks, and to the heires of her body lawfully begotten for ever.

Know yee therefore, That the abovenamed William Shanks and Hannah Shanks his now wife, in consideration hereof and for the better accomplishment of the obtaining the said estate in her possession have appointed, ordained and made and in their stead and place by these presents put, deputed and constituted their deare and trusty and well-beloved Unkle Daniel Wing, aforenamed, of the town of Sandwich in his Majesties said Colony of new Plymouth in new England, Planter, to be their lawfull Attorney [irrevocable?] for them and in their names and to their uses and behoofes to ask, demand, sue for, levy, require, recover and receive of and from the said James Green or Elizabeth his wife and of and from all and every their heires, executors, administrators or assignes, all and singular the said Estate and every part thereof, with all and singular their appurtenances, purchased and bought by the said Matthew Wing, deceased.

Giving and graunting unto their said Attorney their whole power, strength and authority in and about the premises by virtue of these presents. And upon the delivery and receipt thereof, Acquittances, releases or

other discharge for them and in their names to make, seal and deliver ; And all and every other Act or Acts, thing or things, devise or devises in the Law whatsoever, for them and in their names to do execute and perform as fully, largely, amply, to all intents, constructions and purposes, as they themselves might or could do, if they or either of them were there personally present. Ratifying, allowing and holding firm and stable all and whatsoever their said Attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done in or about the execution of the premisses by virtue of these presents.

In Witness whereof the said William Shankes and Hannah his wife, have hereunto sett their hands and seals this seaven and twentyeth day of August in the xxxi yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God, of England, France, Scotland and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. Annoque Domini One thousand, six hundred and eighty.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

William Ellison
Isaiah Finch

WILLIAM SHANKE
sign Litæ.
HANNA H SHANKE"

The day and year abovementioned, the above-named William Shankes and Hannah his wife, Sealed and Executed these presents above written before me, James Almond, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Rochester in the County of Kent, above written.

Witness my hand and Seale of Office,
JAMES ALMOND, Mayor.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND LETTERS RELATING TO EARLY NEW ENGLAND.

Communicated by G. D. SCULL, Esq., of Oxford, England.

To the Right Honor^{ble} the Committee for foreign affaires. The humble petition of Lyonell Copley, Thomas Foley, Tho^s Pury, Nicholas Bond, John Pocock, William Haycock, John Beex, W^m Greenhill, George Shirpuls, Wm Beck, on the behalfe of themselves and other marchants adventurers Trading in the Iron works in New England.

Sheweth—That yo^r petⁿ and others in partnership with them were invited by the Inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay in New England to erect and Stock sundry Iron works there, which (about ten years since being accomplished by y^r petⁿ) cost them 15.000£ whereupon yo^r petⁿ Sent over an agent and ffactor to manage y^e same namely John Gifford for their Agent and William Aubery for their ffactor. That their ffactor's contracting supposed debts there to the value of 1500£ in yo^r petⁿ names, but against their order, the credidors upon non-payment seized on and have swallowed up y^r petⁿ Estates there, which in Lands, Buildings, Stock, and Servants, amounted to the value of 15.000£ and in a years time upon pretence of Interest &c have inflamed their pretended debt to 3600£ albeit some of those Credidors were debtors to yo^r petⁿ Stock about 1300£. That by oppression of power and might they imprisoned there yo^r petⁿ agent for cedactions of 40.000£, detain him in prison three years and a half denying him liberty upon sufficient Bayle or to admitt of his legall and just defence

of yo' pet^m right or to accept of able security of double the value of their p^r-tended debt but rigourously proceed in their court called a speciall court erected only for Strangers not Inhabitants. That yo' pet^m to their further charge and trouble about 21 months since dispatcht their agent from hence thither to treat and implore the Comon justice of the country for their repara^cōn which they were soe far from obtaining that theire Estates are still with held even by some of the Judges themselves who declared in open court there that although yo' pet^m should recover their Estates by Law, yet they should not have the Same, nor would they permitt yo' pet^m agent to sue for severall hundreds of pounds, which were there really due unto yo' pet^m, soe yo' pet^m are without remedy or hope of reliefe wthout the power and Justice of this honourable Comⁱtee.

That Capt. Laverett the agent of the Country of new England is heere.* Therefore it is the humble request of yo' Pet^m that yo' Honours will bee pleased to grant a Summons against Henry Webb, Thomas Savage, Edward Hutchinson, Anthony Stodder, Edward Tyng, William Payne, Richard Bellingham, Symon Bradstreet, Thomas Wiggins and upon their non-appearance in a convenient tyme after proove of they being served with y^r order of Summons, wee may have Letters of mart to recover o^r Estates against the said Country of the Massachusetts Bay from whom wee have received o^r wrong, if they p^tend themselves a free state and not submitt to yo^r order of summons, and that yo^r hon^m will receive the testimony of the said John Gifford o^r agent whilst it may bee taken heere, least yo' pet^m bee deprived thereof by absence or death when occasion to use the same.

And yo' pet^m shall ever pray &c. &c.†

Copied from the original manuscript called

"This account of New England—(1675)."

There are about $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 120 \text{ thousand souls} \\ 13 \text{ do ffamylyes} \\ 16 \text{ do y^t can bear armes} \end{array} \right.$

There bee 5 Iron-works w^{ch} cast noe Gunns

15 Merchants worth above 50,000£ or about 5000£ one with another.

500 Persons worth 3000£ each (note in same writing "I doubt it.")

No Howse in New England hath above 20 Rooms.

Not 20 In Boston w^{ch} hath above 10 roomes each.

about 1500 famillys in Boston.

The worst cottages in new England are lofted.

No Beggars, not three put to death for Theft.

about 35 Rivers and Harbours.

about 23 Islands and fishing places.

The 3 Provinces of Boston, Mayne and Hampshire are $\frac{3}{4}$ of y^e whole in wealth and strength, the other 4 Provinces of Plimouth, Kenecticut, Rhode Island and Kinnebeck being but $\frac{1}{4}$ of y^e whole in effect.

Not above 3 of their Military men have ever been actuall soldiers, but many are such soldiers as y^e artillery men, London.

Amongst their Magistrates Leverett y^e Governour Major Denison, Major Clerk and m^r Bradstreet are y^e most popular.

* See Letter of John Leverett, from London, 13 September, 1660, in Hutchinson's Collection of Papers, pp. 322-4.—EDITOR.

† See Vinion Memorial, p. 463; REGISTER, ante, p. 265.—EDITOR.

And amongst the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M}^r \text{ Thatcher} \\ \text{Ministers} \quad \text{M}^r \text{ Oxenbridge} \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{M}^r \text{ Higgenson} \end{array} \right.$

There are no Musitians by trade

One Danceing Schoole was set up but put down.

A fenceing schoole is allowed.

all Cordage, saile-cloth and Netts, come from England.

No cloth made there worth above 4 pence per yard.

Nor lynnyn of above 2 shilling and sixpence.

No allum nor Coperas, no salt by y^e sun.

They take an oath of fidelity to y^e government but none to y^e King.

The Governour chosen by every free-man.

a freeman must bee $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Orthodox} \\ \text{above 20 years old} \\ \text{worth about 200}^{\text{£}} \end{array} \right.$

Not twelve ships of Two hundred tuns each, not

Five hundred fishing boats.

“An account of all the trading townes and Ports lying upon the sea and navigable rivers wth number of Houses in Sundry townes.”

South Connecticut Colony

	Houses		Houses
Rye contains	30	Milford contains	200
Greenw ^{ch}	40	New Haven	500
Standford	100	Brandford	050
Narwasset	50	Gilford	100
ffaifeild	300	Hommonosett	040
Stratford	200		
			1610

Upon Connecticut River, a bar'd harbour three fathom water

West Saybrook (a fort)	100	ffarmington	100
Lyme	60	Springfeild (Burnt)	050
Shirly mile Island	40	Hadley	100
Middletowne	60	Northampton	100
Weathersfeild	150	Hatfeild	50
Hartford	500	Westfeild	30
Winsor	400	Deerfeild (Burnt)	30

Colony of Rhode Island

New London	200	Warwick (Burnt)	50
Norwich	040	Patuxett (do)	50
Stonington	100	Providence (do)	200
Wickford (Burnt)	050	Newport	400
		Portsmouth	200
	390		900

New Plymouth Colony

Secunk	100	Dartmouth (burnt)	
Swansye	050	Sandwich	100
Tanton	150	Yarmouth	150

Nawsett	100	Scituate	300
Barnstable	100	Green harbour	100
Plymouth	105		
Duxberry	100		1300

Massachusetts Colony

Hull	80	Boston (Castle)	2500
Hingham	250	Charlestowne	500
Waymouth	250	Salem	500
Brantrye	250		
Dorchester	350		4630

New Hampshire

Marblehead (ffort)	50	Greate Island (fforte)	50
Cape Ann	50	Portsmouth	200
Ipswich	400	Dover	100
Newberry	300	Exeter	150
Salisbury	200	Isles of Shoales	100
Hampton	200		1800

Road Island

Portsmouth	200	Newport	400
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12010 houses, 1 Castle, 3 fforts, 2 more at Boston, Castle of Boston containing 38 guns, Brickfort 12 guns Platform 7 guns. At marble Head one fort, Saybrook 1 fort—12 guns. Great Island—5 guns.

Extract from a letter written from New England.*

"Since you went away after the Easterne buiness was quieted wee have (generaly) had peace with y^e Indians. Only last Michelmas a party of French Indians that heretofore were belonging to o^r neighborhood being furnished and sent out by the Earle ffourtracke Governor at Quebecke (as o^r messenger sent thither last winter give us evident proof) I say that party being not above 27 persons, fell at unawares upon the village at Hatfeild near Hadley, slew some persons, burnt some houses, captivated about 23 persons, whereof most were women and children and carried them all to y^e French territorys.† Two men, one named Ben Wait and y^e other Jennings being men of activity and spirit whose wives and children were carried captive did obtain l^r and a pass from o^r Gov^r and Council to goe into the French Country to seek for their wives and y^e rest of y^e captives. The history of their travells, interruptions from the English at albany and at y^e Moquas Country by y^e underhand dealing of the two French Jesuits and their servants that live there, whom o^r men saw, together with y^e many hazards, sufferings, deliverances and vicissitudes of Providence that befell them, would take up a large sheet to recite, where in are many matters of remarque w^{ch} may bee of use in future times. at last it pleased God to carry them safe through all their adventures and to crown their endeavours with such success that they found their wives and children and redeemed them

* This must have been written between May and September, 1678. It is evidently by Maj. Gen. Daniel Gookin.—EDITOR.

† See "Papers concerning the Attack on Hatfield and Deerfield by a Party of Indians from Canada, September Nineteenth 1677," New York, 1859.—EDITOR.

and all y^e rest of the English captives that were living being about 19 in all and returned home again towards y^e latter end of May last having been about six months on that journey. The redemption of these captives and the charges and cost above 300£ in money w^{ch} was collected by a free and voluntary contribution through the country for this affaire. Some frenchmen accompanied them home and received to their full content the money that our men had contracted for. About y^e same time that the English were captivated at Hatfeild, another party of french Indians carried away Wanalantot and his small party from Patuxet. Wee never heard since what became of them, for to the French they were not brought, nor yet among the Eastern Indians, therefore it is conjectured that the Moquas and (see lately reported) met them and seized them all And put them to death or kept them in bondage. Whether this last bee a truth or not, is yet noe certainty. But of the mischief done by the Moquas, accompanied, conducted and excited thereunto by some of our old inveterate enemies that are received among and incorporated with them together with the French Jesuits that live among them, who probably are not behindhand to promote the persecution of the true professors of Christian Religion. These Moquas have within a twelve month made many incursions and depredations upon our poor Christian Indians and friends, contrary to the compact made at Albany by Major Pincheon and M^r Richards of Hartford on behalfe of these Colonies in April 1677 who then was accompanied with Governor Andross. In September last they slew an honest Indian and scalpt him neer an English house at Sudbury and in the same month carried captive two widdows that were gathering apples at Hassanameset. About y^e latter end of April last a party of them slew Tom-Rumney-Marsh, that valiant soldier and his cosen Jeremy y^t lived at Kiteige yo^r neighbor and took another man alive and his Squa, this was done about 5 miles from Patuxet on y^e East side of the river, there was one Indian escaped viz^t, one since the preacher of Wamesit, they were on a hunting designe and lost with their lives about 10£ value in Beaver. I had settled this Spring about 20 of o^r Natick Indians in a fort neer Patuxet at Concord River's mouth, who by this disaster were much frightened, several went away but some of y^e best with some encouragement I procured for them and the Company of my Son Samuel; they have held possession there to this day and have planted a good crop of corne. This was done by means I used of particular men without any charge to the country who declined it. In the latter end of June last these Moquas with some of the old enemy about 60 men secretly and suddenly surprized a company of native Indians that were cutting corne at Magunhog, where were of ours about 60 persons of all sorts but not above 20 armed. They had a little fort there, but being scatter'd on y^e hill at work and having y^e scouts newly come in w^{ch} discovered nothing, the Enemy beset them and slew 3 principal men and took captive 24 whereof Job Katanatat a pious and trusty man, was one and two other men, the rest women and children, these they carried away with all hast and since at their own country have tortured to death. Job and the other men and some women, one woman of the captives escapt away in the night neer the Mohawke Country and got home who certainly informs y^e number and knew some of y^e old enemy that were their Conductors of whom Sagamore Sam of Nashaway neer Kinsman was chief who told her hee would revenge his uncles death. Our Council sent two English messengers to the Mohawks to treat with them touching these matters and urging y^e breach of covenant, they (the Sachems) give fair words and impute these disorders to

y^e young mens unruliness but declined to surrender y^e poor captives at present or to send or come and meet our Coffissioners of the Colonies either at Hartford or Hadley ; but said they were willing to treat further at Albany and to doe whatever Governor Andross shall command them, hee is lately arived I hear and I wish hee could quiet these troubles with the Moquas, otherwise o^f Indians with Unkas, the Pequids and Plimouth Indians will all join in one body and make head against them and that probably may bee more prejudicial to Gov^r Andross interest in point of trade than general peace among the Indians would be. In the interim o^f poore Christian Indian friends and others that have adhered stedfastly to the English in this war are dayly destroyed and though all ours lived in forts yet the necessity urging to goe abroad to get food, hunt and fish they become a prey to these wolves. I am not without my fears that y^e French Jesuits that live in the Moquas Country have y^e hand in this. If the honorable Corporation would please to move his Majesty to give special order to S^r Edmund Andross to use his utmost endeavours to stop this persecution of the Christian Indians, whose instruction in Christian religion his Sacred Majesty and Predecessors did with such Christian wisdom and care by his letters patent to that Corporation and in his patents to New England soe diligently take care to promote.”

From the original memorandum in Sir Ferdinando Gorges's hand writing.

“ The proposalls of Ferdinando Gorges Esq^r for the Sale of the Province of Maine in New England to his Majesty.

That his Majesty doe pay presently upon the agreement the Sume of One thousand pounds. That when his Majesty shalbe in possession of the said Province then his Majesty to pay him tenne thousand pounds more by equall payments of 2000 pounds a yeare and to be paid within five yeares after his Majesty's said possession. That upon the conveying of the said province to his Majesty such security shalbe given for the payment of the said Tenne thousand, as shalbe advised by Councill.

24 february—1675-6.

FERDINANDO GORGES.

Bancroft says that Charles II. was willing to secure Maine and New Hampshire as an appanage for the Duke of Monmouth. But before the Monarch could resolve on a negociation, Massachusetts, through the agency of a Boston merchant, obtained armed possession of the claims of Gorges by paying him 1250£.

Transcripts of letters from Cromwell's MS. Letter and Dispatch Copy Book.

Gentlemen. Your agent heere hath represented unto us some particulars concerning your Government which you judge necessary to bee settled by us heere, but by reason of the other great and weighty affaires of this Commonwealth wee have been necessitated to deferre the consideration of them to a further opportunity. In the meane tyme wee were willing to lett you knowe that you are to proceede in your Government according to the tenor of y^e Charter formerly granted on that behalf takeing care of the peace and safety of those Plantations that neither through any intestine commotions or forreine Invasions there doe arise any detriment or dishonour to this Commonwealth, or your selves as farre as you by y^e care and

dilligence can prevent. And as for the thinges which are before us they shall as soone as the other occasions will permitt receive a just and fitt determination, and soe wee bid you farewell.

Your verie loving friend

29 of March 1655.

OLIVER, P.

To our trusty and welbeloved
the President, assistants and Inhabitants of
Rhode Island together with the rest of the Providence Plantations
in the Narragansett Bay in New Engl^d.

Trustie and Welbeloved Wee greet you well.

Adresse hath beene made unto us by William Franklin of Boston in New England who by his petition sets forth his great losses partly by Prince Rupert w^{thin} the King of Portugal's Territories and partly by the Hollanders to the ruine of himselfe and his family which wee referring to our Councels consideration they found him under an incapacity of releife in an ordinary way through the not Exhibiting his claime in tyme occasioned by his distance and the losse of his papers, and therefore and because they found him recommended by some eminent persons both here & in New England as godly and in respect of his being bred up in a way of Trade, they presented him to us as a fit object of Our respect and favour wherein Wee fully complieing (being well satisfied of his piety, Experience and fitness for trust) wee doe hereby reco^mend it to you That by the first opportunity of a vacant place under you suitable to his breeding, you will settle him therein which will tend as to the releife of an honest and suffering person, soe wee hope it will bee for the Commonwealth's service. Given at Whitehall this 6th day of July, 1655.

To our trusty and well beloved the Cofmissioners of our Customes.

Sir—Wee have received yor^s of the 29th of June 1654 and doe give this answer thereunto. That you have well resolved not to interesse yo^r selves in the businesse which hath lately happened between the Men of Severne and the Lord Baltimore his Officers in Maryland it being noe part of the meaning of our letter to you to intermedle therein or to obstruct what hath been done by the Cofmission^r for settling the Civill Government in that place, in pursuance of the late Councell of State their Instructions but wee having beene informed that some trouble was like to ensue upon the difference which hath beene for some time between the Planta^con of Virginia and Maryland concerning their bounds, wherein both sides have appealed to us and our Councell We wrote o^r aforesaid letter to prevent the Inconveniences w^{ch} might fall out in that respect requiring both parts to expect the determination of ourselfe and Councell therein and this wee have thought fit to signifie to you for your further satisfaction and rest.

8th October
1655.

OLIVER, P.

To our Trustie and well beloved Edward Diggs Esq^r
Governor of Virginia.

The list of American Captives redeemed in Algier by the agent of Mr. William Bowtell of London, Merchant. There were in all 390 Slaves, (English and american) set free, by the payment of £40 each person, by

the English government from a fund of £20,000, which was created in 1680, when there were 900 captives in algier and 200 in "Mackiness and Salley" (1681.)

John Bumstead,	Ship W ^m & Mary	of New England
John Chapman	" Unity	do do
Thomas Corbin	" Blessing	do do
Peter Hornaman	" Crowne	New York
Simon Johnson	" Unity	Boston
Thomas Jenner	" Rose	New England
Thomas Mitchell	" Rose	do do
Loveday Lampson	" Blessing	do do
Smith George	" do	do do
Joseph Simons	" Susan	New York
John Watts	" Unity	New England

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts met 21st April 1702 (Extract.)

"Col Morris, his motion relating to the bringing over Students in Divinity Educated in America being considered — agreed that it is the opinion of this Comm^{tee} that such Students in Divinity as shall come over with good Testimonials agreeable to the Rules drawn up & published by the Society giving Recommendations, in order to their Receiving the Orders of the Church of Eng^d shall be allowed the sum of towards defraying their charges in coming over and returning."

THE SUPPOSED DECAY OF FAMILIES.

By EDWARD JARVIS, M.D., of *Dorchester, Mass.*

THERE is much said about the decay of families in New England, and this opinion finds some apparent corroboration in the social history of Concord, and probably of other towns.

I do not know that we have any full and correct account of the early settlers of Concord and when they arrived. Mr. Shattuck searched all the records which were attainable, and seems to have recorded in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th chapters of his History of Concord, and pages 360 to 388, the names of all the people who were in the town before 1700. I have analyzed all these chapters and made the following list, giving the year in which they first appeared, or in which any record of their appearance in the town was found. In the following list the figures before the name show the number who bore it; the figures after the name show the years when they appeared, or when they were first recorded; the letter m shows that the person moved away. The mark + is affixed to the names which are found in the list of voters of Concord in 1881.

2 Adams, 1646 +. Andrews, 1640. Atkinson, 1638 m. Baker, 1650 +. Ball, 1655. Barker, 1646 +. Barnes, 1661. Barrett, 1640 +. Barron, early m. 2 Bateman, 1654. Bellows, 1645 m. Bennet, 1647 m. 3 Billings, 1640. 2 Blood, 1654. 2 Brabrook, 1669. 2 Brooks, 1638 +. 2 Brown, 1640 +. Bulkley, 1635 +. Buss, 1639. Buttrick, 1635 +.

Chandler, 1640 +. Clark, 1686 +. Cooksey, 1666. Coslin, 1642 m. Dakin, 1650 +. Darby, 1684 +. Davis, 1650 +. 2 Dean, 1645 +. Dill, 1670. Dowdy, 1645. Draper, 1639. Dudley, 1663. 3 Edmonds, 1640 m. Edwards, 1642. Evarts, early m. 4 Farrar, 1697 +. Farwell, 1638 m. 2 Fletcher, 1635 +. Flint, 1638 +. Fowle, early m. Fox, 1640 m. Frissel, 1667 m. French, 1674 m. +. Fuller, 1642 m. +. Gamblin, 1643. Gobble, 1640. Graves, early m. Griffin, 163- +. Hadlock, 1679. Hall, 1658 m. Halstead, 1645. Hamilton, 1670 m. Hardy, 1639. Harris, 1669. 2 Hartwell, 1636 +. Harwood, 1667. Hayward, 1635. 2 Heald, 1635. Heywood, 1635 +. Hoar, 1660 +. Hosmer, 1635 +. How, 1667 +. Hubbard, 1680 +. 2 Hunt, 1646 +. Hutchinson, 1661 +. Jones, 1650 +. Judson, 1640 m. Lettin, 1639 m. Lee, 1635. Marble, 1666 +. Martin, 1635 m. Mason, 1662 +. Melvin, 1700 +. 3 Merriam, 1654. Miles, 1640 +. Middlebrook, 1644 m. Minot, 1680. Mitchell, 1635. m. Oakes, 1682. Odell, 1635 m. Parkes, 1690. Passmore, 1646. Pellet, 1666. Potter, 1635 +. Prescott, 1635. Proctor, 1645. Prout, 1675. Purchis, 1680. Reed, 1670. Rice, 1676 +. Robbins, 1670 +. Robinson, 1676 +. Ross, 1649. Rugg, 1679. Russ, 1679. Scotchford, 1635. Shepherd, 1648. 2 Smedley, 1635. Smith, 1663 +. Squire, 1640. Standiforth, 1644. Stow, 1640 +. Stratten, 1674. Symonds, 1635 +. 2 Taylor, 1656. Temple, 1650 +. Thwing, 1642 m. Tompkins, 1642. Turney, 1638 m. Underwood, 1638 m. Wheat, 1639. 6 Wheeler, 1654 +. Whitaker, 1690. Whittemore, 1692. Willard, 1635. Wilson, 1635. Wood, 1638 +. Woodis, 1656. Woolley, 1646 +. Wright, 1650.

Names repeated, 18.

Number of Names,	120
“ of Repetitions,	27
“ of Persons,	147

Here are one hundred and twenty different names of persons or families. Of these eighteen names are repeated once and more. The whole number of the repetitions amount to twenty-seven. Adding these to the 120 names, we have 147 persons and families who were in Concord as early as 1700. Mr. Shattuck says that twenty-four of these removed elsewhere, leaving only one hundred and twenty-three remaining in the town.

Names on the List of Voters, 1881.—Forty-five of these names reappear on the list of voters in 1881. These forty-five names were in the early period, 1635 to 1700, borne by sixty-five persons or families. The following is a list of the names of settlers in Concord before 1700, which are found in the list of voters in the town in 1881. The figures attached to each name indicate the number of voters who bore it.

Adams	1	Dakin	4	Hall	2
Baker	2	Davis	4	Hartwell	1
Barker	1	Dean	1	Heywood	3
Barrett	12	Derby	8	Hoar	3
Brooks	4	Farrar	1	Hosmer	11
Brown	11	Fletcher	1	How	1
Bulkley	1	Flint	4	Hubbard	3
Buttrick	5	French	1	Hunt	7
Chandler	1	Fuller	3	Hutchinson	1
Clark	8	Griffin	2	Jones	1

Marble	1	Robbins	1	Wheeler	18
Mason	1	Robinson	1	Wood	5
Melvin	5	Smith	7	Wright	5
Miles	5	Stow	1		
Potter	2	Symonds	1	Total,	167
Rice	5	Temple	1		

Thus we see these forty-five names of the immigrants who appeared in the town from 1635 to 1700, were borne on the list of voters by one hundred and sixty-seven men in 1881—two hundred and forty-six to one hundred and eighty-one years afterward.

Hutchinson, one of these voters in 1881, is a colored man and cannot be a descendant of the early settler of the same name. Doubtless some others of these voters in 1881, who bore the names of the early inhabitants of the town, cannot trace their ancestry to them; but it is safe to presume that nearly the whole of these one hundred and sixty-six males, twenty-one years old in 1881, were descendants of those forty-four men of the early period.

All the other men and their names disappeared from Concord in that period of one hundred and eighty-one years. Very many of the early settlers removed to other towns. Concord was, in 1635, the most remote settlement from the sea-coast. But this was merely a resting-place for many, who, as soon as they could see their way clearly and safely, went farther into the wilderness—to Groton, Sudbury, Lancaster and the Connecticut River valley.

In every generation some of the families have found insufficient room for their children in Concord, or insufficient opportunity for occupation or enterprise according to their education, their hopes or their ambition, and not unfrequently this only male heir of the family who was induced to settle abroad was the last one of the name in Concord, and when he left, the family was extinct in Concord; it was run out as to that place. But the extinction was limited to Concord. These emigrants settled in other towns and states. They married, had their children elsewhere, and their generations following thereafter kept up the family and the name in many other places.

The descendants in the male line of families that once lived in Concord, keeping up their respective names now in many, probably in most, of the states of the union, in probably every county of the state and a very large portion of the towns in Massachusetts, are a host far greater than all the present residents of Concord. Thus, though so many families have run out as to that town and seem to be completely extinguished, they are as full and as strong as ever, with a fair prospect of being followed by a line of posterity in perpetual succession of generations.

Especially is this decay apparent in the farmers' families. Almost always the farm descends to one heir (son), and the others must find occupation and residence elsewhere. In the course of generations it not unfrequently happens that a farmer dying leaves no son, or none that wish to be farmers. The farm may pass to the daughters who, if they marry, hold it in another name, and the farm is known no longer by the name of the old proprietor. But the brothers of the last heir and her male cousins or second cousins, grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the proprietor of two or three generations before, they have their families in other places and other occupations, and keep up the name and the character as they had been on the ancestral farm.

SOME FARMER FAMILIES OF CONCORD.—The history of several of the oldest, most prominent and prosperous families of Concord gives some instances of apparent exhaustion.

In the early part of this century the most numerous families of farmers in Concord bore the following names. The figures show the years when they first appeared in town:

Buttrick, 1635; Hosmer, 1635; Potter, 1635; Prescott, 1635; Flint, 1638; Barrett, 1640; Brown, 1640; Hunt, 1646; Dakin, 1650; Wheeler, 1654; Minot, 1680; Derby, 1684; Farrar, 1697; Melvin, 1700.

These were the principal farmers of Concord in the first quarter of this century. They held their farms from their fathers and their grandfathers, and all of them have their ancestors in the seventeenth century. As they had been for ages the possessors of their farms, it seemed probable that their lands and homes would remain permanently in the line of their descendants and names.

Barrett Family.—Within my remembrance the Barretts were the most substantial and prosperous of the farmers in Concord. Major *James Barrett* inherited his farm from his father, and he from his father before him. He died in 1850, aged 89. He (James) had two sons, James and George. James went to Rutland, Vt., was a prosperous merchant, and died at the age of 80. He had several sons, but I know nothing more of the family.

George inherited the farm, and was successful on it, but sold it to a stranger before he died in 1873, aged 78. His sons went to New York and the West, and engaged in other business. I do not know whether they married or had any male children.

Joseph Barrett, the brother of Major James, was bred a tanner, but he bought the Lee farm, which he cultivated until his death in 1849, at the age of 71. He left two sons, but neither cared to take and carry on the farm, which was sold, and now is owned and cultivated by Charles Henry Hurd. One of his sons, J. F. Barrett, is a lawyer of Boston, but resident in Concord. He is married but has no son. The second son, Richard, is the secretary of the Middlesex Fire Insurance Company, living in Concord. He is married and has sons and grandsons.

Peter Barrett was a farmer and a tanner, living about a quarter of a mile north-east of Maj. James. He died in 1808, leaving sons—Prescott, Sherman and Benjamin. Prescott took the farm and carried it on until his death in 1861, at the age of 76. He left sons, one of whom has the farm and is married. Benjamin was a physician in Northampton, married and had one son who died unmarried. Sherman bought the farm of Capt. Bates, on the Bedford road near the town line, and cultivated it till his death in 1863, at the age of 70. He left several sons, but none that took the farm, which was sold to another family. Two or more of his sons live in the town. Dr. Henry A. Barrett is married and has no son. Other sons are, I think, married, but I have no knowledge of their issue.

Samuel Barrett had a farm and a mill on the same road next the corner of the back road to Acton. He died in 1825, aged 51, leaving two sons, Samuel and Rufus. Some years ago they sold the farm and mill to Mr. Angier, who now carries them on. Samuel did not marry. He died in 1872, aged 60. Rufus married but had no children. His wife died early and he remained a widower.

Thomas Barrett lived at the south-east angle of the Hildreth corner. He died in 1816, aged 79. I know nothing about his children.

Stephen Barrett was a farmer and tanner, living on the Westford road

a quarter of a mile or more N. N. W. from the school-house, at the angle of the Westford and Carlisle road. He died on his farm in 1824, aged 74. His son Emerson took the farm and occupied it until his death. His son Abel took the farm, but before many years sold it and moved to Vermont and engaged in the lumber business. I do not know whether he had any brothers, nor whether he was married and had children.

Nathan Barrett lived on Punkatasset Hill. I think he inherited the farm from his father. He was successful through his life, and died in 1829, aged 65. He left one son, Nathan, who occupied the farm, and was a very successful farmer until his death in 1868, aged 71. He left four sons. Nathan H. died unmarried. Edwin is a merchant in Boston. He is married, lives near the Col. Buttrick farm and has one or more sons. Arthur and Sidney (sons of Nathan) are, I think, not married. On their father's death the farm was sold to Mr. Hornblower, and by him to Mr. John B. Tileston, who now occupies it. He sold it to Mr. Meigs.

Humphrey Barrett was direct descendant from Humphrey, who came to Concord from England in 1640. He took the farm which now Mr. ——— Lang owns and occupies, and his posterity to the fourth generation held it. The last Humphrey was married but had no children. He died in 1827, at the age of 75, and left his estate to Abel B. Heywood, nephew of his wife. He sold it to Mr. Lang. Humphrey had one brother Abel who became a merchant and died in Liverpool, leaving one son who died at the age of 18.

Joel Barrett owned and lived on a farm on the north-east Carlisle road, Monument Street, half a mile or more from the Carlisle line. He was son of John. He died in 1863, aged 76, and his son now owns and cultivates the farm. I think he is married, but I know nothing of his family.

Thus of the nine farms, those of Maj. James, Joseph, Samuel, Thomas, Stephen, Nathan and Humphrey have passed from the possession of their families, and only two, Peter's and Joel's, are now occupied by the Barretts.

In 1881 there were twelve Barretts on the voting list, residents at least twenty-one years old.

Brown Family.—*Col. Roger Brown* was born in Framingham. He early came to Concord and set up the clothier business, dyeing and dressing cloth. He built a small cotton factory and had a farm which he occupied until his death in 1840, at the age of 91. He had two sons—William, who died in 1825, aged 45, leaving, I think, no son; and John, died within a few years, aged 80 or more, leaving two sons, John and William. John became a merchant in Concord, was married and had three or more sons. Some of these are married. William took the farm, married and had daughters, and one son now in college.

Samuel Brown lived on the Westford and Carlisle road, near the parting of the roads to these respective towns. He had several sons. John became a physician in western New York, but I know nothing of his family. Joshua inherited the farm. He died in 1855. (He was married and had three or perhaps more sons.) Amasa took a farm in the country, but I know nothing of his domestic condition. Joseph took the farm of his father and grandfather and converted it into a great milk farm, and then became exclusively a milk merchant, buying up all the milk of the towns as far as he could get it, which he now does, and the farm is in the hands of strangers. He has two or more sons; one and perhaps others are

married. Warren, another son of Joshua Brown, bought a neighboring farm of the heirs of Mr. Jacob Melvin. He died some years ago, leaving one or more sons, one of whom takes the farm. James P. Brown, a fourth son of Joshua, married and had four or five sons. One is a minister, another in business in Boston, a third died, and the fourth has the farm near the old Stow road, within half a mile or more of the Derby's bridge across the Assabet river. I do not know whether there are any other male descendants of Samuel Brown.

Ephraim Brown lived on Punkatasset Hill on the south slope and northwest of the road, near to Nehemiah Hunt. He died in 1839, aged 81. He lost many children in 1815 of typhus fever. I have the impression he had no sons who grew to maturity.

Abel Brown, stone-layer, laborer and fisherman, lived on the spot now owned by George Keyes. He died in 1826, aged 67. He had one son Thomas, who followed the occupation of his father, but disappeared early and left no trace behind.

Zachariah Brown was a laborer, living in the east quarter. He died in the poor-house in 1833. He left one or more sons. All the family disappeared in my boyhood.

Reuben Brown came from Sudbury in the last century, and died in 1852, aged 94. He had sons Reuben, George and Tilley. Reuben did not marry, and died in 1854, aged 74. George and Tilley went to Bangor, Me., but whether they married or had children, or when they died, I have no knowledge.

I do not know that any of these six families—Col. Roger, Samuel, Ephraim, Abel, Zachariah and Reuben—originated in Concord or had common origin in any remote ancestor.

Thomas Brown was in Concord in 1640. His son Thomas, born 1650, was town clerk in 1717, had Boaz, Thomas, Mary, Edward; but it is difficult to trace the five farther (Shattuck, p. 365).

Within my remembrance there were — families of the name.

Jacob, son of Ezekiel, lived where now Abel B. Clark is living. He died, leaving his farm to his grandson Jacob B. Farmer, and he sold it to Abel B. Clark. Abishai, another son of Ezekiel, had a farm east of Jona. Hildreth's, was not married, and died in 1839, aged 61.

There were eleven of the name on the voting list of 1881.

Buttrick Family.—Col. John Buttrick, who was conspicuous in the Concord fight, April 19, 1775, was a farmer living near the river on the north side. He had six sons. John and Jonas remained in Concord; Levi settled in Athol; Stephen in Framingham; Silas and Gates in Clinton, N. Y. Col. John inherited a part, at least, of his father's farm, and cultivated it until his death in 1825, aged 65. He left four sons—John, Grosvenor, David and George—none of whom were farmers. John went to Lowell, became a mechanic, married and had two sons. I do not know whether either of these two sons married, nor anything of their history. Grosvenor became a machinist, was employed in some of the mills at Dover, N. H., and perhaps elsewhere. He married and had one son. David also became a machinist, settled in a manufacturing town in the western part of the state. He married and died early. He left two sons who followed the same business and are married, but neither has a son. George was in New York state in some mercantile employment. He married, but has no son.

Col. Jonas Buttrick, brother of Col. John and son of Col. John the elder,

inherited a part of the farm of his father near his brother. There he lived until his death in 1845, aged 80. He left one son, Stedman Buttrick, who inherited the farm of his ancestors and cultivated it until his death in 1877, at the age of 78. He left two sons, George and William, who are now living. William became a machinist. He lives in the village, is married, and has a son. George is unmarried, has spent the last nineteen or twenty years mostly in Louisiana, in the employment of the U. S. government and in some commercial undertakings; but is now (1882) at home with his sisters. The farm is still in the hands of the family.

Capt. Samuel Buttrick owned and occupied a farm in the valley north of Punkatasset Hill and a quarter of a mile from the public highway, the north-east Carlisle road, from which a lane leads to his house. He died in 1820 at the age of 58. He left two sons, Ephraim and Joshua. Ephraim became a lawyer, practised successfully in Cambridge, and died aged over 80 years. He left two sons who went to the western country, but whether they married and have any children, I do not know. Joshua inherited the farm and occupied it for several years and then sold it, I think, to Mr. — Lee. Certainly he owned it afterward. Then Mr. Holden bought it, and subsequently sold it, and now it is the property of William Hunt. Joshua was married twice; had three or four daughters but no sons. When Gen. Joshua Buttrick sold his father's farm he bought the house and farm formerly the property of Edward Wright, on the same road and a quarter of a mile south-east of Punkatasset Hill. There he lived until his death. That farm is now owned and occupied by Richard Barrett.

David Buttrick had a farm on the north-east Carlisle road, where he lived until his death in 1840, at the age of 70. His only son, David, took the farm and cultivated it with great success until about 1872, when he moved to a new house near the bridge, where he still lives in good health at the age of 83. He has several sons, none of whom are farmers. All are married and have sons. The farm was sold to his daughter's husband, Mr. Holden.

Joseph Buttrick owned and cultivated a farm very near to David's until his death in 1841, at the age of 77. He had no son, but two daughters. Mary married Charles Dakin, who took the farm and held it until his death in 1878, at the age of 70. He left one son who took the farm, but soon sold it to a stranger and went into other business. Sarah, the second daughter of Joseph Buttrick, was never married. She died in 1881.

Jonathan Buttrick had a farm on the north-east Carlisle road, about a quarter of a mile south-east of Joseph Buttrick. There he lived until his death in 1845, aged 80. He had two sons—one, Jonathan, became a stage-driver. He married and died without children. Abner inherited the farm and cultivated it until his death in 1870, at the age of 71. He left one son who sold the farm to Mr. Whiting and moved away. Thus of the five farmers of the name of Buttrick, four of their farms have passed into other hands and names.

There were five voters of the name in Concord in 1881.

Hosmer Family.—*James Hosmer* came with the first immigrants in 1635, and is supposed to have settled on and occupied the farm east of and bordering on the Assabet river, running from the Stow to the Groton road. The southern part was occupied by Elijah Hosmer until his death in 1828, at the age of 78. At his death this farm then descended to his grandson Joseph. He afterwards sold it and went to Illinois, leaving in Concord no

descendants of his grandfather bearing the name. But he married and has at least one son in Chicago who is married. The northern part of this farm has been and still is in possession and occupied by a branch of the family. Jesse Hosmer in the last generation owned it until his death in 1829, at the age of 86. His son, now over 80 years of age, owns and lives upon it. He has two sons, one living in Waltham, not a farmer. The other son, Prescott, lives with his father. He has been married, but buried his wife, and he has a second wife. I do not know whether he has any sons.

John Hosmer lived on the old Stow road, about half a mile east by north of the Assabet river. He died in 1836, aged 84, leaving two sons, John and Edmund. John took the farm and lived on it till he died in 1843, at the age of 74, leaving one or more sons, one of whom has the farm, and, I think, is married, but whether he has any children I do not know.

Edmund had a farm on the Lincoln road, and in 1853 bought and removed to the Capt. Hunt farm, where he lived until his death in 1881, at the age of 83. He left three sons in the western country, all married. John has two sons. I do not know whether the other sons have any children.

Maj. Joseph Hosmer lived on the Stow road near the Concord river and the South Bridge. He died in 1821, aged 85. He had two sons, Cyrus and Rufus. Rufus was a lawyer in Stow, married and had one son, Rufus. He died in 1839, aged 61. His son Rufus married, but died early, and I think left no son. Cyrus died in 1818, at the age of 53. He left two sons, Cyrus and George Washington. Cyrus left two sons—Henry, now president of the Acton Powder Company, married and has one child; Cyrus inherits and cultivates the farm of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. He is married and has children. George W. Hosmer, the second son of Cyrus, was a minister in Buffalo, N. Y. He married and had three sons, one of whom, James, is professor in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. He is married and has four sons. The second son, William, is a merchant in Oswego, N. Y., married and has children. The third, George H., is a minister in Salem, Mass., married and has one son.

Nathan Hosmer, son of Stephen and grandson of the elder Stephen, inherited and cultivated the farm of his father in Nine Acre Corner near the river and Haven pond. He died in 1778 at the age of 38, and left two sons, Silas and Nathan, and three daughters, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Jarvis, and Elizabeth, unmarried. Silas sold the farm and went to Montague on the Connecticut River, where he had several sons, who married and left their sons in that valley. These grandsons also married and have sons. Nathan became a cabinet-maker, lived in Concord village, married and had Isaac, George, Abiel, Rufus, Nathan and Silas. Isaac married and had one son, lately living in Lowell. George did not marry. Rufus married, had daughters, but no son. Abiel went to New Hampshire. I think he married and had sons. Nathan is a carpenter in Concord village, married and has three sons. Silas is a mason in Concord village, and has two or more sons.

Nathaniel Hosmer had a farm in Nine Acre Corner. He died in 1862, aged 76. I know nothing about his family.

Some of the family went early to Acton, and the name has been common there for over a century. The name is to be found in Walpole, N. H., in Watertown, Framingham, Medford, Boston and elsewhere, and there were on the list of Concord voters eleven of the name in 1881.

Hunt Family.—In the first quarter of the present century there were three farms in the possession of the family: *Nehemiah* on Punkatasset Hill; *Reuben* owned and occupied the farm on the Carlisle road next north of the river; and *Thaddeus* on the Lincoln road. All inherited, or seemed to inherit, their estates and homes from several generations of ancestors. *Nehemiah* died in 1848, aged 82, leaving the farm to his sons *Nehemiah* and *Daniel*. *Nehemiah*, the second, died in 1845, aged 53, leaving two daughters but no son. *Daniel* died in 1873, aged 70, leaving *William* who now owns and occupies the farm. *Thaddeus* owned and occupied the farm on the Cambridge and Concord turnpike, about three fourths of a mile east of the mill brook. About fifty years ago or more he died, and the estate was sold to *Augustus Tuttle*. I know of no trace of this branch of the *Hunt* family in Concord or elsewhere.

John Hunt, in 1701, bought the farm of *Adam Winthrop*, situated on the Carlisle, Westford and Lowell road, adjoining the Concord and Assabet rivers. The house is about one-eighth of a mile from the bridge. It was built in 1701, and stood one hundred and fifty-seven years until it was taken down in 1858. *John* was son of *Nehemiah*.

William Hunt was in Concord before 1640. One of his sons was *Nehemiah*, who was the ancestor of several of the branches of the family in Concord. His son *John* was born in 1673. *John's* son *Simon*, the deacon, was born in 1704 and died in 1790. One of *Simon's* sons, *Joseph*, was born in 1748, was a physician in Concord, and died in 1812, aged 64. He left three sons. *Reuben*, another son, born in 1744, died in 1816, aged 72. *Reuben* married and had four sons and six daughters:

1. *Humphrey* inherited the farm and cultivated it until his death in 1852, at the age of 81. He left one son *Charles* who is now fifty years old, unmarried.

2. *Reuben* became a morocco-dresser in Charlestown. He married and had three daughters and one son. He died in 1866 at the age of 83. His son died unmarried.

3. *Simon*, who became a harness-maker and went to Camden, Maine, where he died at the age of 84. He had three sons and one daughter. His eldest son followed his father's occupation, married and lived in Camden, and had two sons. The second son of *Simon* became a shoemaker and lives in Wisconsin. He is married, and I think has sons. The third son is an undertaker in Bangor, married and has sons.

4. *Abel*, the fourth son of *Reuben* of Concord, became a merchant in Chelmsford. He never married. He died at the age of 87 in Concord.

Thus we find only one farm in possession of the *Hunts*. But there are seven voters of the name on the list, and there are in Acton, Sudbury and other towns descendants of branches of the family who have in former generations left the town.

Derby Family.—The first mention of this family is in 1684. They have lived on the same farm next west of the Assabet river, on the Stow road, for six generations. This farm adjoins the river. In all their generations the farm has descended in a single line, and all, until the present owner, have borne the name of *Joseph*. *Benjamin* has the old homestead, is married and has two sons; *Edward*, unmarried, and the mother, aged ninety-two (March, 1884), live with him. *Joseph* has a farm which he manages with great wisdom and success. It is on the north side of the Concord river, on the road from the Lowell Street bridge to the Monument Street bridge.

It was formerly the home and property of Col. John Buttrick, later the home and property of Dea. Francis Jarvis and his son Captain Francis Jarvis, and on the death of the latter passed to his daughter, the wife of Joseph Derby. He has two sons. Urban Derby has a farm on the Westford road, formerly the property of Stephen, and afterward of Emerson Barrett. He has sons. Henry Derby owns and occupies a farm in Nine Acre Corner, lately the property of Daniel Garfield and formerly of Moses Binney. He has sons. Nathan Derby is in the provision business in the village. He has two sons. Thus these six sons of the late Joseph Derby all live in Concord, five of them farmers, five married, and all the last have sons. There are on the list of voters eight of the family.

Wheeler Family.—There were six of the name among the early settlers, and their families until this day have been and are the most numerous in the town. They seem to be the most fixed and the least inclined to move abroad. They have mostly confined themselves to Nine Acre Corner and to the cultivation of the earth. They have certainly, within the last two or three generations, been wise, industrious and successful.

Abner Wheeler, one hundred years years ago, was a carpenter and farmer in the east quarter, on the Virginia road. He had several sons, all of whom went away.

Ephraim Wheeler lived on his farm on the Sudbury road, opposite Academy lane. He died in 1809, at the age of 93. He had two sons; Jonathan was a merchant in Boston. He died in the first of this century in Liverpool. He was unmarried. Ephraim inherited the farm and cultivated it until his death in 1840, at the age of 75. He left sons—Henry A., who cultivated part of the same lands, and died in 1881, at the age of 78, leaving sons; Jonathan, who was a merchant in Cambridge but now lives in Concord, an eighth of a mile south of his father's house, is married and has one or more sons; and Abiel still cultivates a part of his father's farm very successfully. He is married and has sons.

John H. Wheeler, in 1834-5-6, lived on the Acton road, a mile or more from Barrett's mill. He had children, but I do not know whether he had any son, or anything about the family since.

Thomas Wheeler. He had no family.

Artemas Wheeler lived near the factory, but I know nothing more of him or his family.

Some of the name went to Lincoln, to Acton, to other towns and states. There were on the list of voters of 1881, eighteen of the name. They occupy most of the land in the Nine Acre Corner, and their children seem to promise to fill the places of their fathers. But I cannot trace their genealogies.

This account shows that the *Barretts* had in the early years of this century eight farms, and of these only two remain in their families and name, and six have passed into other hands. But there were in 1881 six families and twelve voters of the name in Concord, beside many in other towns.

In the early periods there were six farms owned and occupied by the *Buttricks*. Now five of these have passed into other hands, and only one is retained and occupied by one of the name; but there were five voters of the name in Concord in 1881, and many in other places.

In the first quarter of this century there were three farms owned and occupied by the *Woods*. Now two of these are sold and owned by other families, and only one retained by a Wood. There were five voters of the

name in the town in 1881, besides many elsewhere, who or whose fathers were born on these farms.

In the former time three farms were in possession and occupation of the *Hunts*. Now only one remains in the name. There were seven of the name on the list of voters in 1881, besides many of Concord origin in other places.

In the former period there were six farms owned and cultivated by the *Hosmers*. Now three of these have passed into other families, and only three are in the hands of the Hosmers. But there were eleven voters of the name in town in 1881, and also many who or whose fathers were born on these farms, now living elsewhere.

Two generations ago there were four farms owned and occupied by the *Browns*. There are four now, and there were eleven voters of the name in 1881 in town, and very many of the name in other places whose parents once lived on these farms.

At that early period three farms were owned and occupied by the *Flints*. Now all are sold to other families, but there were four voters of the name in Concord in 1881.

The *Wheeler*s were always numerous and little disposed to change either residence or occupation. There were eighteen voters of the name in Concord in 1881.

WICKABOAG? OR WINNIMISSET?

WHICH WAS THE PLACE OF CAPT. WHEELER'S DEFEAT IN 1675?

By the Rev. LUCIUS R. PAGE, D.D., of Cambridgeport.

ON the second day of August, 1675, a sanguinary conflict occurred near Quaboag (Brookfield) between a party of Indians and a small troop of cavalry under the command of Captain Thomas Wheeler, acting as an escort to Captain Edward Hutchinson. Many inhabitants of Brookfield have cherished a "tradition," mentioned by Rev. Lyman Whiting, D.D., in his admirable oration,* that the scene of this tragedy was at some point in "the defile from the head of Wickaboag Pond, crossing the present town line into New Braintree," or on the southerly border of Ditch Meadow above the head of that defile. Some other students of history quite as confidently believe that it was on the easterly side of the Winnimisset valley in New Braintree, anciently embraced in Hardwick. I am not aware that any other locality has been suggested.

The original and best authority on this subject is the "True Narrative," published in 1675, by Captain Wheeler, who was personally engaged and wounded in the conflict. This narrative, having long been almost entirely forgotten, was republished in 1827 in the Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, ii. 5-23, from which I quote as follows:

"The said Captain Hutchinson and myself, with about twenty men or more, marched from Cambridge to Sudbury, July 28, 1675; and from thence into the Nipmuck country, and finding that the Indians had deserted their towns, and we having gone until we came within two miles of New Norwiche, on July 31 (only we saw two Indians having an horse with them, whom we would have spoke with, but they fled from us and left their horse which we took); we then thought it not expedient to march any further that way, but set our march for Brookfield, whither we

* Bi-Centennial Oration at West Brookfield, 1860, p. 17.

came on the Lord's day about noon. From thence the same day (being August 1), we understanding that the Indians were about ten miles northwest from us, we sent out four men* to acquaint the Indians that we were not come to harm them, but our business was only to deliver a message from our honored Governor and Council to them, and to receive their answer, we desiring to come to a Treaty of Peace with them (though they had for several days fled from us), they having before professed friendship and promised fidelity to the English. When the messengers came to them they made an alarm, and gathered together about an hundred and fifty fighting men, as near as they could judge. The young men amongst them were stout in their speeches, and surly in their carriage. But at length some of the chief Sachems promised to meet us on the next morning about 8 of the clock upon a plain within three miles of Brookfield, with which answer the messengers returned to us. Whereupon, though their speeches and carriage did much discourage divers of our company, yet we conceived that we had a clear call to go to meet them at the place whither they had promised to come. Accordingly we with our men accompanied with three of the principal inhabitants of that town marched to the plain appointed; but the treacherous heathen intending mischief (if they could have opportunity), came not to the said place, and so failed our hopes of speaking with them there. Whereupon the said Captain Hutchinson and myself, with the rest of our company, considered what was best to be done, whether we should go any further towards them or return, divers of us apprehending much danger in case we did proceed, because the Indians kept not promise there with us. But the three men who belonged to Brookfield were so strongly persuaded of their freedom from any ill intentions towards us (as upon other bounds [grounds?]) so especially because the greatest part of those Indians belonged to David, one of their chief Sachems, who was taken to be a great friend to the English), that the said Captain Hutchinson, who was principally intrusted with the matter of Treaty with them, was thereby encouraged to march forward towards a swamp where the Indians then were. When we came near the said swamp the way was so very bad that we could march only in a single file, there being a very rocky hill on the right hand, and a thick swamp on the left, in which were many of those cruel blood-thirsty heathen, who there waylaid us, waiting an opportunity to cut us off; there being also much brush on the side of the said hill, where they lay in ambush to surprise us. When we had marched there about sixty or seventy rods, the said perfidious Indians sent out their shot upon us as a shower of haile, they being (as was supposed), about two hundred men or more.†‡

In this assault eight men were killed outright and five others were wounded, one of whom was Captain Hutchinson, who died soon afterwards. Having described the conflict and mentioned the names of the killed and wounded, Captain Wheeler continues his "Narrative" thus:

"Upon this sudden and unexpected blow given us (wherein we desire to look higher than man the instrument), we returned to the town as fast as the badness of the way and the weakness of our wounded men would permit, we being then ten miles from it."§

I think there is good reason to believe that the "swamp where the Indians then were," which was supposed by Wheeler to be "about ten miles north-west from us," was the same which Ephraim Curtis visited twice in July, and a third time, as a special messenger from Captain Hutchinson, on the first day of August, the day next preceding the attack by the Indians. In his first report to the Governor and Council, dated July 16, 1675, he says, "These Indians have newly begun to settle themselves upon an island containing about four acres of ground, being compassed round with a broad miry swamp on the one side, and a muddy river with meadow on

* One of these men was Ephraim Curtis, who had twice before been charged with a similar duty, and who now accompanied Capt. Hutchinson by special order of the Council. Mass. Arch., lxxvii. 227, 234.

† This "plain" is generally understood to be at or near the head of Wickaboag Pond.

‡ Narrative, pp. 6-8.

§ Ibid., p. 10.

both sides of it on the other side, and but only one place that a horse could possibly pass, and there with a great deal of difficulty, by reason of the mire and dirt."* At his second visit he reported, July 24, 1675, that he "found them at the same place where they were before."† And he subsequently testified: "The third time that I was sent out with Captain Hutchinson, and by his order went and treated with the Nipmug Indians in a swamp about eight miles from Quabouge," &c.‡ This visit was on the first day of August, when Wheeler says "we sent out four men to acquaint the Indians that we were not come to harm them," and no intimation is given by Curtis that they had removed from the swamp "where they were before." On the next day, in approaching the "swamp where the Indians then were," Wheeler says, "when we came near the said swamp, the way was so very bad that we could march only in a single file, there being a very rocky hill on the right hand and a thick swamp on the left;" and he adds, "we had marched there sixty or seventy rods," before the assault was made. Moreover, he gives no intimation that the "swamp where the Indians then were" on Monday, the day of the disaster, was not the same where he understood they were on Sunday, the immediately preceding day, namely, "about ten miles north-west from" the garrison-house in Brookfield.

I have not personally explored the "defile from the head of Wickaboag Pond," and cannot speak with authority concerning its correspondence with the descriptions given by Curtis and Wheeler. I may say, however, that it certainly lacks one important characteristic, to wit, the river mentioned by Curtis; only an ordinary brook runs through it, from Ditch Meadow to the Pond. I have often seen Ditch Meadow, and I am quite confident it does not meet the conditions. With the Winnimisset territory I have been familiar from my boyhood; and a recent inspection has served to confirm my opinion, long ago expressed publicly,§ that this place was the head-quarters of the Indians when they were visited by Curtis and approached by Wheeler and Hutchinson. Its features, of course, have been modified during the last two centuries by drainage, by the removal of trees and bushes, and by long continued cultivation. The "island," or upland, now contains much more than four acres, and so much of the swamp as has not been thoroughly drained is now a fertile meadow; but unmistakable indications are visible of what was formerly an island, or small parcel of upland, surrounded on one side by a river and elsewhere by an extensive swamp, bordered on the easterly side by a "rocky hill," which rises so abruptly from the edge of the swamp that we can easily believe that horsemen might be obliged to march in a "single file," not only for the distance of "sixty or seventy rods," but for nearly or quite a full mile.

But it has been supposed by some, that although the Indian stronghold was at Winnimisset, yet the English troops marched only a comparatively short distance in that direction—perhaps not beyond "the defile from the head of Wickaboag Pond"—before they were assaulted. The following table of approximate distances, measured upon the maps, may aid in examining this theory:

* Mass. Archives, lxvii. 214-216. This report by Curtis is printed in full in the History of Hardwick, pp. 6-9.

† Ibid., lxvii. 222.

‡ Ibid., lxvii. 254.

§ Centennial Address at Hardwick, 1838, p. 6.

From the garrison-house on what is now called Foster Hill to Wickaboag Pond, about	2½ miles.
From the Pond to New Braintree line, about	24 "
From " " " Ditch Meadow, "	3 "
From " " " Winnimisset Island, "	64 "
From " " " supposed battle-ground, about	54 "
From the garrison-house to supposed battle-ground, about	8 "
Length of Wickaboag Pond, about	1½ "
Length of Winnimisset meadow, about	1½ "

How far from the garrison-house was Captain Wheeler when he was assaulted?

1. On the first day of August, while he was at the garrison-house, Wheeler says he understood that "the Indians were about ten miles north-west from us;" and Curtis, who was sent out the same day to speak with them, actually found them "in a swamp about eight miles from Quaboag." As the distance was estimated and not measured, the difference of two miles in estimation is not material.

2. On the second day of August, the Indians having failed to appear "upon a plain within three miles of Brookfield" (or at the head of Wickaboag Pond), "Captain Hutchinson, who was principally intrusted with the matter of a Treaty with them," was persuaded "to proceed and march forward towards a swamp where the Indians then were," apparently the same swamp which they occupied on the preceding day. We are not informed precisely how far they marched; but it is distinctly stated that they "came near the said swamp" before they found that difficult pass where they "could march only in a single file," and they afterwards "marched there about sixty or seventy rods" before they were assaulted.

3. After the onslaught, "upon this sudden and unexpected blow," says Wheeler, "we returned to the town as fast as the badness of the way and the weakness of our wounded men would permit, we being then ten miles from it,"—just as far as the distance of the Indian stronghold from Brookfield was understood to be before the party commenced their march.

It would be difficult to reconcile these facts with the theory that Hutchinson and Wheeler did not advance beyond "the defile from the head of Wickaboag Pond," or even beyond Ditch Meadow. On the contrary, they all point to Winnimisset as the bloody ground; its distance and direction from Brookfield, and the character of the territory, fully correspond with the descriptions by Wheeler and Curtis. And that this was actually the place is declared by Hubbard, who wrote in 1677, two years after the event. He says that, not finding the Indians at "the place appointed," when the party had "rode four or five miles that way, they fell into an ambush of two or three hundred Indians, laid in such a narrow passage betwixt a steep hill on the one hand and an hideous swamp on the other, that it was scarce possible for any of them to escape."* Again, he says that certain soldiers from Springfield, with others under Captain Lathrop and Captain Beers, scoured the woods soon after the conflict, and "did the next day march up to a place called Meminimisset by the Indians, where Captain Hutchinson and Captain Wheeler were assaulted, and finding no sign of any Indians,"† they

* Hubbard's History of the Indian Wars in New England, 1677, Drake's Edition, 1855, pp. 98, 99.

† Ibid., pp. 107, 108. See also REGISTER, xxxvii. 177; xxxviii. 326, 327; and Judd's History of Hadley, p. 140. Meminimisset, Meminimisset, Menamesick, Menimesseg, Wenimisset and Winnimisset, are among the various forms in which this name is written by different persons.

separated. This account is similar to Wheeler's, but more exact in distances and names. It shows, at least, how Wheeler's narrative was understood by his contemporaries; and it is followed substantially by Gov. Hutchinson, Fiske and others.

On the whole, although it may be impossible to determine the precise spot where this sanguinary conflict occurred, inasmuch as the conditions are similar for more than a mile in extent, yet scarcely a doubt exists in my mind that it was on the easterly side of the Winnimisset meadows, at some point within the distance of about a mile southerly from what was formerly known as the Fay Farm, and is now called the Brookside Farm.

One objection deserves notice. In a "narrative of George, a christian Indian, taken prisoner in the ambushment of Captain Hutchinson," he says, "upon Friday, being the 5th of this instant (August), Philip and his company came to us at this swamp, six miles from the swamp where they killed our men."* It has been supposed that George was then at Winnimisset, and therefore that "the swamp where they killed our men" was six miles distant from that place—perhaps very near Wickaboag Pond.

The answer to this objection is manifold. (1) George does not say he was at Winnimisset; he gives no name whatever to the swamp. (2) There is a mistake in the date; Friday was the *sixth* day of August, "the Lord's day" being "August 1."† The Indians retreated from Brookfield "towards the breaking of the day, August the fifth;"‡ and Philip did not visit them on that day, but on Friday the sixth, at the "swamp, six miles from the swamp where they killed our men." It would not be consistent with their habit to remain in their known dwelling-place for the period of more than twenty-four hours, awaiting an attack by the English cavalry; but according to their usual custom they would seek concealment elsewhere. Fleeing from Brookfield before daybreak on Thursday morning, we may well believe that they were at least "six miles from the swamp where they killed our men" before the close of the next day; nor did they remain long even at that distance; for when the soldiers marched to Winnimisset, and scoured the woods and swamps in that vicinity, shortly afterwards, they found the place utterly deserted by the Indians, and failed to discover their hiding-place.§ (3) Six months later, Mrs. Rowlandson assures us there was another Indian residence about six miles from the main stronghold. She was captured at Lancaster, February 10, 1676. Two days afterwards she "came to the place where they intended, viz. an Indian town called Mennimesset, northward of Quaboag."¶ While she was there she was visited by her son Joseph, who informed her that "he was among a smaller parcel of Indians whose place was about six miles off."‡ The precise location of this place I know not; it may have been on the border of Pottapaug Pond in Dana, which bears traces of Indian occupancy, is about six miles from Winnimisset, and near the track which the Indians would naturally pursue, if, as many suppose, they "fled northerly to Paquayag, now Athol, and other places in that neighborhood."** At this place, wherever it was, they were probably visited by Philip, as related by George; but they immediately continued their flight to a more safe distance. Before the next February, however, they seem to have become reëstablished both at Win-

* Hutchinson's Hist. of Mass., i. 293.

† Narrative, p. 6.

‡ Ibid., p. 20.

§ Hubbard, p. 107, and *ante*, pp. 218, 219, 326, 327.

¶ Indian Captivities, p. 25.

‡ Ibid., p. 27.

** Judd's History of Hadley, p. 140.

nimisset and at the "place about six miles off," or "six miles from the swamp where they killed our men."

The foregoing article is designed as a *quasi* appendix to the Rev. George M. Bodge's instructive and interesting account of the "Soldiers in King Philip's War," now in course of publication in the REGISTER.

A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE UNDERWOOD FAMILIES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By Prof. LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD, Ph.D., of Syracuse, N. Y.

THE Underwood Family in America, as represented at present, is descended from the following lines :*

1. JOSEPH UNDERWOOD, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1637, with his brother Thomas, and removed to Watertown, Mass., in 1645. The latter left no descendants.

2. WILLIAM UNDERWOOD, of Concord, Mass.; removed to Chelmsford, Mass., in 1652.

3. HENRY UNDERWOOD, who settled in or near Newport, R. I., about 1665.

4. WILLIAM THOMAS UNDERWOOD, who settled in Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth century.

5. ALEXANDER UNDERWOOD, who settled in Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century.

6. Recent Immigrations, dating mostly since the Revolution.

To the first family belong Gen. Adin B. Underwood of Boston, and Francis H. Underwood, author, of the same place. To the second belonged the late Judge John C. Underwood of Virginia. To the third belongs Benjamin F. Underwood, the free-thinker of Boston. To the fourth belong the late U. S. Senator Joseph R. Underwood of Kentucky, Representatives Warner L. Underwood of Kentucky and John W. H. Underwood of Georgia, and others connected with political life in the two states mentioned.

It is the purpose of this paper to trace the history of the Massachusetts families only, including the Watertown and Chelmsford branches.

I. THE WATERTOWN BRANCH.

1. JOSEPH¹ UNDERWOOD, of Hingham, 1637, was admitted freeman at Watertown, 1645; married (1) Mary —, who d. 13 Feb. 1658, and he married (2) Mary How, of Dorchester, 29 April, 1665.† On the files of the court is a paper relating to his estate, naming his children Joseph, Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Thomas and Martha.

* There is also a "North Carolina Branch," claimed by some, but this is believed to be an offshoot from 5. Other early New England Underwoods, as MARTIN and PETER, left no descendants.

† Barry says 1662.

though Hudson says they are probably not mentioned in order of age. Savage states that Thomas was born 11 October, 1658, but this is probably a mistake, as *his* son Thomas was married in 1679, leaving a family at his death in 1691!

It will be impossible then at present to arrange the children in order of age, but I venture the following as seeming most probable:

2. i. THOMAS.
- ii. ELIZABETH, m. 13 Sept. 1693, William Bull, as his second wife. No issue.
- iii. MARY, m. 18 May, 1670, Isaac Ongé, or Ong.
- iv. MARTHA.
- v. SARAH.
3. vi. JOSEPH, b. 1650.
- vii. HANNAH, m. 14 Oct. 1680, John Gibson, by whom she had *Silence*, b. 17 Dec. 1680, and *Mary*, b. 27 July, 1682.

It seems quite probable that Joseph Underwood was originally from London, England. Bond says he is nearly if not exactly the same age as that Joseph U. who embarked at London, 1635, for Virginia. Stronger evidence, however, exists in the form of a letter from Robert Atkyn of England to John Leverett of Boston, dated 18 March, 1672, which says: "There is one Mr. Thomas Underwood sometimes wollen drap^r in London who I think lives in Boston and hes beene there 10 or 12 yeares, that marryed old Mr. Tilson's daughter one of them, but she is dead and since he went to New England has marryed again," etc.* This Thomas Underwood is no doubt the same Thomas that was a brother of 1 Joseph. Thomas settled in Hingham, 1637, and was admitted freeman the same year; was representative, 1637 and 1648; removed to Watertown and was there selectman, 1635. His will, dated 15 February, 1668, left his real estate to his wife *Magdalen* for life, and afterwards to Thomas, son of his brother Joseph, *who was then living with him*. He also left legacies to his brother Joseph and to his nephew and nieces, Joseph, Mary, Martha, Hannah, Elizabeth and Sarah. It is thus evident that he left no descendants.

Joseph Underwood died 17 February, 1677, aged 62.

2. THOMAS^a UNDERWOOD (*Joseph*¹), of Watertown, married Magdalen — as her second husband. His will, dated 19 July, 1679, proved 5 Oct. 1680, mentions only one child:

4. i. THOMAS.†

It is barely possible that 2 Thomas married his uncle's widow, the name Magdalen, as Savage states, being extremely uncommon. In support of such a view it may be stated that (1) Magdalen, wife of the uncle, was a second wife. (2) Magdalen, wife of the nephew, married him as a second husband. (3) The nephew was living with his uncle at the time of the latter's death, and (4) The property of the uncle was willed to Thomas, the nephew, after his wife's death.

3. JOSEPH^a UNDERWOOD (*Joseph*¹), of Watertown, born 1650, married Elizabeth — and had:

* Mass. Hist. Coll., 4th Series, vol. II.

† It seems quite possible that the date assigned by Savage for the birth of 2 Thomas is the date of the birth of his son, viz., 11 Oct. 1653. In this case the speculation above could not be correct.

- 5. i. JOHN, b. 6 March, 1677.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. 8 May, 1679.
- 6. iii. JOSEPH, b. 28 May, 1681.
- 7. iv. JOSHUA, b. 31 Jan. 1683.
- 8. v. JONATHAN, b. 1685. (?)
- vi. MARY, b. 9 May, 1687. (Savage says SARAH.)
- vii. HANNAH, bapt. 13 April, 1690; m. 1709, Daniel Richardson, by whom she had 1. William, b. 3 Feb. 1711; 2. Hannah, b. 25 Dec. 1718; and 3. Daniel, b. 26 June, 1721.

Savage makes the statement that the last two were children by a second wife, Mary, but Morse states that Elizabeth, his first wife, was admitted to the church, 1687! As his will, dated 16 February, 1691, proved 7 April, 1691, mentions his wife Elizabeth, it is evident that the statement of Savage is incorrect. The will also mentions the sons John, Joseph, Jonathan, Joshua, and the daughters Mary, Hannah and Elizabeth.

- 4. THOMAS³ UNDERWOOD (*Thomas² Joseph¹*), of Cambridge, Mass., married 19 Nov. 1679, Mary Palmer, and had:
 - i. THOMAS, b. 20 Oct. 1680; probably d. young.
 - ii. MARY, b. 5 June, 1682.
 - iii. ELIZABETH, b. 13 Aug. 1684; m. 25 March, 1709, Jonathan Hewes, of Cambridge.
 - + iv. JONATHAN, b. 18 Aug. 1686; m. 17 Nov. 1709, Ruth Holland, and settled in Lexington.
 - v. ABIGAIL, b. 26 March, 1688.
 - vi. MARTHA, b. 30 June, 1689.
 - vii. THOMAS, b. 3 June, 1691. Of this line I have no further information.
- 5. JOHN³ UNDERWOOD (*Joseph² Joseph¹*), of Charlestown, Mass., born 6 March, 1677; married 19 Nov. 1701, Rebecca Shattuck, and had:
 - i. JOHN, b. 10 July, 1704. Of this line I have no further information.
 - ii. REBECCA, b. 22 March, 1707.

He is said by Bond to have had "a reputed son" Jonathan, born 7 April, 1714, about which time he removed to Charlestown. It is possible that this Jonathan is the one from Waltham that Bond records as having married, 12 April, 1749, Sarah Parker, of Needham; but of this I am not positive.
- 6. JOSEPH³ UNDERWOOD (*Joseph² Joseph¹*), of Lexington, Mass., afterward (1747) of Lincoln, Mass., born 28 May, 1681; married —, and had:
 - + i. JOSEPH, bapt. 3 March, 1723; m. 26 Feb. 1744, Anna Baker, of Waltham, who d. 30 May, 1749, and he m. (2) 4 June, 1750, Eunice Smith, of Lexington. Two of his sons were prominent in the Revolution—*Joseph* (1749–1829) and *Nathan* (1753–1841), the latter a graduate of Harvard and clergyman. He d. at Lincoln, 25 April, 1760.
 - ii. JOSHUA, bapt. 6 June, 1725; m. 6 June, 1765, Abigail Stone, and had one son Daniel, bapt. 24 April, 1771.
 - iii. ELIJAH, bapt. 5 May, 1728.
 - + iv. PETER, bapt. 25 May, 1729; m. Keziah (*Winship?*), by whom he had five children in Charlestown.
 - v. RUTH, bapt. 4 April, 1731.
 - + vi. ISRAEL, bapt. 23 June, 1734. Was in the French and Indian war.
 - + vii. MOSES, bapt. 17 Aug. 1735; m. Mary Pierce, of Lincoln, Mass., and settled in that place, where he had eight children.
 - viii. SUSANNA, bapt. 2 Sept. 1739.

* This mark, the sign of addition, indicates that the compiler has a record of the families of the individuals to whose name it is prefixed.

7. JOSHUA^a UNDERWOOD (*Joseph*,² *Joseph*¹), of Sherborn, Mass., born 31 Jan. 1683; married 13 Jan. 1707, Mercy Fairbanks (daughter of Eliezer F. of Sherborn) and had:
- i. MERCY, b. 3 April, 1709; m. 1729, Eli Jones, of Sherborn, by whom she had six children.
 - ii. JONATHAN, b. 4 Nov. 1711; m. 23 Jan. 1740, Priscilla Builla, and had one son *John*, b. 1742, and four daughters. He was living in Sudbury, 1755.
 - iii. JOSHUA, b. 22 Sept. 1714; d. 17 July, 1731.
 - iv. JOSEPH, b. 21 Nov. 1716; m. Jemima Leland, and had at Holliston nine children.* He died 7 June, 1759.
 - v. THANKFUL, b. 8 Feb. 1719; m. June 4, 1744, John Hill.
 - vi. DAVID, b. May, 1721; d. 7 July, 1742.
 - vii. MARY, b. 2 Feb. 1723; m. 26 Jan. 1747, Eleazer Robbins.
8. JONATHAN² UNDERWOOD (*Joseph*,² *Joseph*¹). There seems to be nothing on record concerning this line. The fact that the church records of Watertown are a blank from 1709 to 1726, increases the difficulty of tracing. He may have been the father of any of the following, whose position I am as yet unable to determine:
- + i. NEHEMIAH, b. 5 May, 1721; dismissed from the church at Watertown to the church at Sturbridge; m. 5 Feb. 1744, Anna Marcy (daughter of James Marcy, of Woodstock, Ct.), and afterward settled in Woodstock, Ct., where he had seven sons† and three daughters. He d. 20 Oct. 1772.
 - + ii. JONAS, b. 1733; m. Naomi (Pike?), and had at Framingham, Mass., eight children, according to Barry.
 - iii. JOSHUA, who died at Mendon, Mass., 1743, leaving a wife Hannah.
 - iv. JONATHAN, of Weston, Mass., who had by wife Lydia three children at that place.

II. THE CHELMSFORD BRANCH.

1. WILLIAM¹ UNDERWOOD, of Chelmsford, Mass.; removed from Concord, 1652, with about twenty other families from that place and Woburn, to Chelmsford, where he was prominent in town affairs, and served as a town officer. Was admitted to the freeman's oath, 1650. Concerning his early history nothing is known at present, but he is supposed to have come from England prior to 1640. He married Sarah Pellet (?), and had in Concord and Chelmsford:
- i. REMEMBRANCE, b. 25 Feb. 1640; m. 1659, Josiah Richardson, by whom she had eight children.
 - ii. SARAH, b. 1642; m. 10 March, 1669, Daniel Blogget.
 - iii. PRISCILLA, b. 1647 (?); m. 6 July, 1663, Edward Spalden.
 - iv. AQUILLA, b. 1749; d. 17 June, 1637.
 - v. REBECCA, b. 6 April, 1650.
 - vi. DEBORAH, b. 1653 (?); m. 25 Dec. 1668, Nathaniel Butterfield.
 - 2. vii. SAMUEL, b. 14 Feb. 1656.‡
- Sarah, wife of William Underwood, died 5 Nov. 1684, and he married (2) Anna Kidder, of Billerica, 17 March, 1685.
2. SAMUEL² UNDERWOOD (*William*¹), of Chelmsford, Mass., had the following sons:

* Among these was David, born 1742, great-grandfather of Gen. A. B. Underwood, of Boston.

† Among these was Daniel, born 1744, great-grandfather of Francis H. Underwood, of Boston; also of the writer.

‡ Some of the dates given above are taken from Savage, and are probably inaccurate. Those of marriages and of the birth of *Samuel* are from records of Chelmsford in the possession of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc.

- 3. i. JOSEPH, b. 1681.*
- 4. ii. AQUILLA, b. 1693.

It is possible that there were more children than these two, but records are scanty, and these are all that can be found.

3. JOSEPH³ UNDERWOOD (*Samuel*,² *William*¹), of Westford, Mass., born 1681; married, 1707, Susannah Parker, and had in Chelmsford and Westford:
- i. JOSEPH, b. 1 March, 1708; d. 4 April, 1745.
 - ii. THOMAS, b. 7 Oct. 1709; d. 20 Oct. 1732.
 - iii. MARY, b. 28 Oct. 1711; d. 26 Nov. 1803.
 - iv. ELIZABETH, b. 2 Feb. 1714.
 - v. JONATHAN, b. 23 Jan. 1716; d. at Marlboro', N. H.
 - vi. AMY, b. 18 Oct. 1717; d. 23 May, 1770.
 - vii. RUTH, b. 20 Jan. 1719; d. 4 Sept. 1775.
 - viii. PHINEAS, b. 3 Jan. 1722; d. 24 Sept. 1757, Litchfield, N. H.
 - ix. TIMOTHY, b. 11 April, 1724; m. 1752, Susannah Bond (?), Litchfield, N. H.
 - x. SUSANNAH, b. 26 Dec. 1725; d. 26 Dec. 1729.
 - xi. JOHN, b. 15 Sept. 1727; m. Hannah Wright and had two sons, *Jereme*,† b. 1750, and *John*,‡ b. 1755.
 - xii. BETHIA, b. 27 Sept. 1729.
 - xiii. JAMES, b. 1 Dec. 1731, Litchfield, N. H.

The father, Joseph U., with his brother Aquilla, were subscribers to the covenant in 1727, when the church at Westford was formed from the church at Chelmsford (the town of Westford having previously formed a part of Chelmsford). The church was organized in 1729. Joseph U. died 19 Jan. 1761.

4. AQUILLA³ UNDERWOOD (*Samuel*,² *William*¹), of Westfield (afterward of Sandisfield), married Margaret —, and had:
- i. SAMUEL, b. 1 Feb. 1722. "Rem. to Mich."
 - ii. MARY, b. 26 March, 1724.
 - iii. WILLIAM, b. 1727. Descendants reside in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.
 - iv. PARKER. Of this line I know nothing.
 - v. ROGER. Of this line I know nothing.
 - vi. SIMON. Some of this branch are now living at Monterey.
 - vii. LUCY.
 - viii. OLIVE.
 - ix. MARGARET.
 - x. HANNAH.

Aquilla Underwood was dismissed from the church in Westford, November, 1741, to join with others forming a church at Litchfield, N. H., whence he probably removed. He was received at the church in Sandisfield, Mass., 26 July, 1761, at which place he died. 29 May, 1767. His wife Margaret died 25 August, 1780, in her 81st year.

Such seem to be the relations of the first four generations of Underwoods in Massachusetts. In this connection it may be stated that the present writer is preparing a complete genealogy of the Watertown branch of the Un-

* It is a singular coincidence that two *Josephs* of distinct branches should have been born the same year. (See Watertown Branch, No. 6.)

† An account of the descendants of *Jereme* may be found in Cutler's History of Jaffrey, N. H.

‡ An account of the descendants of *John* may be found in M'Keen's History of Bradford, Vt.

derwood family, and would gratefully receive any information relative to the family, or corrections or additions to the above. Information is specially desired respecting the descendants of (4. iv.) Jonathan; (4. vii.) Thomas; (5. i.) John; (6. iii.) Elijah; (8. iii.) Joshua, and (8. iv.) Jonathan. Also regarding the parentage of the last four recorded under the Watertown branch above.

The writer is indebted to the following published works, which contain more or less extended notices of the early members of the Underwood family:

1. *Barry*, History of Framingham. 2. *Bond*, Family Memorials of Early Settlers of Watertown. 3. *Draper*, History of Spencer. 4. *Freeman*, History of Cape Cod. 5. *Hudson*, History of Lexington. 6. *McKeen*, History of Bradford, Vt. 7. *Morse*, Genealogical Register of Sherborn, etc. 8. *Savage*, Genealogical Dictionary of New England. 9. *Wyman*, Charlestown Genealogies and Estates. 10. *Paige*, History of Cambridge. 11. *Hazen*, History of Billerica. 12. *Cutler*, History of Jaffrey, N. H.; and the published colonial records of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

PARTIAL COPY OF RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF WINCHESTER, N. H.

Communicated by JOHN L. ALEXANDER, M.D., of Belmont, Mass.

Continued from page 289.

Births—Continued.

Children of Jonathan & Mary Parkhurst

Mary b Ap 9th 1760

Children of John & Grace Curtis

Thomas b Oct 20th 1761 Mary b July — 1764

John b Nov 20th 1767

Children of Joseph & Martha Stowell

Sarah b Dec 3^d 1761 Abigail b Oct 23^d 1764

Patta b Jan 25th 1767 Elizabeth b Mar 13th 1769

Joseph b Oct 2^d 1771 Eunice b Mar 19th 1774

Rhoda b Aug 16th 1776 Elijah b May 28th 1779

Polly b Sept 22^d 1781 Paul b Oct 30th 1785

Children of James & Rhoda Scott

Mary b Jan 24th 1761 James b Nov 16th 1762

Ebenezer b Jan (32) 30th? 1765 Hannah b July 6th 1767

Rhoda b Jan 10th 1770 Chloe b Apr 21st 1772

Elijah b Apr — 1775

Children of Nehemiah & Eunice Houghton

Edward b July 21st 1760 Abigail b Feb 15th 1762

Mary b Nov 21st 1763 Eunice b Decr 11th 1765

Nehemiah b July 9th 1767 Daniel b May 16th 1769

Hannah b Jan 28th 1771 Luther b Decr 28th 1772

Azuba b Jan 8th 1775 Fredom b Mar 27th 1778

Sarah b May 22^d 1780

Children of Benjamin & Mary Wilson

Samuel b Mar 28th 1762 Mary b Nov 8th 1763
 Abel b Oct 10th 1765 Benjamin b Nov 5th 1770
 Elizabeth b Mar 1st 1772 John b Feb 17th 1776
 William b Jan'y 24th 1774 William b Oct 10th 1779
 John b Decr 12th 1781 Olive b Nov 26th 1783

Children of Moses & Hannah Watkins

Jared b Sept 14th 1762 Moses b Sept 16th 1764
 Aaron b Feb 18th 17th 1767 Lewis b June 1st 1769
 George b Mar 27th 1771 Hannah b Mar 4th 1772

Children of Joseph & Lucy Temple

Joseph & Benjamin b Jan'y 23^d 1762

Children of Nathaniel & Lydia Dodge

Rebeckah b Apr 8th 1762 Lydia b Aug 30th 1764
 John b Oct 11th 1767

Children of Henry & Abigail Foster

Hannah b Feb 11th 1763 Abigail b Decr 28th 1766 Rachel b Oct 22^d
 1776 Edward b May 14th 1778 Henry b Apr 13th 1780 Moses b Aug
 31st 1781 Elisha b Apr 19th 1783

Children of Reuben & Mary Rockwood

Reuben b Sept 13th 1763 Mary b Aug 27th 1765 Nathaniel b May 26th
 1768 Ezebel b June 23^d 1770 Olive b May 20th 1772 Lusebia b Apr 10th
 1774 William b June 3^d 1776 David b Oct 4th 1777 Elizabeth b Oct 17th
 1779

Children of John & Ruth Johnson

Moses b Jan'y 18th 1763 Uriah b Mar 8th 1766 John b Nov 21st 1767
 Asa b June 24th 1771 Ruth b June 18th 1773

Children of Isaac & Elizabeth Temple

John b June 16th 1763 Clarinda b May 2^d 1765

Children of William & Jemima Temple

Sabra b Sept 17th 1764 Mima b Apr 14th 1766 Fanna b Nov 6th 1767
 Sarah b Nov 23^d 1769 Mlle b — 1771 William b May 19th 1774 Sarah
 b Feb 22^d 1776

Children of Samuel & — Fassett

Esther b Apr 24th 1764 Anna b Sept 23^d 1774 Mary b Jan'y 3^d 1778
 Lucy b Apr 19th 1779

Children of Benjamin & Mary Freeman

Amos b Apr 4th 1764 Asa b July 4th 1768 Ebenezer b June 1st 1766

Children of Abel & Sarah Hammond

David b Jan'y 20th 1764 Catherine b Mar 24th 1766 Noami b Feb 24th
 1768 Sarah b Mar 20th 1770 Hannah b Mar 22^d 1772 Abel b Jan'y 18th
 1775 Seth b Jan'y 30th 1777 Azuba b Mar 24th 1779 Philana b Aug 3^d
 1781 Elijah b Mar 23^d 1784

Children of Jonas & Mary Whitney

Mary b Mar 12th 1764 Orlando b Nov 30th 1766 Katharine b Mar 21st
 1768 Zabina b Decr 6th 1769 Daniel Thayer b Feb 26th 1772 Lydia b Oct
 23^d 1774 James b Sept 23^d 1776 James b July 24th 1778

Children of Israel & Mary Stowell

Israel b May 23^d 1765 Elisha b Jan'y 29th 1767 Molly b Aug 17th 1768
 Josiah b Mar 22^d 1770 Luther b Oct 18th 1772 Calvin b Decr 5 1774
 Elisha b May 13th 1778 Reuben b Apr 30th 1779 Ebenezer b Apr 30th
 1781 Moses b Mar 28th 1782 Patty b Sept 3^d 1783

Children of Asa & Mary (Bond) AlexanderEbenezer Apr 24th 1765 Thadeus b Nov 15th 1766 Molly b Nov 9th 1768Lucretia b Jan'y 11th 1771 Asa b Jan'y 15th 1773 John b Decr 6th 1774Amos b July 15th 1779 Ann b Mar 4th 1781**Children of Reuben & Sarah Alexander**Caleb b May 19th 1765 Sarah b June 26th 1767 Mirium b Sept 11th 1769Reulen b Sept 4th 1770 Edward b Decr 21st 1772 Foster b July 3^d 1775Luther b July 1st 1778 Elijah b Feb 21st 1782 an infant b July 4th 1785**Child of Nathaniel & Bathsheba Laurence**Rebeckah b Aug 1st 1766**Amzi Doolittle b — 1767****Children of Nathaniel & Bathsheba Lawerance**

Rebeckah b Aug — 1766

Children of Alexander & Lovica McDoleJohn b Mar 4th 1765 William b Apr 11th 1767 Lovina b Aug 17th 1770Eber b Feb 27th 1773 Nathaniel b Mar 24th 1775 Molly b Apr 11th 1776Andrew b Mar 26th 1779 Susanna b Oct 22^d 1785**Children of Enoch & Sarah Stowell**Daniel b June 12th 1766 Enoch b Aug 27th 1768 Jesse b May 4th 1771David b June 27th 1773 Roswell b Mar 2^d 1780 Sylvanus b Mar 21st 1785**Children of Samson & Mary Willard**Philany b Oct 12th 1766 Melinda b June 26th 1768 Jonathan Hubbardb Sept 14th 1770 Molly b Apr 18th 1775 Martha b Feb 14th 1778**Children of Elijah & Anna Dodge**Anna b Jan'y 22^d 1767 Charlotte b July 20th 1769 Hannah b Jan'y 20th1771 Sarah b Jan'y 17th 1774 Sarah b Decr 14th 1774 Elijah b Feb 6th1777 Daniel b Apr 10th 1779 Nathan b Feb 28th 1781 Joseph b Mar 9th 1784**Children of Rev Micha & Eunice Lawrence**Eunice b July 22^d 1767 Julianna b May 26th 1769 Abigail b Mar 5th1771 Hubbard b Mar 7th 1773 Susanna b June 21st 1775 Betsey b Mar24th 1777 Sally Perry b Mar 9th 1779 Solomon Willard b Apr 26th 1783.**SOME OF THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM JOHNSON, OF CHARLESTOWN, MASS.**

Communicated by CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

THE January and July, 1879, and January, 1880, numbers of the REGISTER, contained an article on William Johnson, of Charlestown, Mass., and his descendants, from the pen of Mr. George W. Johnson, of Royalton, N. Y. On the third day of August, 1880, seven months after the publication in the last number, Mr. Johnson died, leaving the article unfinished. As there is no prospect of the article's being completed by another hand, the following brief sketch of some of the writer's ancestors not included in that article, and of the members of his immediate family now, with the exception of himself, extinct, is furnished for the REGISTER.

12. HAYNES⁶ JOHNSON (*Jesse,^{6*} John,⁴ Thomas,³ Joseph,² William¹*), the second son of Jesse by his second wife Priscilla, was born at Enfield, N. H., September 15, 1780, at which place he was also married January 18, 1804, to Nancy Kimble. In 1812, he, with his brother Ben, moved to Conklin, Broome County, N. Y., where each purchased a farm of 320 acres. He resided here, pursuing the life of a hard-working, energetic farmer, until 1836, when he removed to Ohio, near Cleveland. Later, 1845, he took up his residence at Hillsdale, Michigan. For upwards of twenty years he was a justice of the peace. He was a man of strong convictions, and was especially tenacious of his religious and political opinions. He died May 1, 1858, while on a visit to his son Peleg at Waterloo, N. Y., and his remains were interred in the Presbyterian church-yard at that place. His wife was born July 13, 1784, and died February 24, 1844. She was buried at Birmingham, Ohio. There were nine children, the fruit of this marriage, viz.:

- i. ALFRED, b. Dec. 2, 1804; d. May 5, 1849.
 - ii. PELEG Y., b. Jan. 15, 1807; d. Oct. 3, 1878.
 13. iii. BEN, b. March 25, 1809; d. Aug. 19, 1863.
 - iv. FREDERIC, b. April 1, 1811; d. Nov. 5, 1813.
 - v. NANCY K., b. Dec. 8, 1813; d. Oct. 12, 1846.
 - vi. HAYNES, b. Sept. 24, 1816. Now living at Hillsdale, Mich.
 - vii. SOPHRONIA, b. Jan. 10, 1819; d. Nov. 5, 1819.
 - viii. HENRY, b. Oct. 7, 1820; d. July 31, 1849.
 - ix. WILLIAM, b. March 12, 1822; d. Sept. 19, 1844.
13. BEN⁷ JOHNSON, third son of Haynes,⁶ was born at Enfield, N. H., March 25, 1809, and died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 19, 1863. He was married at Owego, N. Y., October 31, 1843, to Maria Louise Sweet, eldest daughter of Hon. Ezra Smith Sweet† and Janet McLaren Clow, who were married at Shaghticoke, N. Y., May 2, 1819.

He was named after his uncle Ben, a distinguished lawyer of Ithaca, N. Y., with whom he went to live when a boy of nine, and with whom he continued to reside as one of the family for nine years. He attended the Ithaca Academy and taught school at intervals, thereby earning a sufficient sum of money to enable him, with his uncle's assistance, to pay for a collegiate education. He thereupon entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating with honor in the class of 1830. While at college he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and ever after highly valued his college and society ties. After his graduation he returned to Ithaca and read law in the office of his uncle Ben. He was admitted to the bar in due course, soon after which he started south in quest of fortune and a home. During his journeyings through the several

* Jesse⁶ Johnson was born Oct. 20, 1732; was the eldest child of John.⁴ See REGISTER, xxxiv. 66.

† Ezra Smith Sweet was born at New Bedford, Mass., June 3, 1796, and died at Owego, N. Y., October 16, 1869. He was of Welsh descent and a grandson of Silas Sweet who died November 25, 1822, and Mary Blackman who died February 27, 1827. He was a lawyer by profession, and for one term a member of the New York legislature. Janet McLaren Clow was born at Shaghticoke, N. Y., March 13, 1798, and died November 22, 1881. She was a daughter of Peter Clow born in Scotland in 1775, and Lucinda Ellsworth, who were married at Saratoga, N. Y., February 14, 1796. She was a niece of George Ellsworth, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a second cousin of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth who was shot and killed May 24, 1861, while descending from the roof of the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., where he had been to haul down a rebel flag.

states he contributed letters descriptive of the country through which he passed, which were published in the *Ithaca Chronicle*. For two years he was chiefly engaged as a collecting agent in Louisiana and Mississippi, travelling on horseback through canebrakes, swimming bayous, and exposed to all manner of dangers and discomforts.

He finally located at Vicksburg, Miss., where he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued to follow with marked success for nearly twenty years. He soon took rank with the foremost lawyers of the state, had an extensive practice, and amassed a considerable fortune. His residence, one of the finest in the city, was located in the centre of half a square of ground. His domestic servants, of whom he had at different times from twelve to fifteen, were his slaves, and whatever may be said on ethical grounds against the institution of slavery—now happily abolished forever—it must be borne in mind that it was the universal custom among gentlemen of means at the south, to own their own servants. It is within the writer's knowledge that all of his father's servants, without exception, entertained the highest respect for their master, and he is confident that they were so well treated and so contented with their condition and surroundings, that they would not, if they had been offered their liberty, have accepted it.

In 1851 he visited Europe, and wrote from there letters which were published in the Vicksburg papers. In 1854, his wife and daughter, returning to the city from their summer retreat, took the yellow fever and nearly lost their lives. Unwilling to again risk the life of any of his family, he retired from the practice of his profession, sold his residence and slaves, and removed with his family to Owego, N. Y., where he afterwards continued to reside.

Having large property interests in the south, and in order that he might be on hand to look after them, he applied for and received at the hands of President Lincoln, the appointment of post-master at Vicksburg, and entered upon the discharge of his duties immediately after the capture of that place by the union forces under Grant. He, however, found the office in such a state of chaos, his mode of life was of necessity so different from what he had always been accustomed to, and the annoyances and hardships to which he was subjected in consequence of the confused condition in which he found everything, were so great, that his system, unused as he was to physical labor of any sort, gave way under the strain, and he died unattended by any member of his family, and with only the hands of comparative strangers to minister to his last wants. His remains were temporarily interred at Vicksburg, but were subsequently removed to Ithaca, N. Y., and placed by the side of his uncle Ben's, in compliance with a wish expressed by him many years before his death. Notwithstanding his long residence in the south, and the many warm and strong attachments he formed among his neighbors and acquaintances, he was an uncompromising union man. He was strictly temperate in all his habits, and a man of unblemished character, honorable, upright, honest.

Maria Louise Sweet was born at Salem, N. Y., March 5, 1822, died at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1878, and was buried at Owego, N. Y. Eminently fitted to adorn the highest social station, she was nevertheless domestic in her habits, and discharged the duties

devolving upon her as a wife and mother with an unselfish devotion seldom equalled. She married for her second husband Gen. Henry Martin Whittelsey, a son of Samuel Whittelsey and Abigail Goodrich, and a descendant of John Whittelsey and Ruth Dudley, who were married at Saybrook, Conn., June 20, 1664. There were no children by this marriage. Gen. Whittelsey was born August 12, 1821, died August 8, 1873, and was buried at Owego, N. Y.

There were four children born to Ben and Maria Louise Johnson, viz.:

- i. **FREDERIC HAYNES**, b. Oct. 20, 1854; d. Jan. 2, 1882.
- ii. **CHARLES SWEET** (the compiler of this article), b. April 9, 1847.
- iii. **STELLA PAULINE**, b. Sept. 5, 1851; d. Jan. 5, 1881.
- iv. **WILLIAM SCHUYLER**, b. Sept. 20, 1859; d. Oct. 6, 1883.

Frederic Haynes Johnson received a liberal academic education. He was a man of fine address and possessed most excellent business qualities. At the date of his decease, January 2, 1882, he was in the civil service of the government at Washington, having been previously engaged in business as an insurance agent and accountant. He was unmarried.

Stella Pauline Johnson was married at Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., February 16, 1876, to Quinton Corwine, eldest son of Hon. Richard M. Corwine and Mary Eliza Quinton, who were married at Cincinnati, Ohio, February, 1842, and a descendant of Capt. George Corwin, who was born in England, December 10, 1610. She died at Washington, January 5, 1881, and was buried at Owego, N. Y. Mrs. Corwine was educated at Elmira Female College and at Madam Buel's Seminary at Washington. She visited Europe both before and after her marriage. Her first visit abroad was of eighteen months duration, about half of the time being spent at Munich in the cultivation of a naturally sweet gift of voice, and in the study of the German language. The second visit was made with her husband and little son Mortimer, then only six months old. She possessed many accomplishments, and occupied a high place in the best musical and social circles at the capital. She had two children, Mortimer Quinton, born December 10, 1876, and Louise Sweet, born April 1, 1879.

William Schuyler Johnson died at Washington, D. C., October 6, 1883. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and for several years private secretary to Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, but subsequently engaged in business in Florida. He was the inventor of an Electrical Signaling Device, and a notary public. He was educated at Emerson Institute at Washington, and was unmarried. His remains were interred in the family lot at Evergreen Cemetery, Owego, N. Y.

CHURCH RECORDS OF FARMINGTON, CONN.

Communicated by JULIUS GAY, Esq., of Farmington, Conn.

[Continued from page 279.]

January 23. John Judd & his wife added.

Feb: 29. Caleb Coal & Hannah North the wife of Samuel.

July. mindwell bird.

Decb^r 25. 1709. Thomas Newel, Hanna Lewis & Jean North widdow of John.

1710. March 19. added to ye church. William Wadsworth, Nathaniel Lewis & his wife, Hannah porter Daughter of Samuel.

1710. Aprill 2. joined to us by dismission from Hampton Sarah Whitman.

May 12. grace brownson joined to us.

June 4. Samuel Brownson of Richard joined to us.

february 11 [1711] added to ye church Isaac Norton Jeams Gridly, Mary Woodruff.

Decemb. 30. [1711] Nathaniel Coal, (ruth?) Gridly.

Jan. 20. 1711—12 ye persons following added

George Steel and his wife	Sam Hart
John Hart Jun ^r & his wife	John newel & his wife
William Porter	Nat Porter & his wife
John Coale	Widdow Jud sometimes Wife
Nathaniel Stanly	Sam Jud
Hezekiah Hooker	Josiah North & wife
Marget root	Sam Woodruff & wife
Thomas Tompson Doc ^r	Jeams Gridly
John North	Daniel Jud and wife
Thomas Newel wife	Thomas Hart
Samuel Smith of Jonathan	Mary Smith
Ephraim Smith Jun ^r	Paul Andros
The wife of Clark Carington	John Cowles and wife
Sam ^l Woodruff of Sam	Thomas Cowles & wife
Daniel Woodruff	Jonathan Smith & wife
Sam Newel & wife	ye wife of Jonathan Gridly
ye wife of abner Gillet	Stephen Andros & wife
ye wife of Joseph cogswell	Joseph Root Jun ^r & wife
Joseph Andros & wife	the wife of Thomas Norton
William parsons & wife by dismission	Thomas Smith
the wife of Benj: Andross	the wife of Cap: Cowles
anna Standly	The wife of John Smith
Jacob barns	Sam ^l Nash & his wife
Sam ^l Wadsworth & his wife	Mary Newel
Joseph Woodfurd Ju ^{sr} & wife	Elizabeth Steel
Mabel Hooker	Hezek: North & wife
Timothy Porter	Sarah North
Sam ^l porter of Sam.	Nat Tompson & wife
Cap. Josiah Hart & his wife	Hezek: Scots wife
Robert porter and his wife	Hannah North
Thomas Standly & his wife	Mary Porter & Lydea
Roger orvice & his wife	Easter Jud
Ephraim Smith	Reb: Woodfurd
John Gridly & his wife	Sam Woodfurd
ye wife of Samuel Tompson	Neh: Lew wife
Margaret Tompson	Joseph Roots wife
Mary Tompson & Ru ^h	Jeams Andros wife
Nathaniel Newel & his wife	Abigail North
Daniel Lewis & wife	Phebe Gridly
Thomas orton	the wife of Thomas orton

An account of such as owned ye covenant & had thereupon Baptism for y^r children

January 19. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sam^l Woodroff Jun^r

feb. 2. Thomas Hart ye Captains son. Abraham Jillet ye same day had baptism for himself

March 16. Martha Scott ownd ye covenant and was baptized

May. 11. 1707. Samuel Seamor

June. 13. 1707. John Woodruff ownd ye covenant.

August 9. Nathaniel Cowles ownd ye covenant.

September 7. Sam^l Scott ownd ye covenant.

Jan: 4. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$. Thomas Tompson Doc: Roger Brownson, Timothy Root.

May 9. Nathaniel Lewis ownd ye covenant, 1708.

July 11. Thomas Lee ownd ye covenant.

October 3. Anthony Judd ownd ye covenant.

feb: 6. [170 $\frac{3}{4}$] John Norton 3^d ownd ye covenant.

June 1709. Joseph Andros ownd ye covenant & had his son baptized
Joseph:

June John North ownd ye covenant.

March 12. 1709-10. Mary Smith, Josiah Hart, David Bull, Nathaniel Woodruff.

April. 2. Paul Andros & Jonathan Woodruff owned ye covenant. Thomas Coal, Samuel Porter, Ephraim Harris? Joanna Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Deborah Woodruff & Ruth, Sarah & Elizabeth Brownson.

May 12. 1710. Sarah Langton & ye eldest daughter of Thomas Barnes ownd ye covenant.

May 19. ye wife of John Brownson ownd ye covenant.

March 11. 1711. Isaac Lewis, Elizabeth Orvice.

A memorandum Taken by house Row. anno. 1734.

Joseph Woodfurd Jun^r & his wife joind to ye church & his children baptizd.

Sam Hart joind to ye church & his children are baptizd.

Josiah Woodruff & and his wife joind to ye church & ye child is baptizd.

Thomas Orton Jun^r joind to ye church & his children are baptizd.

James Andros ownd ye covenant & his children are baptizd.

Nath Newel & his wife joind to ye church y^r children are baptizd.

Daniel Lewis joind to ye church his children are baptizd.

Nathaniel Lewis Jun^r ownd the covenant & his child is baptizd.

Timothy Hawley ownd ye covenant & his child is baptizd.

Benjamin Porter ownd ye covenant & his children are baptizd.

Matthew Woodruff Jun^r ownd ye covenant and his children are baptizd.

Josiah North and his wife joind to ye church and his children are baptizd.

Thomas Judd came into ye church by a dismission.

John Norton ownd ye covenant and his children are baptizd.

Joseph Judds children are baptizd.

Daniel Judd & his wife joind to ye church and his children are baptizd.

Stephen Andros & his wife joind to ye church & y^r children are baptizd.

Jonathan Bird ownd ye covenant and his children are baptizd.

Ye wife of Thomas Norton joind to ye church & her children are baptizd.

John Tompson Jun^r ownd ye covenant & his children are baptizd.

Sam^l Tompson children are baptizd.

John Steel & his wife joind to ye church & their children are baptizd.

Thomas Smith joind to ye church & his children are baptizd.
Eben Moody ownd ye covenant & his children are baptizd.
Asahel Strong Jun' ownd ye covenant & his children are baptizd.
Daniel Hart joind to ye church.
Timothy Hart ownd ye covenant & his children are baptizd.
Jonathan Wadsworth & his wife ownd ye covenant & y' child was baptizd.
Robert Porter and his wife joind to ye church & his children are baptizd.
Hezekiah Lee ownd ye covenant and his children are baptizd.
Paul Andros joind to ye church.
Stephen Tuttle ownd ye covenant.
Mary Smith joind to ye church.
Capt^a Josiah Hart & his wife joind to ye church & y' children are baptizd.
John Prats children are baptizd.
Thomas Cows & his wife joind to ye church & their children are baptizd.
David Bull & his wife joind to ye church & their children are baptizd.
Eben Porter joind to ye church & his children are baptizd.
Timothy Porter Jun' joind to ye church.
Giles Hooker own ye covenant his child is baptizd.
Jonathan Gridlys wife joind to ye church & his children are baptizd.
Eben Langton ownd ye covenant & his children are baptizd.
Sam^l Nash and his wife joind to ye church & his child is baptizd.
John Smith of Sam^l ownd ye covenant & his wife formerly Merils joind to ye church.
Joseph Root Jun' joind to ye church & his children are baptizd.
Nehemiah Lewis ownd ye covenant and his children are baptizd.
Sam^l Wadsworth joind to ye church & his children are baptizd.
Daniel Gridly & his wife ownd the covenant & his child is baptizd.
Hezekiah Scot ownd ye covenant his children are baptizd.
Ensign Wadsworths wife joind to ye church her children are baptizd.
Sam^l Warner ownd ye covenant and his children are baptizd.
John Gridly & his wife joind to ye church & y' children are baptizd.
Simon Newels wife joind to ye church & her children are baptizd.
David Orvice ownd ye covenant and his children are baptizd.
Sam Orvice ownd ye covenant & joind to ye church & his children are baptizd.
Stephen Hart Jun' ownd ye covenant & his children are baptizd.
Capt^a Woodruff & his wife joind to ye church and their children are baptizd.
Tim Standlys wife joind to ye church & her children are baptizd.
Nath Standlys children are baptizd.
Matthew Jud ownd ye covenant.
William Judd ownd ye covenant his children are baptizd.
Ezek : Woodruff & James Woodruff ownd ye covenant.
Mary Newell Daughter of Thomas, Elizabeth Steel daughter of John Steel, Mary Porter & Lydea Porter Daughters of William Porter: Hannah & Sarah & Hezekiah North children of Thomas North, ye wife of Nath : Tompson & of Hezekiah Stel joind to ye church. Hester Jud & Mary Stedman joind to ye church. Asahel Strong Jun' & Joseph Hooker joind to ye church & Rebecca Woodfurd & Sam^l Woodfurd joind to ye church.
John M Andrus? ownd ye covenant & was baptizd.

[To be continued.]

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.B., now residing in London, Eng.

[Continued from page 325.]

ROBERT THOMPSON.—The following notes, appended by Mr. Waters to the will of Major Thomson (*ante*, pp. 317–8), were accidentally omitted in the last number :

[Information of Hugh Squier. Heard three men of quality, one seemingly a Dutchman, rejoice that the Dutch had done so well, and attribute it chiefly to the care and diligence of Maurice Thompson and his brother Major, in supplying them with information of the motions of the English fleet; they said these men served much better than Scott for his thousand guilders a year. Finds that Maurice Thompson was always violent against kingly government, was intimate with the Protector, sat on some of the high courts of justice, and sentenced some beheaded lords to death, so that he is incapable of bearing any office. He was a poor man in Virginia, but got a great estate, chiefly from the king's party. He, Hugh Peters and Nich. Corsellis, a Dutchman, went over in the beginning of the war to collect money in Holland for the distressed Protestants in Ireland, and was always in great favour with the Dutch. As to Major, can hear of no one of that name but a rich Mr. Major, who married his daughter to the Protector's son Richard, but he is no brother of Maurice Thompson, so thinks they must mean his brother Major Rob. Thompson, who was so great with Cromwell that he had nearly married his daughter: he began with nothing, rose high enough to purchase 2,200^l a year in bishops' lands, and lost it on the Restoration, so that he brags that he hates not the persons but the office of bishops; he is bold, full of malice, and embittered against government; he was six or seven years a navy commissioner for the Protector, so that he knows all the ways of the navy, and is thus able to commit this treason. Thinks their houses should be searched, and Council should consider whether to seize them. Asks directions in case he should again meet the three men whose discourse he heard. [2 pages with postscript in cypher undecyphered.] Westminster, 24 June, 1666.

Account of two other brothers of these Thompsons: George, who lost his leg fighting against the King, but got a great estate. When the army had fallen into the posture of a brand-iron, with the Rump in the middle, threatening a battle royal, Haslerigg and Morley to support the Rump, and Lambert and his party to pull them down, this Col. George Thompson was with some thousands in St. George's-in-the-Fields, Southwark, and with Bibles in their hands, and good swords also, they declared for King Jesus, which signified what they pleased, except King Charles.

“Endorsed Col. G. Thompson, of Southwark, a Millenary, &c.” 24 June, 1666.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1665–1666.

The great interest taken by this family in the affairs of the British Colonies of North America, and the important parts played by them (directly or indirectly) in the management of those affairs, as shown by the State Papers, would seem to warrant the giving of so much space to this account of them. From this family were derived the baronial house of Thomson Lords Haversham, created 4 May, 1696, and extinct on the death of Maurice, the last Baron Haversham in 1744, a family closely allied, by intermarriages, to the house of Annesley, Earls of Anglesey. Of the children of Major Robert Thomson, the testator of the foregoing will, Elizabeth became the wife of William Ashhurst, son of Henry Ashhurst,* an eminent merchant of London, descended from an old Lancashire family. This William was himself Lord Mayor of London in 1693, one of the representatives of the city in several parliaments, received the honor of knighthood from King William III., and died 12 January, 1719; his lady survived till 22 March, 1723. His brother Henry was created a Baronet in 1688. Her sister Mary was the wife of Samuel Clarke, Esq., of Snail-

* Of this Henry Ashhurst, Morant (*vide* History of Essex, ii. 296) says: “He had the chief hand in settling the corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel in America, of which he was treasurer; and also zealously promoted the translation of the Bible into the Indian language. He died in 1680.”—H. F. W.

well in the county of Cambridge (of Kentish stock), who was created a Baronet 25 July, 1698, and died 8 March, 1719. Another sister, Susan Thomson, was the second wife of Sir Robert Duckenfield, of Duckenfield Hall, Cheshire, created a Baronet 16 June, 1665, who died Nov. 1729.—H. F. W.]

JOHN SCOTCHFORD of Brenchlie in the county of Kent, clothier, 26 December, 1600, proved 16 January, 1600. To be buried in the parish church of Brenchley. To the poor of the parish. To Jasp Saxbie, Henry Alchin and Lawrence Bycie, to every of them ten shillings. To my servants. To every one of my godchildren twelve pence apiece. To John Scotchford my uncle ten shillings. To Laurence Briggenden ten shillings. To Jone, my sister, wife of Richard Browne, forty shillings, and to her son, Noe Stoue, three pounds. To every one of the children of the said Jone, my sister, ten shillings. To my sister Martha, wife of Richard Glydd, twenty shillings. To her son John my godson, twenty shillings, and to the rest of her children ten shillings apiece. To every one of my daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Margaret, Mary and Martha, one hundred pounds at one and twenty years of age or day of marriage. To my daughter Elizabeth, at the age of one and twenty years, the sum of ten pounds, which ten pounds was given her by her grandmother, my mother. To my wife Elizabeth one hundred and fifty pounds within one year after my decease (and other bequests made to her).

To every one of the daughters of John Bigge two shillings, and to his son Hope Bigg ten shillings; to Mary wife of John Bett ten shillings; to Mary wife of George Stacie ten shillings; all within twelve months after my decease. To my mother nine pounds ten shillings yearly (in quarterly payments) &c. To George Saxbie, my uncle, twenty shillings, and to William Saxbie, my uncle, ten shillings; both within three months after my decease. To Edward Henshall, vicar of Brenchley, twenty shillings. The residue to my son Thomas Scotchford and his heirs forever. John Saxbie and Robert his son, both of Brenchley, clothiers, to be my executors. Richard Glidd, of the parish of Brightling, in the County of Sussex, yeoman, and John Maynard of Brenchley, yeoman, to be the overseers.

The witnesses were Edward Henshall, Script. and John Maynard.

Woodhall, 40.

[The testator of the above will was probably the ancestor of John Scotchford, town clerk of Concord, who married Susanna (perhaps) daughter of George Meriam, and died 10 June, 1696. The will is at any rate of interest as relating to the Bigg family.—H. F. W.]

NINION BUTCHER, of Mary Aldermanbury London, 25 February, 1658, proved 13 October, 1660. To the poor of the parish of Staplehurst. To eight poor people of the parish of Marden five shillings apiece, and to ten poor people of the same parish two shillings apiece. To M^{rs} Lawrence, widow, twenty shillings, to M^{rs} Southen forty shillings, and to Henry Parsons ten shillings. To eight poor people of the parish of Aldermanbury five shillings apiece, and to eight more poor people two shillings and sixpence. To my loving daughter Elizabeth Houlden five hundred and fifty pounds if my said daughter is living in twelve months, &c. if not then to her children at their respective ages of eighteen years. To my sister Rebecca Glover five hundred pounds within one year, if my sister is living, if not then to her children at eighteen. To my daughter Mary Pointell five hundred pounds in one year, &c. if alive, if dead then to her children at their several ages of eighteen. To my grand children, Elizabeth Butcher,

fifty pounds at eighteen, William Butcher, twenty pounds at one and twenty, and Hannah Butcher twenty pounds at eighteen. To my grandchildren, James Houlden, fifty pounds at one and twenty, and Mary Houlden, fifty pounds at eighteen. To my grandchildren, Rebecca Glover, fifty pounds at eighteen, and Thomas Glover, twenty pounds at one and twenty; and twenty pounds to every other child of my daughter Glover's that shall be born before my death, and to be paid at eighteen if daughters and at one and twenty if sons. To my grandchildren, Judith Pointell, forty pounds at eighteen, Daniel Pointell, twenty pounds at one and twenty, and Edward Pointell, twenty pounds at one and twenty. To my reverend Pastor M^r Edmund Calamy four pounds within 6 months. To every one of my brother William's children that shall be alive six months next after my decease twenty shillings. To my kinswomen Mary and Elizabeth Sheefe twenty shillings apiece at eighteen. To my kinsman Thomas Butcher of Staplehurst twenty shillings in twelve months. To my kinsman Richard Butcher twenty shillings in twelve months. To my cousin Tunnell twenty shillings a year during natural life. To my cousin Elizabeth Busnell twenty shillings in twelve months. To my cousins Joseph, Samuel and Caleb Swinoke twenty shillings apiece in twelve months. To my cousin Elizabeth Crosse, in Southwark, twenty shillings in twelve months. To my cousin Mary Hasleden twenty shillings in twelve months. To my loving sister Johnson forty shillings in twelve months. To M^r Bland and his wife ten shillings apiece in twelve months. All my lands to my son John Butcher and his heirs forever, and the residue to him. My three daughters, Elizabeth Houlden, Rebecca Glover and Mary Poyntell. Grandchildren Elizabeth and Hannah Butcher, daughters of son John. Son John Butcher to be executor and sons Daniel Poyntell, Francis Willoughby and Thomas Glover to be overseers.

Nabbs, 176.

[I suspect Thomas Glover (husband of Rebecca) was son of John Glover of Dorchester.—H. F. W.]

JOHN IVE of Naylonde, in the county of Suffolk, clothier, 4 Dec. 1618, proved 17 June, 1619. To wife Anne the house wherein I dwell, for and during her natural life. Friends William Forth, gentleman, and Thomas Blythe to be executors. To my eldest son John Ive twenty pounds within one year after the decease of my wife. My son Thomas Ive of London oweth unto me forty pounds by a bond bearing date 9 January, 1617. To my son Myles Ive the sum of five pounds to be paid unto him within one year after the decease of my wife. To my son Ambrose fifteen pounds within one year, &c. To my two daughters Anne and Mary five pounds apiece, &c. To my grandchild John Ive, son of my son Thomas, three pounds at the age of one and twenty years. To every one of my grandchildren, the children of my son John, Miles and Anne, now living, twenty shillings apiece, the sons at twenty-one and daughters at eighteen. The younger children of my son Thomas. The children of my son Miles. The children of my daughter Anne Frost.

The witnesses were Edmund Wells, John Smyth and Richard Robinson. Parker, 57.

EDMUND CHAPLIN of Little Waldingfield in the County of Suffolk and the Diocese of Norwich, gentleman, 6 October, 1618, proved 8 February, 1618, by John Wincoll and Thomas Brian, with power reserved to the widow Martha Chaplin to act. To my grandchild Edmund Chaplin, eldest son of my late son Edmund, my messuage called Lyons, in Whatfield,

Suffolk, at the age of five and twenty years. To grandchild William Chaplin, another son of said Edmund and to Ursula and Elizabeth Chaplin, his daughters (minors). To John Wincoll, my grand child, at the age of fourteen, Anne Wincoll, my grand child, at sixteen, John Wincoll, my son in Law, Awdry Wincoll, my daughter, his wife. Thos. Brian my son in law and Martha Brian, my daughter, his wife. John Howe of Melford, my nephew, and Judith his wife. To my friend M^r Thomas Iles of Hammer-smith, Middlesex, gentleman, a ring of gold (value forty shillings) desiring him, of all kindness, to stand good grand father and friend unto the young poor fatherless children of my late son and his son-in-law Edmund Chaplin and his wife Anne the daughter of M^r Iles. If interred at Little Waddingfield, then, &c. If interred at Lindsey, &c. To Pernell Wilkinson, wife of Wilkinson the elder, and to the widow Mallard, both of Little Waddingfield, five shillings apiece. A bequest to four household servants of John Wincoll. All the residue to wife Martha, appointed executrix, with sons John Wincoll and Thomas Brian.

The witnesses were George Wincoll, Francis Wincoll and Joseph Briante. Parker, 40.

Sententia pro confirmacione testi Edmundi Chaplin dēf in iudicio inter Johannem Wincoll et Thomam Bryant partes hūoi negotium promoventes ex una et Martham Chaplin als Bryant filiam n'ratem dicti defuncti Edmundum et Wilm Chaplin nepotes, Ursulam et Eliz. Chaplin neptes ex filio eiusdem defuncti, etc. 21 June 1619. Parker, 56.

Testamentum nuncupativum THOME AYRES, of the parish of Froome in the County of Somerset, broadweaver, 14 January, 1638. To the church there three shillings and fourpence; to the poor six shillings and eight pence. Having a debt of five pounds, eight shillings due him by bond from one Nathan Doale, of Brooke in com. Wilts, his will was that Symon Ayers, his brother, should have that debt to his own use; also his wearing apparel and a piece of new green cloth which lay in the chest, of five yards; also his broad loom unto Simon Ayers and William Ayers, his brother Simon Ayers his children, to each the moiety. A cupboard at his father's to Anne Ayers, daughter of Simon Ayers. His wife consents to these legacies. Witnesses John Lacie and Richard Eyers.

A commission issued forth 20 March, 1638, to Mary Ayers, the relict. Harvey, 54.

SYMON EYRE of Osmington in the County of Dorset, yeoman, 29 April, 1659, proved 4 October, 1660, by William Eyre. To wife Joan and son William Eyres, &c. To my daughter-in-law Mary Eyres the sum of three score pounds which was promised her at the marriage of her unto my son Symon Eyres, provided the portion promised by her friends in marriage be truly and duely paid and for those children she had by my son Symon. To my four grand children twenty shillings to be divided equally amongst them. Son William to be executor and my good friends Robert and Henry Godshall to be overseers. One of the witnesses was a John Eyre.

Nabbs, 182.

NATHANAELL SMITH, 19 February, 1650. "I dispose of my money and goods that is now in new England and elsewhere in wise and manner following." The sixty three pounds in M^r George Corwin's hands due by bond, twenty pounds of it to my kinsman Thomas Edwards, eighteen pounds to my sister Ruth Halford, ten pounds to M^r John Nicolls, flaxman,

five pounds to my cousin Nathaniel Edwards and ten pounds to my uncle John Smith. The money in James Brown's hand and that which is in Master Makepeace his hand, Brown's being eight or ten pounds and M^r Makepeace's four pounds ten shillings, my will is that my sister Hanna Mellowes shall have, &c. The linen that I have I do give the napkins, towells and tablecloths and one half the sheets to my kinsman Thomas Edwards and the other half of the sheets to my sister Hanna Mellowes in New England. Linen of mine in my brother Mr. Samuel Wandley's hands I do freely bestow it upon him. Also if there should be any allowance for the plundered estate, one half whereof is due to me, I do give one half to my brother M^r Samuel Fisher and the other half to be distributed between my sister Walford and my sister Wandley. My kinsman Thomas Edwards and cousin Nathaniel Edwards to be administrators.

The witnesses were Samuel Brinsmeades and Samuel Oliver.

20 March 1650 emanavit commissio Thomae Edwards et Nathanaeli Edwards, consanguineis dicti defuncti, ad administrand^{um} bona jura et credita dicti defuncti iuxta tenorem et effectum testamenti ipsius defuncti, eo quod dictus defunctus nullum omnino in hujusmodi testamento nominavit Executorem etc.

Grey, 53.

[In the Massachusetts Archives, at the State House in Boston (B. 15, No. 70), may be found a copy of this will. Another copy is in the Court House at Salem, among the records of Ipswich Court, 1651, in the present office of the Clerk of Courts for the County of Essex. I have (scanty) minutes of what seems to be an earlier will, made 1 January, 1648 (Mass. Archives, B. 15, No. 72), in which the testator mentions William Halford, "my brother Andrew Halford's sonne," cousin Nathaniel Wandley, cousin Hannah Mellowes to have the linen and Abraham Mellowes my books, my brother Edward Mellowes and my brother Samuel Wandley to be executors.—H. F. W.]

EDWARD APSLEY of Apsley in the County of Sussex. The yearly profits of all my real and personal estate, in Sussex, Middlesex and Kent, to my brother George Fenwick, till my nephew Edward Fenwick attain the age of twenty one years. Then my will is that he should change his name to mine; and so I give to him the said Edward Fenwick als Apsley all mine estate, both real and personal, he paying to his father one hundred pounds per annum during his life, to Jo: Apsley, son to my cousin Jo: Apsley of Pulberrow fifty pounds per annum during his life, to my servant Margaret Moyse twenty pounds per annum, to Thomas Stringer, my servant, ten pounds per annum, to Moses Fryer ten pounds per annum, to be paid to him at the house his father-in-law, M^r Evernden, now lives in, to Jo: Adams als Humphrey ten pounds per annum and a lease for twenty one years of all the lands he holdeth of me, at the rents he now payeth, to the town of Steyning five pounds per annum, to Sir Thomas Middleton one hundred pounds. To Sir Arthur Heislerige two either of my stone horses or mares. To Duncombe Colchester such of my geldings as he shall choose and twenty pounds, ten pounds by the year. To my cousin Richard Coldicott one hundred pounds. I would have one hundred and fifty pounds paid to M^r Bartholomew; M^r Pierce knoweth where he liveth. Other bequests.

There issued forth letters of administration, 13 August, 1652, to Sir Arthur Haslerigg, one of the members of the right honorable the Parliament of the Common Wealth of England, and a "legatary" named in this will, for that the said deceased named no executor, the pretended will or "scrowle" of the said deceased, bearing date 11 October, 1651, being declared and decreed null and void.

Bowyer, 215.

[See will of Col. George Fenwick, *ante*, p. 199.—H. F. W.]

NATHANIEL ELES late of Harden in the County of Hartford, husbandman (nuncupative) 26 July, 1653, proved 18 February, 1653. To every one of the children of M^r William Eles twenty shillings apiece. To John Eles, son of the said William, a two and twenty shilling piece of gold over and above, &c. To every one of the children of M^r Nathaniel Eles twenty shillings apiece. It was his will that Richard White who liveth with M^r Nathaniel Eles should have all the money due unto him from goodman Salmon. To the two sisters of the said Richard White the rents of his house and lands till his brother John's son shall come to age. To the poor of Harnden and Essenden twenty shillings apiece to each parish if his money would hold out. To M^{rs} Wilton and Mary Smith twenty shillings apiece. To goodwife Lewis one shilling. To his brother's daughter all the remainder of the money in his chest. To his brother's son his house and lands when he cometh of age. To his sister-in-law a bond which is in his chest. Master William Eles to be sole executor. Alchin, 179.

[See will of Nathaniel Eles, *ante*, p. 64.—H. F. W.]

RICHARD CROUCH (by mark) of the parish of St. Gyles without Cripplegate, London, Brewer's Servant, 27 October, 1660, proved 29 November, 1660. My body to be buried at the discretion of my executrix.

Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my brother William Crouch in New England beyond the seas one shilling of English money, to be paid unto him within one twelvemonth next after my decease if the same be demanded. To my sister Elizabeth Ayres, wife of Richard Ayres, the sum of twelve pence of like money if the same be demanded in twelve months. The residue to my loving wife Anne Crouch, who is to be executrix.

The witnesses were William Howe, Daniel How and Thomas Gill, Scr. Nabbs, 206.

[William Crouch, of Charlestown, married Sarah, daughter of Barnabas Lamson, of Cambridge. See Wyman's Charlestown, pp. 251, 597; Paige's Cambridge, p. 597.—EDITOR.]

In connection with the above it may be well to notice the will of Peter Lidget of Boston, merchant, made 10 February, 1670-71, with a codicil dated 21 April, 1676, proved 5 May, 1676. (Suff. Reg. Prob., B. 6, pp. 160-162.) The following persons are named: My wife Elizabeth, my daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Usher, my only son Charles, my daughter Jane, my three children, the three children of my sister Elizabeth Cornel, lately deceased, viz: Peter, Mary and Robert, my sister Mary Smith's two children, John and Peter, they living in Essex, to be paid in London, my three kinswomen, cousin Crouch of Charlestown, cousin Cooke of Cambridge and cousin Rice of Sudbury, the three children of my aunt Lampson, my grandchild Elizabeth Usher, jr. My son Charles to marry M^{rs} Bethiah Shrimpton.—H. F. W.]

THOMAS BURNELL, citizen and clothworker of London, 5 July, 1661, with a codicil bearing date 19 August, 1661, proved 2 October, 1661, by the oath of Hester Burnell his widow.

Remembering the saying of St. Jerome which soundeth daily in mine ears, *Surgite mortui et venite ad judicium*.

If I die in London, to be buried within the chancel door of the parish church of Allhallows Barking, near Tower Hill, under the gravestone there lying where my dear brother John Burnell and his virtuous wife Mary (of worthy memory) lie buried. But if it shall please the almighty God that I shall die at Stanmore Magna then my desire is that I may be buried there in the vault within that chancel door of the said parish church where the bones of my dear deceased father and mother lie buried, at the discretion of my loving and dear wife Hester Burnell. To my she cousin Hasell, my nephew

John Burnell Sen^r, and his three sisters, An, Katherine and Elizabeth, and to the three sons of my deceased brother William Burnell, viz: Thomas, John and Henry Burnell; also unto my sister Rewse, my two nephews John and Richard Ball and their five sisters, An, Barbara, Jane, Margaret and Elizabeth, my cousin Sarah Edlin and also my cousin William Pindar, jun^r, for his help for the getting in of mine estate,—to all of them the sum of thirty pounds apiece. Also I give unto my nephew John Morley, resident in New England, and to his sister-in-law, the wife of his brother Thomas Morley deceased, the sum of ten pounds apiece, and unto her son Thomas Morley, both resident in or about Hamburgh, together with all the children of my nephews John Burnell, Sen^r, and Thomas and Henry Burnell, lawfully begotten in wedlock, that shall be living at my death, the sum of five pounds apiece. To my loving and dear wife fifty pounds. Also unto her loving brother, Henry Wollastone, Esq. and his son Henry, my brother-in-law Robert Smyth, my nephew Doctor Richard Ball, my cousin Doctor William Pindar, my cousin Thomas Reeve, my cousin James Gough, my nephew John Burnell, sen^r, my cousin Doctor Coe, Bourcheirs and Rudyere, my cousins Thomas and Henry Burnell, and all their wives, also my sister Rewse, my cousin Anne Young and her sister Allett, and my cousin Sarah Edlin, widow, also unto my cousin John Ball, Esq. and my cousin William Robinson and my cousin John Cooke; also unto my cousins Doctor Trench and Doctor Deake and Doctor Winter and their wives, and old Mrs Churchman, the sometime bedle's wife of Marchant Taylor's Hall; to all the sum of six pounds apiece towards their mourning.

My copyhold land and houses in Stanmore Magna, in the County of Middlesex unto my wife for and during her natural life. Whereas I have lately purchased another house and land lying in or near upon Weald Green in the parish of Harrow upon the Hill, called or known by the name of Brookes, another field, wood ground and springs called Sander's Hill, and now both in the tenure and occupation of John Dancer; and also my present house and garden wherein I now dwell here in London, &c. &c., with five other tenements, all lying in the court or alley called Nunn's Court or Alley, in the street or parish of St. Stephens, Coleman Street, London, (and other leases, &c.);—all these to my wife for life; and then to my nephew John Burnell, Sen^r, my chief house and lands lying in Stanmore Magna, called and known by the name of Fiddles (and a lot of other lands there—to my said nephew for life, then to his wife, if he do marry again, and his children equally, during the natural life or second marriage of his said second wife, if he marry again, then equally among his children and their heirs forever; failing such issue, equally among the children of the three daughters of my eldest brother John Burnell long since deceased. Also, after my wife's decease, I give, &c. to my nephew Thomas Burnell, eldest son of my brother William Burnell deceased, my two thirds of the house and land he now lives in, called, &c. Buggs, for life, then to his wife and children during her life or second marriage, then to the children. To my nephew John Burnell, jun^r now resident in the East Indies (estate in Harrow, &c). To my nephews John and Richard Ball (the house, &c. in London). Legacies to godson Burnell Ball, son of said nephew Richard Ball, to my brother Robert Smyth, my brother Thomas Wollastou and my brother-in-law Justice Henry Wollaston.

The witnesses to the will were Robert Fenn, Peter Whitinge and William Pindar, Jun^r. It was published by the said Thomas Burnell for his will 19 August, 1661.

In the codicil he names his nephew Thomas Burnell, citizen and haberdasher of London, nephew Henry Burnell, citizen and leatherseller of London and his three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Barbara, nephew John Burnell, citizen and clothworker of London, now in the East Indies, nephew William Pindar, citizen and clothworker of London and niece Elizabeth Gough, wife of James Gough.

The witnesses to the codicil were John Mosse, Notary Public, and Edward Bullocke. May, 150.

[Stanmore Magna lies at the extremity of the County of Middlesex, towards Hertfordshire, from which county John Morley probably came, as shown by his will, wherein he disposes of real estate in Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. John Burnell, Esq., was lord of the manor of Stanmore, and died in 1605. His widow Barbara was lady of the manor for twenty-six years. After her death it was for some time the property of her son Thomas Burnell, Esq., as we learn from Lyson's *Environs of London* (vol. 3), in which also are given the arms of this family:—*Sable on a bend Or three escallops of the field.*—H. R. W.]

JOHN ASTWOOD, of Milford in the Colony of Newhaven in New England, 27 June, 1654, proved 31 August, 1654, by his son Samuel Astwood.

To my loving wife Sarah Astwood all my estate in New England whatsoever it be in household stuff or cattle or debts, to be disposed by her as she shall see meet for her own proper use. Of my estate here in England, in Abutley, I do give my brother William Astwood ten pounds sterling within one year after my decease. To my loving mother five pounds sterling and the use of two rooms of my house so long as she please. To my brother Robert Astwood do I give five pounds sterling within two years after my decease. To John Rute do I give ten shillings after my decease. The rest of my property to my executor. My son Samuel to be sole executor. The witnesses were Nicholas Hudley and Robert Swan (by mark). Alchin, 505.

[See REGISTER, xiv. 304 ; xxxv. 245.—EDITOR.]

PETER CUSHING, citizen and turner of London, 2 February, 1663, proved 12 January, 1664. To wife Godly Cushing (referring to contract with John Greenhill of London and William Newbold of London, gent.). The messuage or tenement wherein I now dwell, in or near Broad Street, London, and other tenements. To my brother Thomas Cushing. To ten ministers (who are named). To the "M^r, Warden and Comynalty of the Mystery or Arte de lez Turnors," London, whereof I am a member. To Abigail Phillips, Margaret Bull and Sarah Norris, my god-daughter. To my loving friend Francis Gillow of Stratford Bow, in the county of Middlesex, gent. To Martha Gamlin, now wife of Henry Gamlyn and daughter of the said Francis Gillow. To my sister Katherine. To William and Robert Cushing, sons of my brother William Cushing. My loving friend M^r William Devonshire. My God daughter Sarah Norris, the daughter of David Norris, in St. Clement's Lane. To my wife's kinsman, Richard Hill, twenty pounds. My loving brother Theophilus Cushing. My brother William Cushing's youngest daughter. To Anne Cushing, daughter of my said brother William.

"I give and bequeath unto each one of the children of my nephew Daniell Cushing, son of my late brother Matthew Cushing, which shalbe living at my death fiftie pounds a peece." To Deborah Briggs, wife of Matthew Briggs, one hundred pounds.—all within twelve months next after the decease of my wife Godly. The residue to my brother Thomas Cushing.

The tenement in Bread Street which I purchased of William Swayne, Esq. Loving friends Arthur Remington, Thomas Hartley and William Greenwood to hold property in trust. After payment of debts, legacies, annuities, &c. the residue to my said nephew Daniel Cushing and to Jeremy Cushing, Matthew Cushing and John Cushing, sons of the said Matthew "Cushion," my brother deceased.

The witnesses were Francis Gillow, Henry Woods, John Dawson and Thomas Stevens. Hyde, 3.

[See REGISTER, x. 79, 173.—H. F. W.]

ELIZABETH HAILES of Lower Shadwell in the parish of Stebunheath als Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, widow, 28 September, 1664, proved 22 March, 1664, by Thomas Parker and William Bugby, the executors. My executors to invite such a number of my christian friends as they shall think fit to accompany my corps to my funeral, and to disburse and lay out for the accommodation of those friends the full sum of thirty pounds. To my cousin Thomas Parker twenty pounds, and to my cousin Ann Parker, his wife, twenty shillings. To my cousin John Parker, son of my said cousin Thomas Parker, thirty pounds. To my cousin Thomas Little ten pounds; to Elizabeth Little, his wife, thirty pounds; and to Mary Little, his daughter, ten pounds. To my grandchild William Bugby, five pounds. To my cousin John Foster, of Tower Hill, and to —, his wife, five pounds apiece. To my cousin William Foster, at New England, the full sum of ten pounds of like lawful money. To my cousin — Graves, of Tower Hill, widow, twenty shillings. To my cousin Elizabeth Harris ten pounds, and to her daughter —, my husband's goddaughter, four pounds. To my cousin — Appleby, of London, Beaver-maker, and to —, his wife, five pounds apiece. To my cousin Isaac Foster's daughter, four pounds; to my cousin Elizabeth Parsons twenty pounds; to my cousin Martha Goodwin twenty pounds; to my cousin John Hutchinson twenty pounds. To my said cousin John Hutchinson's five sons (that is to say) John, Henry, Edmond, Thomas and George Hutchinson, ten pounds apiece. To my cousin Ann Barber, widow, twenty pounds, to her daughter Susan, now the wife of Robert Aldons, ten pounds, and to the children of the said Susan ten pounds. These legacies to be paid within one month next after my decease to the several respective legatees, or to so many of them as shall demand the same; they to give absolute discharges of any further claim to mine or my deceased husband's estate.

To my cousin Thomas Parker the full sixteenth part of the good ship William and Elizabeth, of London, &c. &c., of which ship he the said Thomas Parker, under God, at the date hereof, is master. To Jane Bugby, the wife of my aforesaid grandchild William Bugby, my full two and thirtieth part of the good ship called the Owners Adventure, of London, &c. &c., of which ship, under God, the said William Bugby, at the date hereof, is master. To my aforesaid cousin John Parker my other two and thirtieth part of the aforesaid ship. Twenty pounds amongst the poor of Shadwell, to be "distributed to and amongst the Auntient poore and such as are not Idle, drunken or of badd conversation," within one month next after my decease. Twenty pounds to another division of Stepney, respect being first had to aged poor seamen and their families in want.

My loving cousin Thomas Parker and my loving grandchild William Bugby to be my executors, and my loving friends M^r John Hall and M^r Day to be the overseers. Two twenty shilling pieces of gold to be given

to Doctor William Clarke, minister of Stepney, for his pains to preach my funeral sermon, if he shall please to undertake the same. To my nurse Margaret Wybrow forty shillings.

The witnesses were John Hulme, Elizabeth Hill, Raph Matthews and William Bissaker. Hyde, 25.

ROGER GLOVER of London, merchant, being now at the Island of Meavis, 14 November, 1636, proved 5 Sept. 1637. William Hawkins, citizen and waxchandler of London, to be overseer. Goods, &c. in the Increase of London to be disposed of for the advantage of Richard Rowe of London, merchant, my loving brother Richard Glover of London, merchant, and my loving sisters Elizabeth and Sara Glover, whom I appoint, &c. executors. Debts due in the Indies and debts formerly due in any part of the West Indies. To my niece Elizabeth Glover, daughter of my loving brother Joss: Glover fifty pounds. To William Rowe, son of the said Richard Rowe, thirty pounds. To my niece Elizabeth Pemmerton forty pounds. To John Worcester ten pounds. To my friend Capt. Thomas Sparrowe, Governor of the Island of Meavis two thousand weight of tobacco. To M^r George Upcote of the same Island five hundred weight of tobacco. To Nicholas Godsalue, Secretary, three hundred pounds of tobacco. Debts due from Thomas Littleton late Governor of the abovesaid Island. To James Littleton, his son, one hundred pounds.

The witnesses were Thomas Sparrow, John Worcester, Thomas Hinde and Nicholas Godsalue, Secr. Goare, 126.

THOMAS NELSON of Rowlay in the County of Essex in New England, being by Providence called now to make a voyage into Old England "this sixt of Sextilis, here called August, 1648." To wife Joane for her natural life my mill, millhouse, &c. in Rowlay and all that ground near unto the said mill, lately in the occupation of Joseph Wormehill, and all my upland and meadow or other ground between Rowley Oxe Pasture on one part, the common on another part and the Mill River and the Brook that goeth from the town on the other part,—all containing fifty acres more or less, provided she make no claim to any other part of my houses, lands, &c.,—also two acres of ground in the Pond field next M^r Rogers, during her natural life (leaving out the pond), to build her an house. The reversion of said mills, &c. I give amongst my children and their heirs, as well that child which my wife is withall as the rest. To my eldest son Philip Nelson a double portion, and to son Thomas Nelson and daughter Marie Nelson and the child or children she is withall their equal parts. Richard Bullingtam (*sic*) Esq. and my honored uncle Richard Duñer gen^t shall have the education of my son Philip Nelson and Thomas Nelson and the proportions of both their estates, &c. for their education and maintenance, till they come to the age of twenty-one years, &c. My uncle Richard Dummer to have the education of my daughter Marie Nelson and the other children. To my son Philip Nelson the sum of ten pounds which was given him by my aunt Katharine Witham and is in my hands, &c. M^r Richard Bellingham and my uncle Richard Duñer to be executors. I would intreat M^r Ezekiell Rogers of Rowly and M^r John Norton of Ipswich to be overseers. Signed Dec. 24th, 1645, in presence of Jeremy Howchin and Ezekiell Northens.

I Thomas Nelson being about to return to Rowland in New England do by these present test-my confirming of my last will and testament which I

made and left in New England with my wife's uncle M^r Richard Dummer. — My youngest child Samuel Nelson being born since that will was made, &c. &c.

The witnesses were Henry Jacike als Jesse, Daniel Elly (by mark), Sara Appleyard (by mark).

The above will was proved 21 February, 1650, by Richard Dummer one of the executors, power being reserved for Richard Bellingham, the other executor, &c. Grey, 50.

[See Essex Co. Court Papers, vol. iii. Nos. 65 and 70.—H. F. WATERS.]

This will was also proved and recorded in the Suffolk County Probate Court. An abstract is printed in the REGISTER, iii. 267-9. An account of Thomas Nelson is printed in the REGISTER, xxxv. 271; see also pp. 261, 267, 269.—EDITOR.]

BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE of Englefield, in the county of Berks, 25 October, 1684 (nuncupative) in presence and hearing of Dame Elizabeth Alleyn, M^{rs} Mary Alleyn and M^{rs} Mariabella Charles. He bequeathed all to his wife Mary. As no executor was named, Letters of Administration were issued to his widow 3 April, 1685. Cann. 51.

[His name stands first on the list of graduates of Harvard College. See REGISTER, xxxii. 293.—EDITOR.]

PARGITER.

London y^e 2^d of August 1654

Brother Francis — I beinge now intended by divine providence for Ireland desireinge in my absence that you would be pleased to receive and open whatsoever letters shall come to mee from beyound Seas, or from freinds here; And for what goods of mine or others that shalbe consigned to mee from the Barbadoes or elcwhere I request you to enter them in the custome house and take them up and to dispose of them at price Currant (except you see anie probability to advance by keepinge of them which I leave to yo^r discretion And withall you may please to take notice that I stand indebted to the Account of John Washington (as per Account sent him thirty eight pound tenn shillings and tenn pence, which monies is to pay the fraught of Servants to the Barbadoes in case his freinds have or shall provide anie to send him And for the dischargeinge of part of this debt I herewith leave you a bond of Thomas Pargiter's for twenty and three pounds payable to mee the Sixth day of September next, but since hee made this bond to mee I have had of him to the value of aboute Seventeene shillings Soe rests due but twenty two pounds and three shillings. The rest (or this if his occation require it sooner) I desire you wilbe pleased to disburse for mee And to pay yo^rselfe out of the proceeds of such goods of mine as shall come to your hands There is likewise due from mee to my cosen Robert Wards account five pounds which monies as soone as you shall have soe much monies of mine in your hands I then desire it may be paid to James Yeates for my Cosen Robert Wards Account I likewise leave one bill of Ladinge for my cosen John Washington's goods shipt in the Advice M^r Robert May which I desire may be sent him the verie next shipp after M^r Mays that shall goe for the Barbadoes And if M^r Lapsey will doe mee the favour (as hee hath promised mee) which is to lett mee have aboute halfe a dozen hoggs heads of his Virginia Tobacco at price Currant to Satisfie the debt of thirty two pound Seventeene shillings and cleaven pence which hee owes mee I shall then desire my Cosen Thomas Pargiter the groser, or some others of Judgment whom you shall thincke fitt to looke it over that it be found marchantable and

good and worth the monie And then desire you to receave it and shipp it out in his name for Waterford or Dublin in Ireland And this is all the materiall at present: only (in case of mortallity) I then bequeath to you the hundred and fifty pounds now resting in my brother Robert Pargiters hands for which a yeares interest was due to mee in may last And there is three pounds tenn shillings and nine pence due to mee from my nephew William Pargiter And I doe stand indebted unto Thomas Pargiter's brother who lives at Wardington five pounds And five pounds more to my ffather which hee lett him have long since And for what other estate of mine shalbe cominge to mee from beyound Seas together with the fifty pounds my brother ffancis Smith hath of mine upon a mortgage I doe as before (only in case of mortallity) bequeath it to my brother William Pargiter and my brother Ezechiell Pargiter to bee equally devided betweene them. Soe wishinge you health and prosperity in all your affaires I take leave and rest Your Loveinge brother to Comand Theodor Pargiter.

Commission or Letters of Administration issued 20 May, 1656, to William Pargiter and Ezekiel Pargiter, natural and lawful brothers of the deceased. Berkeley, 164.

[What is known of this John Washington who was in Barbadoes just before the emigrant ancestor of George Washington settled in Virginia?—EDITOR.]

Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN LLOYDE, late in Virginia, deceased, granted 27 August, 1653, to his daughter Mary Lloyd.

Admon Act Book P. C. C., 1653, fol. 24.

[Though I have not met with the name of John Lloyd in early record or print of Virginia, the following data of others of the same name may prove of interest. The State Land Registry Office presents of record, grants to Cornelius Lloyd, 800 acres in Elizabeth City county, June 2, 1635; 400 acres on the west branch of Elizabeth River, March 13, 1636; 100 acres on the east side of Elizabeth River, Dec. 22, 1636—Book No. 1, pp. 394, 359 and 406 severally. Cornelius Lloyd of London, merchant, Wm. Tucker, Maurice Tompson, George Tompson, William Harris, Thomas Dobson, James Stone and Jeremiah Blackman, mariner, 8000 acres in Charles City county, February 9, 1636, Book No. 1, p. 410. Edmund Lloyd, 400 acres in James City county, May 20, 1636, Book No. 1, p. 359. Humphrey Lloyd, 250 acres in Charles River county, November 6, 1637, Book No. 1, p. 523. Cornelius Lloyd was a member of the House of Burgesses from Lower Norfolk county, March 2, 1642-3, Oct. 1, 1644, and Nov. 3, 1647. "Leftenant Colonel" Cornelius Lloyd appears as a burgess from Lower Norfolk county, May 6, 1652, and July 5, 1653.—*Hening's Statutes*, i. pp. 239, 283, 340, 373 and 379. Edward Lloyd as burgess from Lower Norfolk county, Feb. 17, 1644-5.—*Hening*, i. p. 289.—R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.]

Letters of Administration on the estate of ROBERT BOUGHTON the younger, late in New England, bachelor, deceased, issued to his father Robert Boughton, 31 January, 1655.

Admon Act Book P. C. C., 1656, fol. 6.

Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL FRYE, late in Virginia, bachelor, deceased, issued 12 March, 1655, to his mother Ann Frye, widow.

Admon Act Book P. C. C., 1656.

[The following grants of record in the Virginia Land Registry Office may have some connection with the testator Samuel Frye:—To William Frye, 250 and 500 acres in James City county, May 20, 1637, and Aug. 29, 1643, Book No. 1, pp. 421 and 906; to Joseph Frye, 250 acres in Charles City county, May 27, 1638, Book No. 1, p. 561.—R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.]

Letters of Administration on the estate of ANDREW GILLIARD, in ship King of Poland, late in Virginia, deceased, issued 2 April, 1656, to John Pulling, cousin German.

Admon Act Book P. C. C., 1656.

Letters of Administration on the estate of MARGARET GIBBONS, late of New England, but at her death of Plymouth in County Devon, issued 28 February, 1656, to Jerusha Rea, now the wife of Capt. Thomas Rea, natural and lawful daughter of the deceased.

Admon Act Book P. C. C., 1657.

[This was Margaret, widow of Maj. Gen. Edward Gibbons. See REGISTER, viii. 276; ix. 346; Savage's Gen. Dict. ii. 245; Wyman's Charlestown, i. 406.—Ed.]

Letters of Administration on the estate of RICHARD PATE, late in Virginia, deceased, issued 30 October, 1657, to John Pate, his brother's son.

Admon Act Book P. C. C., 1657.

[The following grants are of record in the Virginia Land Registry Office:—Richard Pate, 1141 acres, of land on the north side of York River, Dec. 12, 1650, Book No. 2, p. 271. John Pate, 1000 acres in Rappahannock county, Dec. 31, 1662, Book No. 5, p. 201. The name Pate is numerously represented in Virginia at the present day.—R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.]

FRANCIS ANTHONY, Doctor of Physick, 25 May, 1623, proved 19 June, 1623. To be buried in the parish church of St. Bartholmewes. My lease at Barnes I bequeath to my beloved wife, consisting of mansion house, garden, orchard, &c., late in the occupation of Thomas Erskins, and ten pounds a year to be paid out of my dwelling house in St. Bartholmewes, during her natural life, and all moneys in the hands of Sir Stephen le Sure, Knight, and M^r Richards. To my daughter Martha, as her dowry money, three hundred pounds. The inheritance of this my dwelling house in St. Bartholmewes to Francis my son, my copyhold lands, &c. in Barnes to my youngest son Charles. Other estates to eldest son Francis.

To my sons Francis, John and Charles all that state of mine in Virginia, together with all disbursements of all and singular such moneys as the Company have received from me for thirty shares, and all the appurtenances in Southampton Hundred there, to be divided amongst them by equal portions as long as they shall be living, "and so to the longest liver of them three." To my wife the basin and ewer of silver and all such other plate as was in her possession at the time of my marriage with her. To my daughter Vickars twenty pounds a year. To my son Charles twenty pounds a year during the term of the lease at Barnes. To my daughter Smith and my daughter Martha each twenty pounds, in the same manner. To John and Charles, my sons, all my books equally except my written books, which I bequeath to Charles. To them I give and bequeath all my medicines equally.

I appoint my wife and Sir Stephen le Sure, Knight, my executors, and M^r Humfrey Selwood overseer.

The testator made his mark 26 May. Probate was granted to Elizabeth Anthony the relict and one of the executors, power being reserved for the other. On the 17th of March, 1629, commission issued to Sir Stephen le Sieur, K^t, the other executor. Swann, 60.

FRANCIS ANTHONY of London, gentleman, 11 Aug. 1623, proved 18 Aug. 1623. To be buried in the parish of St. Gyles without Crepelgate, London. To wife Judith Anthony all those two leases of the mansion house, &c. &c. situate, lying and being in Barnes in the County of Surrey, sometime in the tenure of one Thomas Erskins, and my right, title, interest, &c. in the same by virtue of the last will and testament of Francis Anthony, my father deceased, on condition she do suffer my mother in law Elizabeth An-

thony to enjoy such part of the same mansion house and premisses as by the last will and testament of my said father she is appointed to enjoy, and that she pay such legacies as are or shall be due to be paid to my said mother for her dower, my brother Charles Anthony, my sister—Robinson, my sister—Smith and my sister Martha, out of the same two leases, &c. or out of my messuage or tenement in the tenure of John Anthony my brother, situate, lying and being in the parish of Great St. Bartholmewe near West Smithfield. To my son Edmond Anthony all my said messuage or tenement in Great St. Bartholmewe, &c. to hold forever; but if my said son Edmond shall depart this present life before he shall accomplish his full age of twenty and one years then to Elizabeth Anthony my daughter. If both die before accomplishing the age of twenty one then to my said wife Judith for and during the term of her natural life, my wife to receive the rents, &c. until they attain their several ages, as aforesaid. To my said daughter Elizabeth one hundred and fifty pounds at her age of twenty one or day of marriage. To Sara Russha my daughter in law fifteen pounds due me by bond from my brother Charles Anthony within four years next after the date hereof. To my said wife all the arras hangings, the best taffata bed, &c. To the poor of St. Gyles without Crepelgate ten shillings. The residue to my wife Judith whom I appoint executrix. My brother John Anthony, Doctor of Physicks, and Edmund Bollyvant to be overseers.

Wit: John Wandley Scr., Edward Leche, John Duesh.

Swann, 87.

[Francis Anthoyne obijt one Wensdaye the 13 of August buried in St Giles Cripplergatt before the Pulpett the 15 of y^e same 1623 w^t 7 escocoens.—*Harleian MSS.* 1754, f. 63.—H. F. W.]

EZEKIELL CULVERWELL, of London, clerk, 5 July, 1630, proved 9 May, 1631. To Nicholas Piccard my kinsman ten pounds. To Katherine my kinswoman ten pounds. To Mrs Johnson, wife to Frederick Johnson, five pounds. Item to Margaret Chevers, for herself and her son Ezekieil, ten pounds. To John Hudson, student at the University in Dublin, forty shillings. To Josiah, son to Martha Wilson, five pounds. To old Alice Grindler twenty shillings. To old Ellyn Smith, a maid, forty shillings. To Ezekieil Washbourne, son of Robert Washbourne, five pounds. To my daughter Sarah one hundred pounds to her own use. To Benedict, son of my daughter Sarah Barfoot, two hundred pounds. To poor faithful preachers and godly poor students in either University one hundred pounds.

For all my English books (my bible in quarto excepted, which I give to Martha Wilson) I leave to my executrix for her own use. All my Latin books I will to be divided in three parts, equally as may be, and then, by lot, to give to Nicholas Piccard one lot, to Josias Wilson another lot, a third lot to Ezekieil Cheuers. The residue to my daughter Sara, whom I appoint sole executrix. Wit: Arthur Harbur.

Reg. of Commissary Court of London (1629–34), fol. 147.

[Ezekiel Culverwell, a Puritan divine and author, educated at Emmanuel College, was vicar of Felsted in Essex, but in 1583 was suspended for not wearing the surplice; was afterwards rector of Stambridge magna in the same county, of which living he was deprived about 1609, his successor having been inducted March 27 of that year. The register of St. Antholin's church, London, contains this entry under the year 1631: "April 14, Mr Ezekiel Culverwell, minister, bur." Biographical sketches are printed in Brook's *Puritans*, iii. 512, and Davids's *Nonconformity in Essex*, p. 125. See also Newcourt's *Repertorium*, ii. 542; Register of St. Antholin (Harl. Soc.), p. 65. Brook and Davids give the titles and dates of his works; as does also Allibone in his *Dictionary of Authors*, i. 458.—EDITOR.]

Ezekiel Cheever, one of the legatees named in the foregoing will, was doubtless the famous master of the Boston Latin School. He was born in London, Jan. 25, 1614, came to Boston in New England in 1637, and died there Aug. 31, 1708, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. For a biographical notice of him and an account of his family, see the articles entitled "Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants," in the REGISTER for April, 1879 (xxxiii. 164), and April, 1884 (xxxviii. 170).—JOHN T. HASSAM.

In vol. i. p. 395 London Visitations (edited by Dr. Howard and Col. Chester), appears the marriage of Thomas Horton, of London, merchant, a^o 1634, 3d son to Margaret, dau. of Lawrence Culverwell.—J. C. J. BROWN.]

JAMES HOLT of Virginia, planter, 8 December, 1629, proved 12 May, 1631. To my son James Hoult all and singular my goods, catells, chattells, household stuff and all my houses and ground and all other things which I have or may have in Virginia or elsewhere; and also all the servants which are or shall be mine in Virginia, and all the time that they have yet to serve with me; only to my servant William Bond one year of his time. To my servant Richard Bawinton four years of his time. My executors to be Nathaniel Flood, planter, Henry King, planter, Theophilus Berrestone, planter.

Wit: Theophilus Berrestone and Peter Perkins.

Emanavit commissio W^{mo} Donne, curatori ad lites Jacobi Houlte, &c. (for the reason, it appears, that those named executors in the will were beyond the seas).

Reg. of Commissary Court of London (1629–34), fol. 150.

[The following grants from the Virginia Land Registry Office may be informatory in connection with the above.

Randall Holt, 400 acres in James City county, Sept. 18, 1636; Thomas Holt, 500 acres in New Norfolk county, May 22, 1637; Robert Holt, 700 acres in James City county, July 23, 1640.—Book No. 1, pp. 386, 423 and 727.

John Fludd, 2100 acres in James City county, May 12, 1638, Book No. 1, p. 548. John Flood, "Gentleman," "an antient planter," 1100 acres in James City county, June 7, 1650—"Mary Flood, John Flood, John Lawrence and John Connaway," being among the "head-rights."—Book No. 2, p. 227. Francis Flood, 300 acres on York river, April 1, 1651, Book No. 2, p. 318. John King, 300 acres in Charles River county, Dec. 10, 1642; "Anne his wife, Katharine Kallaway, Thomas Clary, Phillip Neale, Alice Smith and Alice Cocke," "transports" or "head-rights"; John King, 500 acres in York county, Nov. 9, 1649.—Book No. 2, p. 192. John King, 200 acres in "Gloster" county, October 10, 1651, Book No. 2, p. 345.—R. A. BROCK, Richmond, Va.]

Notes on Abstracts previously printed.

THOMAS SPELMAN (*ante*, p. 323).

[The Thomas Spelman (Spilman) of Virginia, an abstract of whose will is found in the Genealogical Gleanings of Henry F. Waters, in the REGISTER of July, 1884, p. 323, came to Virginia in A.D. 1616, when he was about sixteen years of age. His wife Hannah, when about eighteen years old, arrived in A.D. 1620. In the Muster of Inhabitants, taken in January, 1624–5, and published in *Hotten's Lists*, Thomas was then listed as twenty-four years old and his wife as twenty-three. The daughter Mary, in England, in 1627 could not have been more than six years old. Spilman in 1625 had four white servants in his employ, and lived at Kecoughton in Elizabeth City Corporation, now Hampton. At the same time there was another Thomas Spilman living at James City, twenty-eight years of age, who came in A.D. 1623, and was a servant of Richard Stephens, who arrived in the ship *George* with him. Stephens was for several years a prominent colonist.—FROM REV. EDWARD D. NEILL, of St. Paul, Min.]

RACHEL PERNE (*ante*, pp. 311-12).

[I may add from my own family papers, that "John Tyse, clerk," son-in-law of Richard and Rachel Perne, mentioned on p. 311, had two children, John and Mary. The former, I think, died unmarried; but Mary married, first, John (or Nicholas) Goddard, of Gillingham, and, secondly, in 1681, William Weston, of Weston in Stalbridge, both in Dorsetshire. She died about the year 1725, having had an only son, John Goddard of Gillingham, who died in 1702, leaving, by his wife Martha Cox, who predeceased him, Mary Goddard, sole heiress. She became in 1717 the wife of William Helyar of Coker, co. Somerset, eldest son of William Helyar of Coker, M.P. for Somersetshire in 1714, and from this marriage is descended the present Horace Augustus Helyar of Coker Court, Secretary of the British Embassy at the Hague.—*Letter of the Rev. Charles J. Robinson, M.A., of West Hackney, London, England.*]

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from page 339.]

No. VIII.

MAJOR SAMUEL APPLETON AND THE FORCES UNDER HIM.

A FULL account of the Appleton family has been published in the "Appleton Memorial" and various other works, and renders a brief sketch sufficient for our purpose here. Samuel Appleton, the common ancestor of all of the name in this country, and the first to appear here, was descended from the ancient family of Appulton of Waldingfield, Suffolk, England. He was the son of Thomas, and was born at Little Waldingfield in 1586; married Mary Eve-rard, by whom he had five children born in England. John, born 1622; Samuel, born 1624; Sarah, born 1627; Judith and Mar-tha. With this family he emigrated to New England in 1635 and settled at Ipswich, where he was admitted freeman, May 25, 1636. He was chosen deputy to the General Court, May 17th, 1637, and was prominent in the affairs of his town thereafter, and died at Rowley in June, 1670. The eldest son John became an influential man in the colony. Was successively lieutenant, captain and major, and deputy to the General Court for fifteen years between 1656 and 1678, and was honorably prominent in opposition to the Andros government. He married Priscilla Glover, by whom he had a large family, and died in 1699. Of the daughters above mentioned, Sa-rah married Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Rowley, 1651. Judith mar-ried Samuel Rogers, son of Rev. Nathaniel, of Ipswich. Martha married Richard Jacob, of Ipswich.

Major Samuel Appleton, second son of Samuel first, and the sub-ject of this article, was born as noted above, at Waldingfield, and came with his father to Ipswich at the age of eleven years. His first wife was Hannah Paine, of Ipswich, by whom he had Hannah, Judith and Samuel. By his second wife, Mary Oliver (at mar-

riage, Dec. 8, 1656, aged sixteen), he had John, Major Isaac, Oliver and Joanna. He was chosen deputy to the General Court in 1668, under the title Lieut.; also in 1669 to 1671, in company with his brother Capt. John, and again by himself in 1673 and 1675.

I have not been able to find the exact date on which Capt. Appleton marched from the Bay up towards Hadley, but infer that it was about the first of September, and Mr. Hubbard relates that when Major Treat (on Sept. 6th) marched down from the rescue of Northfield, bringing the garrison, he met Capt. Appleton going up, who strongly urged him to turn back and pursue the Indians; but the Major overruled his wishes, and all marched back to the headquarters at Hadley. The course of events from this time to September 18th has been previously related. In the assignment of troops for the defence of the various towns, Capt. Appleton seems to have remained at Hadley, and to have been in close relation with Major Pynchon in the conduct of affairs. His Lieutenant John Pickering, and doubtless a part of his company, were with Capt. Mosely in the fight succeeding Lathrop's defeat, and when a few days after it was decided to abandon Deerfield, and the garrison and inhabitants were removed to Hatfield, Capt. Mosely was stationed there with his force, Major Treat and his men quartered at Northampton and Northfield, and Capt. Appleton remained at Hadley busily employed in reorganizing the Massachusetts forces, caring for the wounded, and preparing for the next attack of the enemy.

Although Capt. Appleton had been in this service several weeks, his commission as "Capt. of a company of 100 men" was not issued by the Council until September 24th. (He already held the rank of Captain of the local company in Ipswich; this was a special commission for active service.") By the heavy losses under Capts. Lathrop and Beers, the Massachusetts forces were greatly reduced, and the survivors of their companies were much demoralized by the loss of the captains, and gloom and discouragement prevailed throughout the colony. It was therefore with great difficulty that the Council filled the quota of three hundred assigned by the commissioners. Secretary Rawson wrote to Major Pynchon, September 30th, "The slaughter in your parts has much damped many spirits for the war. Some men escape away from the press, and others hide away after they are impressed."

It will be seen by the following orders, that the Council was using every endeavor to push forward troops to repair their losses.

Mass. Archives, vol. 67, p. 265.

The Council do order & appoint Capt. John Wayte to conduct the 120 men appointed to rendezvous at Marlborough the 28th day of this instant

* By his position he now ranked as Major, but military officers were regularly elected by the people and confirmed by the Court. He was appointed Sergeant-Major of the South Essex regiment in October, 1682, shortly after the death of Major General Denison.

September & to deliver them unto the order of Maio' John Pincheon. Comander in Cheefe in the County of Hampshire & it is further ordered y^t in case Capt. Samuel Appleton should bee com away from those parts then the said Capt. Wait is ordered to take the conduct and chardge of a Company of 100 men under Maio' John Pincheon but in case Capt Apleton do abide there then Capt. Wait is forthwith to returne Backe unles Maio' Pincheon see cause to detyne him upon y^e service of the country
past. E. R. S. 24 Sept. 1675

On the same paper is the following :

It is ordered that there be a comission issued forth to Capt. Samuel Appleton to Comand a foot Company of 100 men In the service of y^e country. But in case hee should be com away from those parts then that Capt. Waite is to have (a) like comission. past 24 Sept. 1675

By y^e Council

E R S

Ordered y^t y^e Commissary Jn^o Morse deliver Mr Thomas Welden snap-hant musket.

The Indians were gathered in great numbers on the west side of the river, and were probably under the direction of Philip, although it is doubtful if he was personally present in any of the assaults. Small parties were constantly lurking near the frontier towns, Hatfield, Northampton, and as far as Springfield, where, on September 26th, they burned the farm-house and barns of Major Pynchon on the west side of the river. Major Pynchon says, in a letter to the Council, Sept. 30th :

" We are endeavouring to discover the enemy and daily send out scouts, but little is effected. Our English are somewhat awk and fearful in scouting and spying, though we do the best we can. We have no Indian friends here to help us. We find the Indians have their scouts out. Two days ago two Englishmen at Northampton being gone out in the morning to cut wood, and but a short distance from the house, were both shot down dead, having two bullets apiece shot into each of their breasts. The Indians cut off their scalps, took their arms and were off in a trice."

According to Russell's list of killed, these men were Praisever Turner and Uzacaby Shakspeer. Up to this time the Springfield Indians had been friendly and remained quietly in their large fort on the east side of the river towards Longmeadow. Some uneasiness had been felt of late in regard to them, and Major Pynchon had consulted the commissioners about disarming them. The Connecticut Council advised against the measure, and recommended rather to receive hostages from them, to be sent to Hartford for security. This plan was adopted and the hostages sent; but the Indians, excited by the successes of the hostiles, and probably urged by secret agents of Philip, resolved to join the war against the English. They managed the escape of their hostages, and waited the opportunity to strike their blow. On Monday, Oct. 4th, a large body of the enemy had been reported some five or six miles from Hadley, and immediately all the soldiers were withdrawn from Springfield to Hadley,

and were preparing to go out against the Indians the next morning, but during the night a messenger arrived from Hartford or Windsor, reporting that Toto, a friendly Windsor Indian, had disclosed a plot of the Springfield Indians to destroy that town next day, and that five hundred of Philip's Indians were in the Springfield fort, ready to fall upon the town. Thereupon, early on the morning of Tuesday, October 5th, Major Pynchon, with Capts. Appleton and Sill, and a force of one hundred and ninety men, marched for Springfield, arriving there to find the town in flames and the Indians just fled. Maj. Treat had also received news of the intended attack, and hastened from Westfield with his company, arriving on the west side of the river some hours before the Massachusetts forces came, but was unable to cross, though five Springfield men escaped through the enemy's lines, hotly pursued, and carried over a boat in which a party attempted to cross, but the Indians gathered upon the east shore and fired upon them so fiercely that the attempt was abandoned until Major Pynchon came. The Indians burned some thirty dwelling-houses and twenty-five barns with their contents, Maj. Pynchon's mills, and several of his houses and barns, occupied by tenants. Fifteen houses in the "town-plat," and some sixty more in the outskirts and on the west side were left unharmed. The people had taken refuge in the garrison-houses, which were not attacked. Two men and one woman were killed, viz., Lieut. Thomas Cooper, who before the assault rode out towards the fort to treat with the Indians, having two or three men with him, and was shot by an enemy concealed in the bushes a short distance from the town, but managed to ride to the nearest garrison-house, where he died. His companion, Thomas Miller, was killed on the spot. During the assault, Pentecost, wife of John Matthews, was killed, and Nathaniel Browne and Edmund Pringridays were mortally wounded.

The above account is the substance of letters written by Major Pynchon and Rev. John Russell, October 5th and 6th. The number of Indians engaged has probably been much over-estimated. The Springfield squaw captured at the time, reported the whole number at two hundred and seventy. Mr. Russell said the Springfield people thought there were not "above 100 Indians, of whom their own were the chief." Rev. Pelatiah Glover, the minister of Springfield, lost his house, goods and provisions, together with a valuable library which he had lately removed to his house from the garrison-house where it had been stored for some time.

On October 8th Major Pynchon writes to the Council an official account of the situation, telling of the great discouragement of the people and their sad state; the loss of their mills makes a scarcity of bread, and the many houseless families throng the houses that remain. The Major advises to garrison all the towns, and abandon the useless and hazardous method of hunting the Indians in their

swamps and thickets. The commissioners were opposed to this course, especially those of Connecticut, who insisted that the purpose of the army in the field was to pursue and destroy the enemy instead of simply protecting the towns. In this letter of the 8th, Major Pynchon says they are scouting to find which way the Indians have gone, and also that on that day Maj. Treat is summoned away to Connecticut by the news of a large body of the enemy near Wethersfield. He then earnestly reiterates his unfitness for the chief command, and declares that he must devolve the authority upon Capt. Appleton, with the permission of the Council, unless Major Treat return, when he will await their orders. The Council had, however, already granted his former request, and on Oct. 4th had appointed Capt. Appleton to the chief command in his place. His commission, together with letters and orders to Major Pynchon, were sent up by Lieut. Phineas Upham and his company of recruits, and did not reach them until October 12th, when he immediately took command. The commission is as follows :

Capt. Appleton.

The Council have seriously considered the earnest desires of major Pynchon & the great affliction upon him & his family, & have at last consented to his request to dismiss him from the cheefe command over the Army in those parts, and have thought meet upon mature thoughts to comitt the cheefe coffmand unto yourselfe, being perswaded that God hath endeowed you with a spirit and ability to mannage that affayre; and for the Better inabling you to yo^r imploy, we have sent the Councils order Inclosed to major Pynchon to bee given you; and wee reffer you to the Instructions given him for yo^r direction, ordering you from time to time to give us advise of all occurences, & if you need any further orders & instructions, they shall be given you as y^e matter shall require. So comitting you to the Lord, desireing his presence with you and blessing upon you, wee remaine :

Your friends and Servants

Boston 4th of October

Capt. Samuel Appleton,

Commander in cheefe at the head quarters at Hadley.

The letter of October 4th, from the Massachusetts Council to Major Pynchon, in which the orders above referred to were inclosed, is in the Massachusetts Archives, vol. 67, p. 280, as follows :

Mass. Council to Major Pynchon

Honoured S^r

Your letter dat Sept. 29. wee received and although wee could have desired your continuance in that trust committed to you as comāder over o^r forces in y^r p^{ty}, yet considering your great importunity y^e reasons alledged wee cann but greatly simpathize with you in y^e present dispensation of Divine Providence towards your family in your absence and have ordered Capt. Apelton to take the charge as Comander in Cheife over the united forces whiles in o^r Colony, and uppon a removall of the seat of Warr the Comanders to take place according to (the) appoyntment of y^e Commissioners. Wee have considered (that) you will not be wanting to afford the

best advice & assistance you may, although dismiss from y^e perticular charge. It is the Lord's holy will yet to keep his poore people at a p^adventure and y^t in this case wherein our all is concerned and there is none to tell us how long, yet is it o^r duty to wayte on him who hideth his face from the house of Israel, and to say wth y^e Ch: I will brave y^e indignation of God untill he ple(ad)e our case, &c. Commending you & yours, & y^e low estate of his people to y^e shepardly Care of him who hath made it one p^t of his great name, Mighty to Save; wee take leave and remayne,

Y^{or} assured freinds,

E R S

Past y^e Council.

Boston 4th of Sept. (should be Oct.) 1675

"S^r

"Wee have ordered L^t Upham to lead up to you 30 men and do further order that L^t Scill be dismissed home to his family, and his souldjers to make up some of y^e companies as y^e chiefe Comānder shall order & y^e above named L^t Upham to be L^t under Capt Wayte. These for Major John Pynchon.

"S^r It is desired when the companies with you are filled up, such as are fitted to be dismissed be sent back with Lef^t Sill & Corporal Poole & to send downe what horses you cann, and as may be conveniently spayed.

On assuming command on October 12th, Capt. Appleton writes a long letter, expressing his sense of the honor conferred and the great responsibility imposed by the appointment, and declaring that he is led to accept by the urgency of the occasion and his regard for the earnest wishes of Major Pynchon; and while deprecating his own incapacity, promises to do his best until they may find some abler officer for the position. He agrees with Maj. Pynchon in regard to present methods, and asks that the commissioners revise that part of their instructions which strictly prohibits fixing soldiers in garrisons. He adds his account of the condition of Springfield, and asks the Council to support him in the step he has taken in stationing Capt. Sill and his company there for the town's security. He complains of the prolonged absence of Maj. Treat and his company at Hartford. He says that "There being now come in sixty men under Capt. Poole and Lieft. Upham, and we needing commanders, especially part of our men being now at Springfield, & we not daring to send all thither, we have retained Capt. Poole to comānd these sixty men untill further orders be given."

October 17th he writes an account of their movements up to that date:

"On Tuesday Octo: 12. we left Springfield & came y^t night to Hadley neer 30 mile. On y^e 13th & 14th we used all diligence to make discovery of y^e enemy by Scouts, but by reason of y^e distance of the way from hence to Squakeage & y^e timorousnesse of y^e Scouts it turned to little account; thereupon I found it very difficult to know what to doe. Major Treat was gone from us, and when like to return we knew not. Our orders were to leave no men in garrison, but keepe all for a field armye. w^{ch} was to expose the Towns to manifest hazzard. To sitt still and do nothinge is to tire o^rs [ourselves] and spoyle o^r souldiers, and to ruin y^e country by

y^e insupportable burden and charge. All things layed together, I thought it best to goe forth after the enemy wth o^r p^resent forces. This once resolved, I sent forth warrants, on y^e 14th instant, early in the morning to Capt. Mosely & Capt. (as he is called) Seely at Hatfeild and Northampton, to repair fourthwth to y^e head-quarters, y^t we might be ready for service," &c.

Capt. Mosely came promptly, but Seely tardily and then without his company, pleading his want of commission from Connecticut authorities, but finally agreeing to return and bring his men. Before he started from Northampton, however, he received orders from Maj. Treat not to leave that town, and sends that word to Capt. Appleton. The Captain, much exercised by this seeming insubordination, posts away letters of complaint to the Connecticut Council, and urges the return of Maj. Treat, whom he highly commends as "a worthy Gentleman and discrete and encouraging Comander." After this he drew out his own men and marched towards Northfield, but before proceeding two miles intelligence came that the Indians were discovered in great numbers on the west side of the river. Therefore he crossed to Hatfield with the purposing of marching to Deerfield. Night came on as they left Hatfield, and after marching some miles his officers urged the exposed condition of the towns left without garrisons and the uncertainty of the enemy's movements, and the night promising to be tempestuous, he yielded his purpose and returned, against his inclination, to headquarters. On the evening of the 16th an urgent request for reinforcement comes from Northampton, which is threatened, and later, word from Capt. Mosely, that the Indians are discovered within a mile of Hatfield; and so at midnight he crosses the river to Hatfield, leaving only about twenty men to guard Hadley and their wounded men. In a postscript to this letter, added on the afternoon of the 17th, he says that after "a tedious night and morning's march" they had not succeeded in finding the enemy.

Several letters in this time passed between Capt. Appleton and the Council of Connecticut, which are full of interest as showing the varying aspects of affairs at the time. Connecticut urges that their own towns are threatened, and further that Plymouth colony has not sent its quota, and that there is no certain movement on foot that demands the presence of their troops at Hadley, &c. These letters are preserved in the Mass. Archives, vols. 67 and 68, and have been published in the "Appleton Memorial," and certain of them elsewhere.

It is unfortunate that no letters of Capt. Appleton relating to the attack upon Hatfield on October 19th are preserved. There can be no doubt that he wrote an official account of it; but the Massachusetts Council had not received the news on October 23d, for on that day they wrote Capt. Appleton in answer to his of the 17th, and make no reference to any attack. The next letter to him from the Council, so far as known, is dated November 1st, and refers to

one from him of the 29th October, which would seem to have been mainly taken up with a relation of the insubordination of the Connecticut officers. Doubtless several letters passed that are lost. The letters from a merchant of Boston to his friend in London, published in Drake's "Old Indian Chronicle," give information of the beginning of the attack. The Indians built large fires north of Hatfield, and then lay in ambush by the way leading thither. Ten horsemen were sent out as scouts about noon, of whom nine were shot down or captured by the Indians in ambush, and one escaped back to Hatfield, and immediately the enemy came with fury about the town. But, says Mr. Hubbard,

"According to the Good Providence of Almighty God, Major Treat was newly returned to North-Hampton, Capt. Mosely and Capt. Poole were then garrisoning the said Hatfield, and Capt. Appleton for the like end quartering at Hadley, when on a sudden 7 or 800 of the enemy came upon the town in all quarters, having first taken or killed two or three of the scouts belonging to the town and seven more belonging to Capt. Mosely's company, but they were so well entertained on all hands where they attempted to break in upon the town that they found it too hot for them, Major Appleton with great courage defending one end of the town, and Capt. Mosely as stoutly maintaining the middle, and Capt. Poole the other end; that they were by the resolution of the English instantly beaten off without doing much harm. Capt. Appleton's serjeant was mortally wounded just by his side, another bullet passing through his own hair, by that whisper telling him that death was very near but doing him no other harm."

Night came on, and in the darkness it was impossible to tell the losses of the enemy; numbers were seen to fall, some ran through a small river, others cast away their guns, and as usual they carried away their dead. Of the English slain at Hatfield, Mr. Russell's list has the names of ten, viz.: Freegrace Norton (Appleton's serjeant), of Ipswich, mortally wounded, and died at Hadley soon after; and of the scouts, Thomas Meekins, Jr., of Hatfield; Nathaniel Collins his servant, Richard Stone, Samuel Clarke of Mosely's company, John Pocock of Captain Poole's, Thomas Warner, Abram Quiddington, perhaps of Boston, William Olverton (possibly Overton), John Petts. Three of these are said to have been taken alive, of whom two were redeemed by some gentlemen at Albany, and arrived at New York the next February; one of these belonged in Boston. The third man was barbarously killed by the Indians.

In their letter of November 1st the Massachusetts Council assure Capt. Appleton of speedy action in regard to his affairs at the seat of war. They sustain him in his authority and position towards Connecticut troops, and advise him that in case Major Treat again withdraws, to improve his own troops as best he may, and await their further advice. They rebuke him for assuming to appoint Cornet Poole captain without their authority, and instruct him that

it is his place to recommend any officer for promotion to the Council to receive his commission at their behest.

On November 10th Capt. Appleton had not received any further advices from the Council and writes them for orders, and gives explanation of his action in regard to appointing Poole, that he acted from necessity, and as is evident very wisely. He then details his motions since October 29th, when two men and a boy at Northampton were attacked. (These were Joseph Baker, Joseph Baker, Jr., and Thomas Salmon, and Mr. Russell puts with them John Roberts, a wounded soldier who died there soon after.) On the 30th, at night, upon an alarm from Hatfield, Capt. Appleton was called out of his bed and pushed his troops across the river, where he remained over the next day, Sunday. On Monday he marched ten or twelve miles out through the "Chestnutt Mountains," scouting, without avail. Tuesday he consulted with Major Treat, and agreed to march on Wednesday night with their whole force towards Deerfield, which they did without finding the enemy, and returned late at night. On the 5th an alarm at Northampton, and another fruitless search. Upon a request of Major Treat on the 6th for permission to withdraw his soldiers from Westfield to seek the enemy down the river, a council of war was appointed for Monday the 8th, at which meeting Capt. Appleton took the ground that he had no authority from the commissioners to grant them leave to withdraw. Major Treat took a very frank and manly position, by no means hostile to Capt. Appleton. The trouble seems to have been the unwillingness of the Connecticut soldiers to remain in garrison at Westfield. The report of the council-of-war is submitted to the Massachusetts Council for the orders of the commissioners. He says they are at loss to find out the present location or intention of the enemy, but fear they may be upon them in force at any moment. He suggests that if the army be drawn off for the winter and the towns garrisoned, Connecticut troops might more conveniently be placed and supplied at Westfield and Northampton, and the other three towns garrisoned with Massachusetts men. He reports a council-at-war, at which David Bennet, chirurgion, was expelled from the army for "quarrelsome and rebellious Carriage," and submits the action for ratification to the Council. He sends down as posts, Serg. James Johnson, Serg. John Throp, and Nathaniel Warner of Hadley, and with them Capt. Poole, to whom he refers them for a more detailed account of matters.

While awaiting the long delayed instructions of the Council, Capt. Appleton stood in a very difficult position, the Connecticut officers and soldiers in great impatience and almost open mutiny at being kept in garrison; and the people, crowded into the garrison-houses in fear that Philip's whole force might at any hour fall upon them, were threatening to abandon their towns. The Council of Connecticut, too, were apparently interfering with his command of

their troops. On the other hand were the authority and orders of the United Commissioners, to which he adhered with inflexible energy. On November 12th he issued a proclamation (Archives, vol. 68, p. 54) to the inhabitants and soldiers of all those towns under his charge, forbidding any one to withdraw from his appointed place without special permission "given under his hand;" giving his reasons for the step, and asserting the authority of the commissioners. The Connecticut people were very loud in their complaints against this measure, but he rigidly held to it, daily expecting the further directions promised by the Council of Massachusetts, till finally despairing of such relief he reluctantly yielded to the importunities of Connecticut, and on November 19th dismissed Major Treat and his forces at Westfield to march downward to the Connecticut towns, accompanying the order of permission with an urgent request to the Council there that Westfield and Springfield may be regarrisoned by their forces. On the same day he writes to Governor Leverett, complaining of the long neglect of the Council at home, and saying that it has kept him in constant and tedious expectation until obliged to yield to Connecticut's demands, and now necessity forces him to dispose of his forces as best he may. He complains of the condition of the horses; many will soon be unfit for service, and if put upon "dry meate" (i. e. hay), the cattle of the people must perish during the winter, as hay is very scarce. They have no certain intelligence of the enemy, but have received word from Owe-nequo, son of Uncas, that Philip boasts himself to be a thousand strong. He speaks of his proclamation and its results, and encloses a copy of the same and his correspondence with Connecticut Council also, and urges the Governor to send him further directions speedily. He then proceeds to garrison the several towns with the forces at his disposal, the details of which will be given in a special chapter. The following orders of disposal are dated November 19 and 20, and are preserved in full in the Mass. Archives, vol. 68, pp. 65 and 66.

Twenty-nine soldiers taken out of the companies of Capts. Mosely and Poole and Lieut. Upham, are left at Westfield in charge of Serg. Lamb, and all under the command of Capt. Aaron Cooke. John Roote is appointed commissary of this garrison, and orders are drawn upon James Richards, of Hartford, or Mr. Blackleach, for whatever of clothing is necessary. Thirty-nine men from Capt. Sill's company are left at Springfield with Lieut. Niles, all to be under command of Major Pynchon. Twenty-six men are left with Serg. — at Northampton, to be under command of Lieut. Clarke; and thirty men under command of Capt. Poole are stationed at Hadley. Thirty-six are left at Hatfield with Serg. Graves, under command of Lieut. Alice.

Capt. Appleton appointed a council-of-war for the ordering of military matters in the towns, consisting of the commissioned officers

of the various garrisons, together with Dea. Peter Tilton, of Hadley, and Serg. Isaac Graves, of Hatfield, and Capt. Poole was made president. These arrangements seem to have been made in anticipation of the order of withdrawal of the army, which was authorized by the Council on November 16th.—Mass. Archives, vol. 68, p. 58. Their letter had not reached him on November 19th. This letter gives a long account of the operations of Cpts. Henschman and Syll now in the Nipmuck country. Then "touching the disposal of the Army," the direction is left at his discretion, and as to the wounded men, those fit for garrison duty are to be left as a part of the garrison soldiery and the rest to be comfortably provided for. The special instructions seem to have been in accordance with the Major's own suggestions in his last letter to the Council. On the march home it is suggested that he come by way of "Wabquisit" (now in Woodstock, Conn.), and if convenient to form a junction with Henschman and Syll and "distress the enemy" gathered near there. This little plan, so easy to conceive in the Council Chamber, for excellent reasons was never realized. Capt. Appleton, with his forces, marched homeward probably about November 24th. Very little is known of the march homeward. This campaign cost the colony very dearly in men and means, but had saved from destruction five of the seven western towns.

Upon the organization of the army for the expedition against the Narraganset Fort, Major Appleton was appointed to the command of the Massachusetts forces. A partial account of that expedition and its result has been given in a previous chapter relating to Capt. Mosely. On December 9th the Massachusetts forces, consisting of six companies of foot under Cpts. Mosely, Gardiner, Davenport, Oliver and Johnson, and a troop of horse under Capt. Prentice, mustered on Dedham Plain under command of Major Appleton, who himself led the first company. They were joined by the Plymouth forces, two companies under Major William Bradford and Capt. John Gorham. The quota of Plymouth Colony was one hundred and fifty-eight men. That of Massachusetts five hundred and twenty-seven.

In the Mass. Archives, vol. 68, p. 91, I find this fragment relative to Major Appleton's division.

"The full complement of the Massachusetts is 527, 13 under the impressed men, so that if there should want 13 troopers and be but 62 troopers besides their officers there would be but 465 foote & if less than 62 troopers they must be suplyed with so many foote soldjers."¹⁰⁰

¹⁰⁰ These seem to be fragments of memoranda, the latter list being on the back of the paper. This refers to the number in the six companies, and gives an excess of 99 over the estimated quota of 465 foot. I doubt that this excess includes Capt. Prentice's troopers as might at first appear, his company not being set down; but his lists and credits published, *ante*, vol. xxxvii. p. 281-2, give few if any of the names included in Appleton's, Mosely's or Johnson's lists, which were taken at Dedham, December 9th, and contain exactly the numbers above. It is probable that the excess consisted of volunteers, the regular quota being impressed men. In this expedition Capt. Mosely took Capt. Hubbard's place, and his company was not made up wholly of volunteers.

Troopers—Boston	15 foote	Major Appleton	136		
Prentice	20	Capt. Johnson	75		
Hasey	20	Capt. Ollivers	83		
Corwine	10	Capt. Davenport	75		
Appleton	10	Capt. Gardiner	95		
	—	Capt. Mosely	92		
	75			556	465
					099
	465				
	540				

Mr. Hubbard says that the force from the latter colony mustered there four hundred and sixty-five "fighting men besides a Troop of Horse" under Capt. Prentice. Gov. Josiah Winslow, of Plymouth, was commander-in-chief of the army in this expedition, and with this force marched to Woodcock's Garrison (Attleboro') that day, thence to Seaconck, where they arrived on the night of the 11th, and on the 12th passed over Patuxet River, and by way of Providence arrived at Wickford, at Smith's Garrison, at night. After several days spent in scouting and skirmishing, as previously related, on the 18th they all marched out to Pettysquamscot and met the Connecticut forces, consisting of five companies, three hundred and twenty-five men, under Maj. Treat, and the whole army were forced to bivouac in the open air in a driving snowstorm during the night, Bull's Garrison-house at that place having been burned by the Indians but a few days before. At daybreak next morning they took up their march over the rough country through the deepening snow, each man carrying his own arms, rations, &c. In the line, the Massachusetts division led; Plymouth held the centre and Connecticut the rear. This army, the largest and best organized that had ever been in the field in the American colonies, arrived about 1 o'clock, P.M., at the borders of the great swamp where the Indians had gathered in great numbers and had built a strong fortification and now awaited the attack. The full account of the battle must be reserved for another chapter, wherein the names of those in the remaining companies of Major Appleton's division are given. The conduct of the Major and his men here, as elsewhere, was creditable. In May, 1676, the Court voted to repay the losses of divers persons who were "damnified" by the burning of Major Appleton's tent at Narraganset.

Credited under Capt. Samuel Appleton.

December 10. 1675		Stephen Gullifer	02 10 06
Thomas Davis	04 18 06	Thomas Hastings	02 14 00
John Ford	03 10 00	Roger Vicar	02 10 06
Israel Thorn	03 18 00	Stephen Butler	03 18 00
Thomas Waite	03 18 00	Robert Sibly	02 10 06
Francis Young, <i>Corp^t</i>	04 11 00	William Knowlton	04 16 10
Ezekiel Woodward	05 17 00	Thomas Brown	02 10 06
Samuel Rust	04 00 00	Thomas Ferman	04 16 10
Sylvester Hayes	05 03 00	Isaac Ilsley	02 10 06

Samuel Brabrook	02 10 06	Elias Tatingham	03 18 00
Arthur Neale	02 10 06	Eleazer Flagg	02 10 06
John Boynton	04 16 10	Samuel Pepar	02 10 06
Israel Henerick	03 18 00	Seth Story	04 16 00
Robert Simson	03 18 00	Nathaniel Wood	02 10 06
Samuel Very	03 18 00	Joseph Mansfield	03 18 00
Philip Matoone	02 10 06	Benjamin Chadwell	02 10 06
Philemon Dean	05 17 00	John Pikerling, <i>L</i> ^t	04 05 10
Gershom Browne	03 18 00	John Newell	03 18 00
Andrew Heding	02 10 06	Richard Sutton, <i>Corp</i> ^t	05 12 00
Robert Downes	03 18 00	John Rily	02 10 06
Robert Pease	03 18 00	Michael DeReeke	04 16 10
Thomas Tenny	03 18 00	Jeremiah Swaine, <i>L</i> ^t	09 15 00
Thomas Hazen	03 18 00	Benjamin Langdon	02 10 06
William Webb	02 10 06	Richard Bryar	03 18 00
Solomon Watts	02 10 06	William Stanly	03 16 02
Nathaniel Masters	04 16 10	Joseph Richardson	03 18 00
Isaac Ellery	02 10 06	Henry Bedwell	04 16 10
Daniel Ringe, <i>Corp</i> ^t	04 11 00	John Tappin	04 16 10
John Pengilly, <i>Corp</i> ^t	02 19 00	Caleb Richardson	04 16 10
Stephen Greenleaf	08 16 10	Edward Ardway	04 16 10
Richard Hancock	03 18 00	Thomas Parlor	03 18 00
John Whicher <i>Serg</i> ^t	05 17 00	Daniel Hawes	02 10 06
William Williams	03 18 00	Robert Dutch	04 16 10
Joseph Blancher	02 14 10	Samuel Ingolls	03 18 00
George Stedman	02 10 06	Jonathan Copp	02 10 06
Thomas Sparke	03 18 00	William Bateman	04 16 00
John Raymond	03 18 00	Stephen Greenleaf	00 16 00
Samuel Foster	03 18 00	January 25, 1675-6	
Henry Cooke	03 18 00	William Hawkins, <i>Dr.</i>	04 08 06
Samuel Hebard	03 18 00	John Warner	01 16 00
John Davis	03 18 00	Ralph Powell	01 12 06
Samuel Ierson	03 18 00	Jonathan Copp	01 04 00
Joseph Eaton	02 10 06	March 24, 1675-6	
James Brearly	04 16 00	Thomas Kylam	02 15 06
Abial Sadler	03 18 00	Samuel Peirce	02 15 08
William Wainwright	03 18 00	Edward Ardway	02 15 08
Benjamin Webster	04 16 10	John Thomas	02 15 08
John Warner	02 10 06	Samuel Foster	02 14 00
Ephraim Cutter	03 04 06	John Harvy	03 00 00
Thomas Abbey	03 18 00	Edmond Brown	03 05 08
John Dennis	04 18 06	Samuel Tiler	03 07 08
Josiah Bridg	07 16 00	Lewis Zacharius	02 15 08
Roger Markes	02 10 06	Philemon Dane	05 11 04
Timothy Breed	03 18 00	William Hodgkin	02 15 08
Thomas Chase	03 18 00	John Perkins	03 05 00
John Parker	01 10 00	Thomas Palmer	02 14 00
John Wheeler	09 12 00	Joseph Bigsby	02 14 00
John Conant	04 16 10	Robert Downes	02 15 08
Edmond Sheffield	04 16 00	John Layton	02 14 00
John Robins	03 18 00	John Stickney	02 14 00
Anthony Williams	03 18 00	Thomas Hazon	02 14 00
John Gamidg	04 16 10	Simon Gawin	02 02 00

Ephraim Cutter	02 14 00	Henry Poore	02 15 08
William Brown	02 14 00	John Raymant	02 16 06
Thomas Waite	02 14 00	Isaac Ashby	02 16 06
William Russell	02 14 00	James Spike	00 18 00
William Sawyer	02 15 08	Samuel Poore	02 16 06
April 24, 1676		John Cutler, <i>Chirurgion</i>	10 00 00
Francis Young	04 05 02	Robert Simson	04 04 00
Samuel Browne	} 02 14 00	Robert Leech	03 18 00
Gershom Browne		John Lovell	02 15 08
Solomon Watts	02 02 00	Abiell Sadler	02 15 08
Stephen Gullipher	03 03 00	Philip Matoon	02 15 08
Manasseh Kempthorne	03 08 06	Thomas Sparkes	02 14 00
Thomas Abby	05 02 00	Jacob Willer, <i>Chirurgion</i>	15 00 00
June 24 th , 1676.		Samuel Appleton, <i>Major</i>	30 00 00
John Thorp	08 18 00	July 24 th 1676	
Joseph Eaton	02 14 00	Richard Godfrey	04 16 00
John Mors, Commissary	07 10 00	Morgan Jones	02 14 00
John Dodge	01 10 00	Joshuah Boynton	02 14 00
Edward Neland	02 00 00	Nicholas Rawlins	02 15 08
Edward Marston	01 04 00	August 24 th 1676	
Ambros Daves	03 06 06	Zacheus Newmarch	02 14 00
Jonathan Emery	02 14 00	Richard Way	06 15 00
Jonathan Copp	04 19 06	Benjamin Newman	02 08 10
Thomas Davis	02 14 00	Abraham Fitch	02 14 00
Simon Adams	02 14 00	Samuel Perkins	02 15 08
William Knowlton	02 16 06	Richard Prior	02 15 08
Thomas Rogers	02 15 08	David Bennett	13 00 00
Jonathan Emery	01 00 00	John Lovitt	01 04 00
Christopher Keniston	04 10 00	Israel Blake	01 04 00
Thomas Dow	02 14 00	Abraham Drake	01 04 00
Eleazer Flag	02 14 00	Morris Hobbs	01 04 00
John Davis	02 14 00	Francis Jennings	01 04 00
George Stedman	02 14 00	John Sleeper	01 04 00
Thomas French	02 15 08	Israel Clifford	01 04 00
James Butterick	02 14 00	Micael Towsely	01 04 00
Seth Story	03 06 00	William Samborn	01 04 00
Elijah Tottingham	01 15 02	Thomas Roby	01 04 00
John Pengilly	04 04 09	John Browne	01 04 00

Mass. Archives, vol. 68, p. 104.

A List of Major Sam^l Apletons Souldjers y^t were slayne & wounded
The 19th Decemb '75 at the Indian's fort at Narraganset

Samuell Taylor of Ipswich	}	4 men Slayne
Isaac Illery of Gloucester		
Daniel Rolfe of Newbery		
Samuel Taylor of Rowley ¹⁰¹		

¹⁰¹ In the list of killed appear two Samuel Taylors. In the credits is found Samuel Tiler. In a list of men impressed at Rowley, Nov. 29, 1675, I find Samuel Tiler. Among the wounded, Timson undoubtedly meant Stimpson, and "Ilja Thathan of Osborne," was what the clerk made out of Elijah Tattingham of Woburn. The name appears elsewhere as Totenham and Totman. The other changes are simple.

Leift. Jerimyah Swayne of Redding
 Roger Markes of Andiver
 Isaac Ilsley of Newbery
 W^m Standley of Newbery
 Dani. Somersby of Newbery
 Jonathan Emery of Newbery
 Jn^o Dennison of Ipswich
 Jn^o Harvey of Newbery
 George Timson of Ipswich
 Tho: Dowe of Ipswich
 Symon Gowen of Rowley
 Benj. Webster of Salem
 Ellja Thathan of Oborne
 Tho: Abey of Wenham
 Benj. Langdon of Boston
 Solomon Watts of Roxbury
 Jn^o Warner of Charlestowne
 Samuëll Boutericke of Cambridge

eighteen men wounded who
 are at Road Island except y^e
 Left. & Roger Marks

January 6 '75

The following paper, preserved in the Mass. Archives, vol. 68, p. 97, is the roll of Maj. Appleton's company in the Narraganset campaign. Jeremiah Swain of Reading was Lieutenant.

Serg't Ezek. Woodward	Nath Wood	Those yt are wanting	Joseph Jewett
Serg't John Whitcher	Robert Sibbly	John Ford	Joshua Boynton
Serg't Francis Young	Will. Webb	Thomas Parlor	John Leyton
Serg't Daniel Ringe	Joseph Eaton	John Davis	John Jackson
Corp John Pengillie	Roger Vicar	Robert Peas	Will Brown
Corp James Brarley	Arthur Neale		Caleb Jackson
Clarke Phillemon Dean	Isaac Ellirie	The men yt are now	Sam. Tyler
Trump: John Wheeler	Ben Chadwell	listed	Thomas Palmer
Trump Josiah Bridges	John Davis	Mosses Pengrie	Joseph Bigsby
Thomas Wayte	Samuel Brabrooke	John Denison	Simond Gowin
Thomas Sparkes	Isack Ilsley	John Perkins	Daniell Somersby
Abiell Saddler	Roger Markes	Abraham Knowlton	Samuëll Lovewell
Gershom Browne	Ben Leingdon	Thomas flossey*	Steven Swet
Israel Henricks	John Beylee	Lewis Zachariah	Israh Roff
Thomas Tennie	Steven Gullever	John Lovwell	Sam. Poore
Thomas Hazon	Daniell Hall	Sam. Peirce	Henry Poore
Robert Downes	Solomon Watts	George Stimson	Christopher Bartlet
Richard Briar	Eliezer Flagg	Thomas Dow	Edmond Browne
Joseph Richardson	John Warner	Thomas frensh	Jonathan Emerie
Thomas Chase	Thomas Firman	Sam. Hunt	Christopher Kenniston
William Williams	Will Knowiton	John Thomas	Christopher Cole
Thomas Abbey	Nath Masters	Abraham Fitts	John Straton
John Rayment	Michale Derrick	Richard Bedford	John Harvey
Robert Leach	Thomas Davis	Thomas Killam	George Maier
Samuëll Hebbert	Caleb Richardson	Isaack Cummins	Nicolaz Roillings
Anthouls Williams	John Boynton	Richard Partsmore	Thomas Rogers
Steven Buttler	Seth Story	Richard Priar	Cornelius Davis
Samuëll Verry	Ben Webster	Ben Newman	Jonathan Clarke
William Waynwright	Edward Ardaway	Will Hedskins	Will'm Sayward
Samuëll Foster	Samuel Ruste	Sam Taylor	William Warrin
Henry Cooke*	Silvester Has	Amos Goddin	John Shepard
Robert Simson	Will Russel	Samuel Perkins	John Guylie
Israel Thorne	Sam. Peirce	Peter Emmons	Morgain Joanes
Samuëll Ierson	Sam. Buttrick	Nath Emerson	
John Newhalls	Ephraim Cutter	Symond Adams	61 new men
Timothie Breed	George Stedman	Zacheus Newmarsh	75 old souldjers
Samuel Pipin	Edmund Sheffeld	John Hobkins	136
Phillip Mattoone	Roger Joans, 75	John Stickale	

Soon after the battle of Narraganset Major Appleton retired from his protracted and arduous service in the field.¹⁰³ He was reelected

* Are scratched out in the MS. flossey appears elsewhere as Fausce, Pipin as Pepar, Guylie as Guld. Some twenty-five in this list do not appear in Hull's credits under Major Appleton, but I have found nearly all mentioned elsewhere.

¹⁰³ On the 19th of October, 1676, the Court appointed him to command an expedition to Pascataqua; but he probably declined, as the order was rescinded on October 23d.

deputy in 1676, and subsequently, except 1678, until 1681, when he was chosen Assistant, and remained in that office till the coming in of the Andros government in 1686. He was proscribed by Sir Edmund's officer, Randolph, as one of the "factious." He was arrested on the general complaint of being "evil disposed and seditious," October 19th, 1687, and refusing to submit and give bonds for his good behavior, was committed to Boston jail, where he was kept many months till his age and increasing infirmities forced a reluctant submission, and he was set at liberty, March 7, 1688. In the new charter of William and Mary in 1691, he was made one of the Council. He died May 15, 1696, leaving an honored name which his posterity have continued in honor to the present day.

PAUL WENTWORTH (COUNSELLOR). THE WENTWORTHS IN BARBADOES.

THE Wentworth Genealogy left the family origin of Gov. John Wentworth's Counsellor (appointed in 1770 whilst living in London and never returning to this country), Paul Wentworth, in doubt. Gov. Hutchinson, in his Journal recently published, mentions having met him upon eleven different important occasions, and always with the most influential men in authority. But the same mystery always attends him. He says nothing. He was the Agent of the Colony of New Hampshire, and, at the date of the closing of the Journal, New Hampshire matters were not absorbing much interest in England. The Journal is poorly indexed, and the name of Paul Wentworth is only referred to three times out of the eleven. The writer of this was so much interested in the Journal that he could not leave it until he had read every word in it. Gov. John Wentworth's and Col. Michael Wentworth's names are not in the index, as they should be. As yet, the autographic writing of this Paul Wentworth nowhere appears, although a careful research in all probable quarters has been made.

The writer of this has come to the conclusion that this Paul Wentworth originated in Barbadoes, or that he went there in an early day from England. He was not an American nor a descendant of the emigrant ancestor of the Wentworths in America. On December 31, 1771, Gov. John Wentworth granted two townships to the same parties. One he called Maynesburgh (now Berlin), and the other Paulsburgh (now Milan). John Farmer, in the New Hampshire Gazetteer, says Maynesburgh was granted to Sir William Mayne and others of Barbadoes. He says the same of Paulsburgh, named for Paul Wentworth. In both grants the name of Paul Wentworth occurs without a residence, and the same of all the

other grantees except William Wentworth, who is called of Barbadoes, to distinguish him from other William Wentworths in Old or New England. As William Wentworth is the last name on the list in both grants, it may be that the "of Barbadoes" was intended to apply to all of them. A thorough examination of all the books relating to Barbadoes finds only the name of William Wentworth, who subscribed for the publication of Hall's Laws of Barbadoes in 1764. The Halls were a numerous family in Barbadoes, and no Hall genealogy would be complete without an examination of the Barbadoes records.

Hon. Robert G. Holley, U. S. Consul at Barbadoes, writes under date of 15 August, 1882, that the following are all the records that he has been able to find, and that he knows of no Wentworth upon the Island from whom he can gather any information. But he promises to keep up his inquiries. He gives the following births, but does not tell why he omits the day and the month; nor does he tell where he found them nor whose children they were. It would seem probable that they (or some of them) were children of William, who may have been a brother of Paul.

Katherine	Wentworth,	1764	Elizabeth Ann Wentworth,	1780
Jane Lewis	"	1766	Rosa	" 1786
Susannah	"	1768	Jane Lewis	" 1793
Nathaniel Paul	"	1770	Deborah Hester	" 1793
Catherine Lewis	"	1771	John Joshua	" 1802

In 1789 Dartmouth College conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him, although he was not in the state after the revolution. The Wentworth Genealogy says he died very suddenly at Surinam in 1789, where he had a large plantation, and where he had living with him an unmarried nephew named Nathaniel, whom he had adopted as a son; and that soon after his death the nephew started to sail from Surinam to his native West India Island, when the ship foundered and he was drowned. Now it may have been that this nephew Nathaniel was the Nathaniel Paul recorded as born in 1770.

J. W.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

SUMNER'S HISTORY OF EAST BOSTON.—The authorship of this work has been more than once claimed for the late Samuel Burnham. The Burnham Genealogy has this statement concerning him: "He has written several books, the most important of which is the History of East Boston, an octavo of 700 pages, which he wrote for General W. H. Sumner whose name appears on the title page as author"! The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D. in his obituary in the REGISTER, xxviii. 93, also says: "He was early employed by Gen. Sumner to write the history of East Boston, a work which grew to the bulk of six or seven hundred pages, and which displays a

wonderful amount of historical research, especially when regarded as the work of a very young man, new to the task." These statements claim for Mr. Burnham credit which does not belong to him and which we have no reason to think he ever claimed for himself.

The facts in relation to the composition of the "History of East Boston" are these. In January, 1854, Gen. William H. Sumner began preparing for the *REGISTER*, a memoir of his father, Gov. Increase Sumner, and employed Mr. William B. Trask as an amanuensis and an assistant in collecting and digesting materials. The memoir was printed in the *REGISTER* for July, 1854. A genealogy of the Sumner family by Mr. Trask was appended. About this time Gen. Sumner commenced preparing his "History of East Boston," and retained Mr. Trask in his employ to assist him in the same manner as he had done on the previous work. Mr. Trask was well acquainted with New England history and familiar with the original records and documents which illustrate it. He had edited the *REGISTER* and made valuable contributions to its pages. Mr. H. P. Farnham, who had charge of Gen. Sumner's business, also assisted as an amanuensis.

Gen. Sumner, when he began the History of East Boston, had some advantages not possessed by others. He had a vast fund of information concerning the persons connected with the history of Noddle's Island or East Boston, to many of whom he was allied by blood. He had also a large collection of family papers illustrating the subject. He had also considerable experience as a writer, and was critical in the use of language. Mr. Trask by his direction examined and consulted public records and printed books, from which he made copious extracts and abstracts. These and the family papers bearing on the subject were digested by him and submitted to Gen. Sumner for his approval and correction. When sufficient material had been collected the book was written from Gen. Sumner's dictation. By his direction the matter prepared by Mr. Trask was incorporated with the work. The manuscript was read and repeatedly reread to the author, he making at every reading changes and additions to it. Mr. Trask was employed in this work more or less of his time for two years or longer, when his health, which had failed him several times, became so bad that he was obliged to relinquish the employment. Before Mr. Trask left, Mr. Burnham was employed as an assistant, as was for a time Samuel Kneeland, M.D. The Rev. Allen Gannett was engaged to compile the history of the Baptist Church there—the substance of which appeared in the history. The research concerning the early history of Noddle's Island was substantially completed and the results written out before Mr. Trask left; and much progress had been made on later portions of the work. The Rev. Dr. Quint, who, as will be seen, carried the work through the press, has told me that he found a considerable portion of the work in Mr. Trask's handwriting.

We have no means of knowing definitely what Mr. Burnham did for the history; but his work on it was probably similar to that performed by Mr. Trask. That he rendered important aid is evident. He had an acute mind with a fine literary taste, was possessed of much and varied information, and had great facility in expressing himself. His work being the last done under Gen. Sumner's personal supervision, he must have assisted much in revising and retouching the history. His researches, he once told me, added important matter even to the early portion of the history.

Before the work was put to press, Gen. Sumner's health, which had long been feeble, became utterly broken; he was obliged to give up work, and the book was carried through the press by the author's friend, the Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., who was familiar with the General's plan, and was given, by written contract, full control with power to make any changes that he pleased. He confined his editorial work, however, to revision, omission, change in the position of matter, etc. He disclaims all authorship, which he agrees with me in assigning to Gen. Sumner. No one who knows the imperious will and decided opinions of the General will believe that he allowed any one to write his book. It was with great reluctance, notwithstanding his inability to do the work himself, that he consented to place his MS. unconditionally in the hands of Dr. Quint. Fortunately the work done by Dr. Quint was found to meet his hearty approval.

The Rev. Dr. Tarbox writes to me thus: "When I wrote the obituary notice of the late Mr. Samuel Burnham, I was under a wrong impression as to the large part performed by others in the preparation of 'Sumner's History of East Boston.' I am unable now to say precisely how I received the impression that Mr. Burnham was the author of the book, but I am now satisfied that it is erroneous, and that it is more in accordance with the facts in the case to say that Gen. Sumner himself was the author of the book."

J. W. DEAN.

AMOS RICHARDSON.—The brief account in the Richardson Memorial of the posterity of Amos Richardson is inaccurate.

Amos Richardson, who married Rachel Farrington (p. 804), and settled at Coventry, Conn., was the son of Jonathan and Ann (Edwards); grandson of Stephen and Lydia (Gilbert), and great-grandson of the first Amos and Sarah. The author of the Gilbert Family, in the REGISTER, vol. iv., is authority for the statement also found in the Memorial (p. 16), that Lydia Gilbert married Jonathan Richardson, and this error seems to have been derived from a careless reading of the will of Mary Gilbert, widow of Jonathan. The christian name of her daughter's deceased husband is not mentioned in this will, but it twice speaks of "my late grandson Jonathan Richaelson decd." This was the first Jonathan in the family, and he was probably named after Jonathan Gilbert, who states in his will dated Sept. 10, 1674, that "I give to my grandchild Jonathan Richelson 5 pounds." He was not baptized at Stonington, where the other children of Stephen are recorded, but the records there do not commence until after his birth, and he may have been baptized at some other place.

ROSELL L. RICHARDSON.

401 West 126th St., New York.

GABRIEL GRUBB.—How Dickens obtained names for his characters is sometimes discussed. It is said that he read sign-boards and studied directories.

In "Pickwick Club," chapter 29, is a story of the sexton "Gabriel Grub," who temporarily disappeared so remarkably. I have found him. "Gabriel Grubb," in the year 1677, was arraigned before the court in Portsmouth, N. H., as by records at Exeter, for "opposing y^e constable," and was let off on making a humble apology!

A. H. Q.

QUERIES.

AUTHOR OF "SKETCH OF THE EARLIEST EXPLORATIONS OF THE FRENCH IN CANADA AND THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI."—In the fifth volume of Schoolcraft's History and Condition of the Indians, commencing at page 646, there is an article with the name of Rev. Edward D. Neill attached as author. In the table of contents no author is given. Mr. Neill writes that he never saw nor heard of the article until he found it printed in the above volume. Could Mr. Schoolcraft or one of his clerks in haste have attributed to Mr. Neill the production of another pen, and thus have taken away the credit from the real author?

SCRUTATOR.

BARKER—RICE.—What is known of Sam. Still Augustus Barker, graduate of Yale, 1772, and Nehemiah Rice, graduate in 1774? Barker appears to have come from or lived in New Haven Co., Conn. (perhaps Middletown); Rice in Waterbury, or Watertown. Items of personal history are sought: occupation—dates of birth and death—parentage, &c. There were two captains of the same names in the Revolutionary army, Connecticut Line.

H. F. J.

Hadlyme, Conn.

BALL.—Samuel Ball, son of Francis and Abigail (Burt) Ball, of Northampton, Mass., and Dorchester, Mass., 1648, m. Mary—, who m. second, 1690, Benjamin Stebbins; what was Mary Ball's maiden name?

PARSONS.—Moses Parsons, of Durham, Conn., 1710—1791, son of Moses and Abigail Ball; gr. son of Joseph Parsons and gt. gr. son of Cornet Joseph of Northampton, Mass., m. Elizabeth—, 1711—1790. What was her maiden name?

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

ICHABOD TIBBETS.—I would like to know who was the father of Ichabod Tibbets, of family 15, page 130, of the REGISTER, vol. viii.

MARK TIBBETTS.

Readville, Mass.

REPLIES.

DOLE (*ante*, p. 78).—In the January REGISTER the record of the family of Benjamin and Sarah (Clark) Dole is given. In certain instances it varies from the dates given

in the town records. According to the latter, Oliver was born Oct. 8, 1738; Micah died Dec. 22, 1747; Sarah died June 9, 1754, aged one day; Eunice died Nov. 2, 1796, aged 46; Jane died Feb. 3, 1823, aged 80 years and 6 months.

Sarah, wife of Benjamin Dole, was daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Greenleaf) Clark, of Newbury. G. K. C.

CLARK (*ante*, p. 231).—In reply to Clark query, I will say that my manuscript Folk-Book of East Haddam, Conn., which is a digested transcript of all records personal, which I could find in that town, shows that in the First Church, Thomas Clark had three children baptized: *Mary*, 16 Sept. 1723; *Thomas*, 16 Sept. 1723; *Hannah*, 5 Ap. 1724. Nothing further shown of them, unless one of them be Thomas Clark of Haddam, who m. 14 March, 1761, with Susanna Swaddle of East Haddam.

No records of Clarks in Millington (not Willington) Parish before Daniel, 1746. If Thomas Clark bought and sold land in East Haddam, an examination of the land records would bring out the facts. D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON.

Newark Valley, N. Y.

MISCELLANEA MARESCALLIANA (*ante*, p. 242).—The motto of this book should have been printed chronogramatically, thus: TO ALL MARSHALLS ALL OVER THE WORLD I BEQUEATH THIS WORK GRATIS, giving the date, 1883.

NORSEY BARK, (*ante*, p. 343).—In a letter of Edward Hopkins to John Winthrop, Jr., dated "London the 16th of August 1635," printed in 4 Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, vol. vi. pages 325-9, Mr. Hopkins writes: "I have now cleared off from hence the North Sea Boatt." On this the editors make this foot-note: "Winthrop, i. 173, in noticing the arrival of this vessel at Boston, under date of 28th October, calls it a 'small Norsey bark of twenty-five tons.' He probably intended 'Norsey' (or as the original manuscript, to our eyes, reads, 'Norsaye'), for an abbreviation of 'North Sea;' but by his awkward way of expressing it, he has hitherto puzzled his annotators."

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

IPSWICH QUARTER MILLENNARY.—In August last a quarter of a thousand years was completed since the General Court of Massachusetts gave the name of Ipswich to the settlement at Agawam, the nearest approach to an act of incorporation that our early colonial records show. It has been said that Massachusetts being a corporation itself, had no power to create a corporation; and it would seem from what we know that the people formed the townships and the colony regulated them. The order was passed August 5th, old style, corresponding to the 15th of that month new style. The 250th anniversary of that event was celebrated by the town of Ipswich on Saturday, Aug. 16, and by the First Church on Sunday, August 17, 1884.

Saturday the 16th was a perfect summer day. The public and many private buildings of Ipswich were tastefully decorated. In this town many ancient buildings are preserved, and most of them bore inscriptions telling their history. Among the invited guests were Gov. Robinson and Lieut. Gov. Ames. A procession was formed at ten o'clock, which passed through the principal streets to a tent on the green near the First Church, where the literary exercises were held. Prominent in the procession were the octogenarian and nonagenarian veterans of Ipswich. Rev. John C. Kimball, of Hartford, delivered an historical address on "The Evolution of a New England Town;" and a poem by Miss Mary A. Dodge (Gail Hamilton), entitled "Mother Ipswich, by one of her grandchildren," was read. Original hymns were sung. At half past two o'clock dinner was served in another tent; after which speeches were made by Hon. George D. Robinson, governor of Massachusetts, Hon. George B. Loring, Major Ben. Perley Poore and others. A poem by Mrs. Harriot Prescott Spofford, and letters from John May, mayor of Ipswich, England, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, a descendant of John Winthrop, Jr., the leader of the settlers of Agawam in 1633, John G. Whittier and James G. Blaine, the republican nominee for president, were read. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, who was invited, was not able to attend; but a delegation from the society—Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, Col. Albert H. Hoyt, Rev.

Henry A. Hazen and John Ward Dean—were present. Hon. Charles A. Sayward was chairman, and George E. Farley secretary of the committee of arrangements. Hon. George Haskell was president of the day.

The First Church commemorated the event on Sunday the 17th, by an historical discourse in the morning from the pastor, Rev. Edwin B. Palmer. In the afternoon the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of West Newton, delivered a discourse on "The Early Ministers of Ipswich."

THE INSTITUTE FAIR IN BOSTON, 1884.—The managers of the New England Manufacturing and Mechanics' Institute, with the energy and enterprise which have always characterized them, have this year made a thorough canvass of the United States and Mexico, and the result is especially gratifying. The entire south and west have, with one accord, responded to the invitation, while large contributions have been received from Mexico. The choicest gems of art, the achievements of scientific research, the triumphs of mechanical skill and the agricultural and mineral wealth of the land, are collected here for the instruction of visitors. Among the improvements of this year is the establishment of a Press parlor, where the press of New England can be represented. John M. Little is chairman of the committee on the conduct of the fair, and John F. Wood treasurer and general manager. The fair opened Sept. 3, at two o'clock, P.M., and will close Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, P.M.

ANCESTRY OF FIRST FAMILIES OF ST. JOHN, N. B.—In a series of articles with the above title published in the Daily Sun of St. John, in the early part of the present year, by Edwin Salter, of Washington, D. C., the following were among the families noticed. It will be seen that offshoots of many well known New England families were among the pioneers of New Brunswick, some of whom settled there about 1762-3, and others at the close of the Revolution. Adams, Allen, Arnold, Arrow-smith, Borden, Barker, Beardslee, Burpee, Barbaree. Cole, Conklin, Cook, Crawford, Carr, Cox, Christy, Coy, Combs. Dyer, Dillon, Davis. Ellis, Esty, Estabrook, Edwards, Eccles, Elsworth. Fisher. Hulett, Hartshorne, Hendricks, Hampton. Jennings, Jobs. Kerr. Leonard, Leavitt. Nevers. Potter, Perley, Peabody, Pickard. Quinton. Randolph. Seaman, Simonds. Tilton, Taylor. Vroom. Woolley.

In the Daily Sun of Feb. 23d Mr. Salter gives the names of about two hundred and fifty leading Loyalists of New Jersey, whose property was confiscated during the Revolution, which will prove of much interest to many in the Province desirous of tracing their ancestry.

LITERARY RESEARCH AT SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON.—The readers of the REGISTER will be pleased to learn that Mr. Waters writes to us, that No. 8 Room in the Probate Registry is to be enlarged so as to give admission to twelve readers at the same time: that an additional messenger is to be employed, and that "the extension of gratuitous searches to all wills proved not later than 100 yrs. before the date at which the search is made" has been conceded. The alteration of the room will, if possible, be completed during the vacation, and the new regulations will come into force when it is ready for occupation.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Lee.—At the reunion of the descendants of John Lee of Farmington, Conn., August 5-8, 1884, a permanent organization was formed. William Wallace Lee, of Meriden, Conn., and Thomas G. Lee, 136 West Main Street, Rochester, N. Y., were appointed secretaries. They are engaged in preparing a complete genealogy of this family.

Streeter or Sreater. By Milford B. Streeter, 84 North 2d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mr. Streeter has gathered much material concerning this family, and will thankfully receive any information sent him. Perhaps some old bible, containing a family record, may have descended through daughters into other families. If so, he would be thankful for a copy of the record.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 2, 1884.—The annual meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon, at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

The recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr., read the record of the proceedings of the December meeting.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list of officers for the current year, and the persons nominated were unanimously elected. The officers for 1884 are:

President.—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., of Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Joseph Williamson, A.M., of Belfast, Me.; Hon. Joseph B. Walker, A.B., of Concord, N. H.; Hon. Hiland Hall, LL.D., of Bennington, Vt.; Hon. George C. Richardson, of Boston, Mass.; Hon. John R. Bartlett, A.M., of Providence, R. I.; Hon. Edwin H. Bugbee, of Killingly, Ct.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—George William Curtis, LL.D., of West New Brighton; Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.D., of Fremont, Ohio; William A. Whitehead, A.M., of Newark, N. J.; Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., of Madison, Wis.; Rt. Rev. William S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., of Davenport, Iowa; Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., LL.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; Rt. Rev. William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. Charles Breck, D.D., of Wellsboro', Pa.; Edward Kidder, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. Edward D. Neill, A.B., of St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Hovey K. Clarke, of Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary.—David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

Treasurer.—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, of Boston, Mass.

Historiographer.—Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

Librarian.—John Ward Dean, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Directors.—Hon. Nathaniel Foster Safford, A.B., Milton; Hon. William Claflin, LL.D., Newton, Mass.; Hon. James W. Austin, A.M., Boston; Cyrus Woodman, A.M., Cambridge; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge.

Committee on Finance.—Hon. Alvah A. Burrage, Boston, *Chairman*; Henry Edwards, Boston; Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Boston; Addison Child, Boston; Benjamin B. Torrey, Boston.

Committee on Publication.—John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Cambridge; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Henry H. Edes, Boston; Henry F. Waters, A.B., Salem.

Committee on Memorials.—John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., Boston; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Auburndale; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge; William B. Trask, Boston; Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Canton; Arthur M. Alger, LL.B., Taunton.

Committee on Heraldry.—Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., Salem, *Chairman*; Hon. Thomas C. Amory, A.M., Boston; Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., Boston; George B. Chase, A.M., Boston; John C. J. Brown, Boston.

Committee on the Library.—John T. Hassam, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Willard S. Allen, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Deloraine P. Corey, Malden; Henry E. Waite, West Newton; Edmund T. Eastman, M.D., Boston.

Committee on Papers and Essays.—Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Auburndale, *Chairman*; Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., Boston; Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D.,

Newton; Rev. David G. Haskins, S.T.D., Cambridge; William C. Bates, Newton; Charles C. Coffin, Boston; Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, A.M., Cambridge.

Col. Wilder having, for the seventeenth time, been elected president of the society, proceeded to deliver his annual address, which was printed in full in the April number of the *REGISTER* (*ante*, pp. 133-45).

At the close of the address, Harrison Ellery presented, in the name of Miss Mary Bonner Cazneau, portraits of her ancestors, Capt. John Bonner, of Boston, and his son, Capt. John Bonner, Jr. The father is the author of the 1722 map of Boston. Thanks were voted to Miss Cazneau.

The following annual reports were presented:

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported that sixty-one resident and seven corresponding members have been added to the society during the past year. He also reported the usual correspondence relating to historical subjects.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported the number of members who have died during the year, as far as known, to be forty-one, and that their average age was seventy-one years, five months and twenty-nine days. Memorial sketches of deceased members have been prepared and printed as promptly as the space at command would allow.

Benjamin B. Torrey, the treasurer, reported the total income of the year to be \$3,870.62, and the current expenses \$3,854.96, leaving a balance on hand of \$15.66. The receipts for life-membership were \$390, making the present amount of the fund \$10,347.74. The amount of the fund for the support of the librarian is \$12,763.13; of the Bradbury Fund, \$2,500.00; of the Towne Memorial Fund, \$4,424.32; of the Barstow Fund, \$1,002.58; of the Bond Fund, \$842.46; of the Cushman Fund, \$87.41; of the Sever Fund, \$5,000.00; of the Alden Fund, \$1,000.00; of the Russell Fund, \$3,000.00; and of the Building Fund, \$1,100.00; making a total for the several funds, in the hands of the treasurer, of \$42,442.64.

John W. Dean, the librarian, reported that 1,831 volumes and 2,788 pamphlets had been added to the library during the year. The library now contains 19,381 volumes, and 59,445 pamphlets.

John T. Hassam, A.M., chairman of the library committee, reported important additions to the society's collection of state, county and family histories. In response to an invitation of the committee, five Massachusetts towns—Princeton, Dover, Lancaster, Bernardston and Ware—have placed copies of their records of births, marriages and deaths with the society for preservation in its fire-proof vault. Other towns have promised copies of their records.

The Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, chairman of a special committee on the bequest of the late Joseph J. Cooke, Esq., of Providence, R. I., reported that Mr. Cooke in his will placed the sum of \$5,000 to the credit of the society, to be expended for books purchased at auction at the sale of his library. His library was sold in New York in March, October and December, 1883, and 1,440 volumes were purchased at these sales with the above named credit. The books purchased supply a want long felt in the library.

John W. Dean, chairman of the publishing committee, reported that the *REGISTER* and the annual proceedings for 1883 had been issued under their charge since their last report.

John T. Hassam, chairman of a special committee on English Research, reported that the services of Henry F. Waters, a member of the society, whose experience and skill eminently fitted him for this position, have been engaged for a systematic investigation in England of evidences to be found there concerning the English ancestry of the early settlers of this country. He entered in May, 1883, on his labors, which have proved remarkably successful. The results of his research are printed in the *REGISTER*. Subscriptions have been received sufficient to pay his salary one year. Further subscriptions are solicited that he may continue his labors for a series of years.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., chairman of the committee on papers and essays, reported that nine papers had been read before the society during the year.

Albert H. Hoyt, secretary of the committee on memorials, reported progress on the fourth volume of Memorial Biographies printed at the charge of the Towne Memorial Fund.

The Hon. Thomas C. Amory, chairman of the committee on heraldry, reported the doings of that committee. Queries had been answered and heraldic subjects investigated.

On motion of Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., the publishing committee were directed to print the president's address, with an abstract of the other proceedings.

President Wilder then asked the Rev. Dr. Clarke, who had offered the motion, to take a place upon the platform, and proceeded to pronounce a warm eulogy on Dr. Clarke and his services to the society, ending by informing the meeting that his friend now standing by his side, had that morning completed the 87th year of his age. Dr. Clarke made a fitting response.

On motion of Rev. A. B. Muzzey, thanks were tendered to the venerable President Wilder for the able and continued discharge of his duties for these many years.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting was held in Brunswick, Me., July 11, 1884, the venerable Hon. James Ware Bradbury, LL.D., of Augusta, presiding.

The librarian and curator read his annual report, showing a gain of about 400 bound volumes and 1,400 pamphlets during the past year. Many interesting relics, duly authenticated, have been added to the cabinet. Among them, the razor strop used by the Rev. Cotton Mather.

The following officers were elected:

President—James W. Bradbury, Augusta.

Vice President—William G. Barrows, Brunswick.

Corresponding Secretary—William Goold, Windham.

Treasurer—Lewis Pierce, Portland.

Librarian and Recording Secretary—H. W. Bryant, Portland.

Biographer—Joseph Williamson, Belfast.

Standing Committee.—R. K. Sewall, Wm. B. Lapham, Wm. Goold, E. H. Elwell, Joseph Williamson, James P. Baxter, J. L. Chamberlain.

The members of the society present at this meeting had the satisfaction of greeting the venerable Professor Packard, who died suddenly two days afterwards.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1884.—The executive committee met this day. Edward V. Valentine in the chair and R. A. Brock acting as secretary.

Among the donations reported were two vellum documents—a patent by Lord Dunmore, July 5, 1774, to Nathaniel McClure, for 140 acres of land, and another by John Wood, governor of Virginia, Nov. 23, 1789, for 105 acres; and a rare pamphlet account of the Burning of the Richmond Theatre, Dec. 20, 1811, and the interment of the victims.

Acceptances of membership were read from Col. Samuel Adams Drake, Boston, Mass.; Gen. C. W. Darling, Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, New York city; C. A. Hack, Taunton, Mass.; Mrs. Virginia Hannon, Frankfort, Ky.; and G. P. Frierson, Columbia, Tenn.

Mr. Brock, the secretary, reported that the second and concluding volume of the "Dinwiddie Papers," of more than seven hundred octavo pages, with analytical index, portrait of Gov. Dinwiddie, etc., was nearly printed, and would soon be ready for delivery to members.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, January 22, 1884.—A stated meeting was held this evening, the president, William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

William E. Foster, A.M., read a paper on "The Rhode Island Town Governments of the Seventeenth Century." (This paper is printed in the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, Jan. 23, 1884.) The paper was closely followed throughout, and elicited hearty manifestations of approval at its close. Remarks followed from several members, and thanks were voted to Mr. Foster.

February 5.—A stated meeting was held this evening, President Gammell in the chair.

Prof. John L. Lincoln, LL.D., of Brown University, read a paper on "The Life and Character of Marcus Aurelius." After remarks by several gentlemen, thanks were voted for the paper.

February 19.—The regular meeting was held this evening, Charles W. Parsons, M.D., vice president, in the chair.

John Erastus Lester read a paper entitled "A Picture of Christian Hill, its Configuration and Character." Christian Hill is a locality in Providence. Remarks by members followed, and thanks were voted to Mr. Lester.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Three volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1859. A fourth volume is in press.

Col. ALMON DANFORTH HODGES, of Boston, Roxbury District, Mass., a life member, and president of this Society from 1859 to 1861, was a son of Jonathan Hodges and was born in Norton, Mass., January 25, 1801. He died at his summer residence, Portsmouth, R. I., Sept. 27, 1878, in his seventy-eighth year. His great-grandfather Major Joseph Hodges served in the old French War.

Mr. Hodges commenced business in Providence in 1823 with Mr. John J. Stimson, under the firm of Stimson & Hodges. His active interest in public affairs made him prominent among the men of his day. He was a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island several years. His military knowledge admirably qualified him for the command of the Horse Guards during the Dorr Rebellion. In 1845 Col. Hodges moved to Boston, and as a member of the firm of Hodges, Emmons & Weld and of Hodges & Emmons was most favorably known to the business community. In 1850 he succeeded Mr. Aaron Baldwin as President of the Washington Bank, a position which he held with distinguished ability till his death. He proved that wise conservatism coupled with energy of character constitute the true elements of business success.

Col. Hodges lost a son in the war. He was one of the most active promoters of enlistment, and organized and commanded the Roxbury Horse Guards, composed of older members of the community. He was a gentleman who enjoyed excellent health, and for many years he walked daily from his residence in Roxbury to his place of business. He was one of the organizers of the Clearing House, and also Treasurer of the Association of Banks for the suppression of counterfeiting. In private life he was esteemed for his many genial traits of character, and though he lived to a ripe old age, he was spared the infirmities of advanced years. Col. Hodges was twice married: first to Martha Comstock, a descendant of Roger Williams, who died Aug. 29, 1849, and his second marriage was with Mrs. Jane H. Leonard, daughter of Doctor Amory Glazier of Fall River.

He was admitted a member Dec. 3, 1852.

JOSIAH MOORE JONES, Esq., a benefactor and life member, admitted March 15, 1871, was born in Athol, Mass., Jan. 13, 1800, and died in Boston, Apr. 23, 1884, aged 84 years, 3 months and 10 days. His father was Prescott Jones, born in Weston, Mass., Apr. 20, 1771, and died in Athol, April 19, 1828. His mother was Jane Tyler Moore, daughter of Deacon Josiah Moore of Cambridge, Mass. She was born in Cambridge, Mass., January 14, 1769, and died in Athol, Mass., May 26, 1835. His paternal grandfather was Captain Aaron Jones, born in Weston, but afterwards removing to Templeton, Mass., where he died about 1820, at the age of 96.

After finishing his education in country schools, and reaching the age of manhood, he came to Boston in the year 1823, and entered upon the hide and leather business, having learned the tanners' and curriers' trade of his father in Athol. In this business he continued till old age. In 1829 he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Buckminster Bullard, daughter of Eli Bullard, Esq., a lawyer in

that town. Eli Bullard, just named, was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1787, and was Preceptor of Framingham Academy. He married Ruth Buckminster, of Framingham, in May, 1794. The youngest child of this marriage, Maria Buckminster, became the wife of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Common Council of Boston, for the years 1843 and 1843. He was a director in the Shoe and Leather Bank from the date of its incorporation in 1836 until a very recent period.

By his marriage there were eight children, five daughters and three sons.

The earliest American ancestor of this family was Lewis¹ Jones, who with his wife Anna settled in Roxbury about 1640 and joined Mr. John Eliot's church. From him the line runs through Josiah,² James,³ Aaron⁴ and Prescott.⁵

HORATIO NELSON PERKINS, A.B., of Melrose Highlands, a resident member, admitted March 15, 1872, was born in Kennebunkport, Me., February 8, 1808, and died at the Hoffman House, Boston, July 2, 1883, aged 75 years, 4 months and 6 days.

His father was Eliphalet Perkins, born in Kennebunkport, Me., July 6, 1765, and his mother was Elizabeth Stone, born in Kennebunkport, Me., May 22, 1767. The line of his American ancestry on his father's side is as follows: John¹ Perkins of Ipswich, Mass., by wife Judith, had Deacon Thomas,² of Topsfield, Ms., who by wife Phebe Gould, had Elisha,³ of Topsfield, Ms., who by wife Catherine Towne had Thomas,⁴ of Topsfield, Ms., who m. Mary Wilder and in 1719 removed from Topsfield to Cape Porpoise, now a part of Kennebunkport, Me. They had Eliphalet,⁵ of Kennebunkport, Me., who by wife Mary Perkins, had Eliphalet,⁶ of Kennebunkport, who m. Elizabeth Stone.

Beyond the common school, his early education was obtained at Bradford Academy, Ms., and Saco Academy, Me. He entered Bowdoin College and was graduated there in 1828, having among his classmates Prof. William Clark Larrabee, formerly of Asbury University, and Prof. Merritt Caldwell, formerly of Dickinson College.

He studied law in the office of Judge Ether Shepley, of Maine, and in the Cambridge law school. He established himself in the practice of law, first at Charlestown, Ms., and afterward in Boston. He did not, however, continue long in this practice. Inheriting considerable property from his father, who was a prosperous merchant, his time was sufficiently occupied in the care of his estate.

Some years since, Mr. Perkins contributed a valuable article to the REGISTER, on the genealogy of the Perkins Family. He was never married.

EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, A.M., a life member and benefactor, admitted Feb. 15, 1884, was born in Newburyport, March 15, 1809, and was lost in the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus, off Gay Head, in the early morning of January 18, 1884. With him perished also his wife, his son Rev. Charles A. Rand and wife, and their little daughter.

Mr. Rand was the only son of Edward S. Rand, born in Newburyport June 23, 1782, and Hannah Pettingill. His remoter American ancestors on the paternal side were Edward, of Newburyport, Dr. Isaac Rand of Cambridge, and John Rand of Charlestown.

The subject of this sketch entered Harvard College, and was graduated in the class of 1829, having among his classmates John S. Copley Greene, Judge J. J. Gilchrist of the U. S. Supreme Court, Prof. Henry I. Bowditch, and the Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop.

He was united in marriage Sept. 17, 1833, with Miss Elizabeth Arnold, daughter of Salmon Arnold, of Providence, R. I. From this marriage there were six children, five sons and one daughter. The daughter and two sons are dead. His sons Edward Sprague, Augustus Arnold and Frederic Henry are living.

Mr. Rand has filled a high and honorable place in connection with the city of Boston. He has been entrusted with many important causes, and leaves behind a name for ability, integrity and honor.

THOMAS PRESTON GENTLEE, Esq., of Manchester, Mass., a corresponding member, admitted April 14, 1848, died at Manchester, Dec. 22, 1875, aged 59. He was a son of Downing and Elizabeth (Preston) Gentlee, and was born in Wenham, May 30, 1816. His grandparents on the paternal side were Thomas and Mary (Downing) Gentlee, and on the maternal side Nathan and Elizabeth (Lee) Preston.

Thomas, when about seventeen years old, was sent by his father, who was a shoe manufacturer as well as a farmer, into New Hampshire with a team to dispose of his goods, in which he was very successful. He continued in this business till he

was twenty-one years old, when he became a clerk in the wholesale and retail store of Jonas Warren, at Danvers. In 1840 he went to Manchester, and in company with A. P. Burnham, opened a dry goods and grocery store, and did a large business for so small a town, deriving much trade from the neighboring towns. In 1858, he gave up this business, and engaged in farming and in the wood and lumber business. He was engaged with others in sawing mahogany and other veneers, and was a proprietor in three saw mills. Mr. Gentlee also did much business as a real estate broker and insurance agent. He held the offices of selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor in Manchester, and was a justice of the peace for Essex county. For several years he was a trustee of the Essex Agricultural Society, and was active in promoting the interest and growth of that institution. He was of a very active turn of mind and of large business capacity; a ready friend in need for counsel or aid; and a very enterprising and useful man in and for the town. He attended to his various business up to within a few days of his death, which was caused by dropsy or heart disease.

Mr. Gentlee married, in 1842, Abigail Mears, the daughter of John and Susanna (Story) Mears of Essex, Mass., and had three children, viz.: Mary Abby, born March 28, 1843; married Nathan P. Mildram. John Henry, born Aug. 19, 1845; died March 15, 1847. Harriet Elizabeth, born Oct. 18, 1856. His wife and the two daughters survived him.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

History of the First Church in Hartford, 1633-1883. By GEORGE LEON WALKER. Illustrated. Hartford: Brown and Gross. 1884. 8vo. pp. xii.+503.

This is a truly valuable addition to the ecclesiastical literature of New England. It is the history of one of the foremost among our ancient New England churches, prepared by a careful and scholarly hand. Already twelve of the churches planted on the New England shores in the early days have reached the age of 250 years. An event so important in their history furnishes a natural occasion for a thorough review of the past, and a written embodiment of the eventful story. The twelve churches thus referred to are the Mother Church at Plymouth, the First Church in Salem, the First Church in Windsor, Conn. (which was first planted at Dorchester in 1630, and removed to Windsor in 1636), the First Church in Boston, the First Church in Watertown, the First Church in Roxbury, the First Churches in Charlestown, Lynn, Marshfield and Duxbury, the church whose history is recorded in the volume before us, and which was organized in Cambridge, then Newtown, in 1633, with the famous Thomas Hooker associated with Samuel Stone in the pastorate, and which removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636. The last of the twelve is the First Church in Ipswich, which has just (at this writing, Aug. 19) celebrated its 250th birthday.

Among these twelve churches, no one perhaps has had a larger and fuller volume of important history to record than this church of Hartford. Favored with a ministry, at the outset, of the highest character, for there was no greater divine in New England in the early days than Mr. Thomas Hooker, while Mr. Stone his associate ranked high as a preacher and scholar; planted at Hartford, which has been one of the important New England centres for business, wealth and intelligence from generation to generation; having had for a pastor, midway in its history, one of the most notable men of his generation, in the person of Dr. Nathan Strong (1774-1816), and having enrolled in its membership many of the most honored names of Connecticut, governors, senators, judges; it presents abundant material to be embodied upon the historic scroll.

Fortunately the present pastor, Rev. George L. Walker, D.D., had an eye to see his opportunity, and a taste and culture fit for the enterprise. With a rare skill he has traced this history from its simple beginnings, amid storm and persecution in England, down to this living generation. We have a solid volume of more than 500 pages replete with interest, and valuable for preservation, while the narrative is enriched with historical anecdotes and incidents of wide variety.

The succession of men filling the pastoral office in this church for 250 years is as follows, with the length of their several pastorates appended: Thomas Hooker, 1633-1647; Samuel Stone, 1633-1663; John Whiting, 1660-1670; Joseph Haynes, 1664-1679; Isaac Foster, 1680-1682; Timothy Woodbridge, 1685-1732; Daniel Wadsworth, 1732-1747; Edward Dorr, 1748-1772; Nathan Strong, 1774-1816; Joel Hawes, 1818-1867; Wolcott Calkins, 1862-1864; Geo. H. Gould, 1864-1870; Elias H. Richardson, 1872-1879; George L. Walker, 1879.

History of the kind embraced in this volume, ought to receive much attention as the years pass on. Within the next thirty years, not far from forty Congregational Churches in New England, additional to those already named, will come to their 250th anniversary, and every one of them will doubtless celebrate the event with special services. What may be called New England history, of the genuine sort, may be found concentrated in these old churches, in as large a degree as in any of our civil institutions, and it will be well if they have their histories so fully and carefully written, that the historical student can have ready access to them.

By the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

A Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family in this Country, Embracing the Descendants, as far as Known, of the Rev. John Lothrop of Scituate and Barnstable, Mass., and Mark Lothrop of Salem and Bridgewater, Mass., and the first Generation of Descendants of other Names. By the Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A.M., Mrs. Julia M. Huntington, Ridgefield, Conn. 1884. 8vo. pp. 457. Price \$6 00.

The two-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Landing of the Rev. John Lothrop at Boston in New England, which took place Sept. 18, 1634 (O.S.), has won a marked and most appropriate observance by the publication of the elegant and ample volume whose title is given above. The substance of the work was prepared some years ago, but the death of Mr. Huntington prevented the accomplishment of the measures needed to secure its publication. His widow, however, was so fortunate as to find one who, "though overlaid with business cares, kindly offered to see the work through the press." Of the severe character of the labor thus undertaken, the writer of this notice can testify; and no one who has any true appreciation of the difficulties encountered in putting the deceased author's work through the press, will have the slightest disposition to dwell upon any error that the genealogist may discover in the course of deliberate examination. In connection with the editing and printing of this volume, Mr. Herbert N. Lathrop, of New York City, who modestly remains in the back ground, has done about all that, under the circumstances, could have been expected of any one; and but for his well-directed and disinterested efforts in connection with both the literary and business interests of the volume, the quarter-millennary of the Lothrops in America might have passed by without any suitable recognition.

The really handsome volume now before us has for its frontispiece a view of St. Martin's Church, Lowthorpe, England, which was a collegiate church of dignity and importance; while the Parish was the home of some of the early representatives of the family, glimpses of whom appear in the thirteenth century. Sixteen portraits of prominent American representatives of the name, handsomely engraved on steel, lend a large interest to the text, which though cast, as a whole, in a distinct genealogical form, is nevertheless interspersed with biographical and historical notices of general interest and value. A description of the contents of the volume, however, will not be attempted, as our space is too limited; though we should like to speak of John the famous pioneer, and of such men as Simon (98), Isaac (86), Joseph (285) of West Springfield, General Ebenezer (347), Isaac (374) of Old Colony fame, the Hon. John Miram (735), Judge Francis S. (1297), Daniel S. (1797), Capt. Thomas (401) the courageous commander, and Ellen Lothrop, second wife of Ezekiel Cheever, the famous educator. In running through the list we notice the names of not a few distinguished in the annals of the country, in connection with the pursuits of peace and war. We have a college President; soldiers; men of the learned professions; a historian, like John Lothrop Motley; a publisher, like the head of the firm of D. Lothrop & Co.; an engraver, like the well known Buttre; and so on, through all the walks of life, the family having even furnished laborious Christian Missionaries for foreign lands. The importance of this large and widely scattered family—for we must consider the various branches as one—has not been exaggerated, and if there had never been any Lothrops in America we may safely conclude that considerable important and interesting history now well known, would have been wanting to-day. The genealogist is laid under great obligation for this timely and important publication.

By the Rev. B. F. DeCosta, D.D., of New York city.

New Castle: Historic and Picturesque. By JOHN ALBEE. Illustrations by Abbott F. Graves. Boston, 1884. Price \$1.00. For sale by Cupples, Upham & Co., 383 Washington St., Boston.

New Castle, or "Great Island," as it was formerly called, is situated on the coast of New Hampshire, adjoining Portsmouth the ancient capital of the province. Although its territory is small it has played a great part in the colonial history of the Granite State, so well beloved by all her sons and daughters. Mr. Albee, the author of this treatise, has written an admirable narrative of this the first settlement in the state. He has been thorough in his researches bearing on this study, and he has at the same time lent the glamour of a poet's touch to the different facts, besides bringing out many bits of pathos in its history. It abounds in witty passages, and is also concise—unlike the bulk of town histories. It is difficult to review a work of this nature, for it is of course rather disconnected. The author quotes a bright remark of John Elwyn, one of the best antiquarians of Portsmouth, in regard to the earliest inhabitants of the state who had gone to their rest "full of years, labors, simplicity, and rum." Perhaps they did love the colonial drink, but they were a noble set of men for all that.

Mr. Albee emphasizes the fact that the town was settled by members of the Church of England. "They had few principles in common with the plantations at Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. They had no ordinances against dancing, May Pole, falling bands, or long hair; nor did they invent a hundred other petty, sumptuary devices to make this life as bleak as possible, and the next not worth having at current Puritan prices."

It seems incredible how he can make so light of the capture of Louisburg by the colonies. He compares it to a "Cambridge Commencement." Surely a fortress that was called the "Gibraltar of America," on whose works the best French engineers had been engaged and six millions had been spent, and which only surrendered after a long siege, should not be called a "regular picnic," or a "holiday muster." Neither does he allow Sir William Pepperrell due praise, for he advanced £5,000 towards fitting out the expedition, and it was mainly through his indomitable energy that the attempt succeeded. The British squadron served to little purpose except in preventing supplies from entering the besieged town. In his description of the flora of New Castle, at page 146, occur some beautiful lines in praise of the sweet brier rose, one of the loveliest of our wild flowers.

He gives a graphic account of Paul Revere's ride to Portsmouth on the 13th Dec. 1774, which resulted in the capture of Fort William and Mary with one hundred kegs of powder, by patriots of the neighborhood. This occurred four months prior to the battle of Lexington, and Revere's later "Ride" which Longfellow has made famous. As he says, "it is passing strange that so significant a circumstance should be almost unknown and unnoticed." He also mentions a curious reply of the assembly to the royal governor who desired money to build a fort. They sent up the following vote: "See 14 Luke 28." Brevity itself?

I cannot make a more fitting close than by quoting some critical remarks of the Hon. John C. Park in relation to the book. He says: "It is deeply to be regretted that the shelves of our libraries are filled with works of mere fiction, and it is to be feared that the public taste is being deteriorated by their perusal. This work of Mr. Albee's gives us historical information in a form that supplies us with that embellishment of witty anecdote and poetic imagery which should attract the attention and admiration of even the blasé novel reader. We hope to see it in every Sunday School and public library."

By Daniel Rollins, Esq., of Boston.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., Instituted A.D. 1763. Salem, Mass.: Observer Book and Job Print. 1884. 8vo. pp. 77.

This catalogue has been prepared for the press by the Hon. William D. Northend, of Salem, and is printed under the direction and at the expense of the Society of the Sons of Dummer, an association composed of alumni of the academy. The academy was founded by the Hon. William Dummer, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts from 1716 to 1730, and acting governor a portion of the time, who died in 1761, leaving by will his lands and mansion in Byfield parish in the town of Newbury, for the erection and support of a grammar school. The school was opened March 1, 1763, and in 1782 was incorporated as the Dummer Academy.

The academy has had seventeen principals since its organization, and the names of 2182 of their students are here printed. Mr. Northend thinks that, from want of care

in registering, the names of some pupils have been omitted. In order to identify the pupils, the college at which they studied, the date of graduation, the offices they held, etc., are added. This must have cost the editor much labor, and he is to be congratulated on the successful manner in which he has accomplished his undertaking. A list of the past and present trustees is affixed. The pamphlet is a valuable addition to our materials for American biography.

The First and Second Battle of Newbury and the Siege of Donnington Castle during the Civil War, A.D. 1643-6. By WALTER MONEY, F.S.A. 2d edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1884. 12mo. pp. ix.+287.

The book has an introductory chapter, not given in the first edition, showing the causes of the Civil War, which may be summarized in the simple statement of M. Guizot, that the fortune of England in the seventeenth century was governed by the spirit of religious faith as well as by the spirit of political liberty, and entered upon the two revolutions at the same time.

The first battle of Newbury was fought Sept. 20, 1643; its purpose was an attempt of the King's Army to prevent the Army of the Parliament from returning to London. This army had been improvised for the relief of the garrison at Gloucester, which was besieged by the King's forces, it being the only place in possession of the Parliamentary forces, west of London, from Cornwall to Scotland. The army had been suddenly formed, of undisciplined London youth with auxiliaries, and had swept around the King's army with such suddenness as to surprise the King and accomplish its purpose of relief. The Parliamentary army, under Essex, made a triumphal entry into London on the 28th of September, 1643.

A year had passed, with the fortunes of war fluctuating between the combatants, but the King was impressed with his opportunity to take London after a defeat of the Parliamentary army in Cornwall while their other forces were scattered, and in pursuance of this resolve began to concentrate his forces, and had massed thirteen thousand horse and foot. Parliament was not idle, however; seeing the King's intention, the army of Parliament came so rapidly to the front of the King's, that he was forced to choose a battle field before his full quota of artillery arrived, and he selected a position in which Donnington Castle could also assist, with the road to Oxford, his head-quarters, passing through his camp. Upon the arrival of the Army of Parliament, eighteen thousand strong, the King's position was seen to be so strong, that a large part of the Parliament Army, under Waller and Cromwell, marched around, several miles, and flanked him on the other side, leaving the Earl of Manchester in his original position. The fight occurred Sunday, Oct. 27, 1644. Cromwell and Waller were victorious, while the Earl of Manchester was not. As the fight lasted till after sunset, the King's army escaped by the Oxford road during the night, but Cromwell and Waller were not allowed to follow up their victory. The Earl of Manchester, who was in chief command, was evidently playing more for peace with the King than for decision by battle, and freely expressed himself. Oliver Cromwell told him that he hoped to live to see the time that there would not be a nobleman in England, and that he loved those best who did not love lords.

The author has vividly presented the battles, and the material of the armies. We can see the King and his coterie of nobles arrayed in armor, with his soldiers in tatters; we see everything odd to modern eyes in the arms and accoutrement of war; in the larger projectiles they had from mortars to leathern-cannon iron-strapped; their musqueteers had lit fuse with which to discharge their guns. If the composition of the London regiments furnished a fair specimen, more men carried pikes than firearms. The London regiments of the Army of Parliament were dressed in gay colors—white, red or blue coats, and the cavalry probably in leather jackets with steel ornaments for protection. The hazard of war with such material appears to depend upon personal valor and strength, and the religious fervor carried into the war nerved many an arm and heart to be a hero.

From the preface and the pages of the book we miss in this edition the "cordial thanks" and other expressions of obligation to the late Col. Chester, LL.D., whose contributions lightened the labors of the editor and were very properly acknowledged in the first edition.

Mr. Money has collected every detail of the fights, memoirs of the officers in both armies, and all sorts of historical memoranda of the time, and discoveries of relics of the war made in modern times, so that the book in a condensed form is one of the best works to bring the circumstances of the time to the mind of the reader.

By John Coffin Jones Brown, Esq., of Boston.

Milwaukee under the Charter from 1847 to 1853 inclusive. Vol. III. By JAMES S. BUCK. Milwaukee: Symes, Swain & Co. 1884. 8vo. pp. 506. Price \$4. Can be purchased in Milwaukee of the author, or of the publishers; and in Boston, Mass., of G. E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill.

The third volume of the History of Milwaukee under the Charter is a valuable addition to the series, and gives a very thorough and comprehensive account of the political history and commercial development of the city, from 1847 to 1853 inclusive. The author added to great industry in research, a knowledge of affairs derived from service in the city government, and the minute details of events contained in this work add greatly to its value as a local history.

There are a number of portraits and biographical sketches, also illustrations of several buildings, and a diagram of East Water Street as it appeared about fifty years ago. The appendix is devoted to letters and articles relating to the controversy as to whether Juneau or Morandau was Milwaukee's first permanent white settler. A history of the city, published in 1881, had disparaged the claims and character of Juneau, and most of the letters printed in the appendix are in vindication of him.

The book is well printed and neatly bound.

By Geo. K. Clarke, Esq., of Needham, Mass.

Annals of Fort Mackinac. By DWIGHT H. KELTON, Lieut. U. S. Army. Island edition. 1884. 12mo. pp. 158+37. Price 25 cts. By mail 30 cts. To be obtained of the author, Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

This work was first published in 1882, and was noticed in our July issue of that year. The annals of this historic locality are compiled with care, and presented to the reader in an interesting form. The present edition has been thoroughly revised.

Inauguration of the New Hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, March 18, 1884. Philadelphia. 1884. 8vo. pp. 18.

We have here the address of Brinton Cox, Esq., president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, with the other proceedings at the dedication, in March last, of the new hall of that society at the south-west corner of Thirteenth and Locust Sts., Philadelphia. "After fifty-nine years of existence," said President Cox to the members, "you now meet under a roof which is your own. You are now no longer tenants of another, but proprietors in your own right of your own house on your own soil." The several addresses are interesting and suggestive. The society is to be congratulated on the possession of an elegant and commodious building, of which a view is prefixed to this pamphlet. Its cost was nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Memorial Tributes to Orlando Meads, LL.D., late President of the Albany Institute and Vice-Chancellor of the Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, N. Y. Albany: The Argus Company, Printers. 1884. 8vo. pp. 50.

This pamphlet contains the proceedings of the Albany Institute at a memorial meeting in honor of their deceased president, Dr. Orlando Meads, held February 19, 1884. Dr. Meads was born at Albany, June 18, 1806, and died at Hawxhurst, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Duer, February 11, 1884, aged 77. He was a lawyer of distinction, and practised his profession in Albany. We have here the "memorial minute" from the records of the Institute; remarks by David Murray, LL.D., Prof. James Hall and Henry A. Home, LL.D.; and letters from the Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane and others. Tributes from other institutions and individuals are appended. They all show the noble character of the man and the high esteem in which he was held. The editorial work in this pamphlet is by President Murray and George R. Howell of the New York State Library.

The Cogswells in America. E. O. JAMESON. "And my God put it into mine heart to gather together the nobles and the rulers and the people that they might be reckoned by Genealogy."—Neh. vii. 5. Royal 8vo. pp. xxi.+683. Printed at Boston, by Alfred Mudge & Son, 1884. Price \$7 bound in fine muslin, or \$12 in turkey gilt.

The Griswold Family of Connecticut. With Pedigree. Sm. 4to. pp. 37+22+26.

An Account of the Descendants of John Bridge, Cambridge, 1632. Boston: J. S. Cushing & Co., Printers. 1884. 8vo. pp. 120. Illustrated by heliotypes.

The Family of John Perkins of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Part I. Descendants of Quarter Master John Perkins. By GEO. A. PERKINS, M.D. Salem: Printed at the Salem Press. 1882. 8vo. pp. 174. Price, post-paid, in cloth \$2; in paper \$1.75. To be obtained of the author, 127 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

Clarke—Clark Genealogy. Records of the Descendants of Thomas Clarke, Plymouth, 1623-1697. Compiled by Rev. WILLIAM W. JOHNSON. Published by the Compiler, North Greenfield, Wisconsin. 1884. 8vo. pp. 168+xv. Price, post-paid, in cloth \$2.50, in paper \$1.50.

The Scotch Border Clan Dickson, the Family of B. Homer Dixon, and the Family of De Homere or Homere. Printed for Private Distribution only. Toronto: 1884. 12mo. pp. 61.

Brooks Memorial. Communications on the Death of Charles T. Brooks of Newport, R. I. By E. B. WILLSON, C. W. WENDTE, R. S. RANTOUL and W. P. ANDREWS. Salem, Mass.: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1884. 8vo. pp. 37.

Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants. By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M. Part Second. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1884. 8vo. pp. 26.

Thomas Philbrick and his Family, 1583-1883. By the Rev. JACOB CHAPMAN, of Exeter, N. H. 8vo. pp. 10. Reprinted at Boston from the REGISTER for July, 1884.

Excerpts from Genealogical Records; showing lineage of Hon. Grover Cleveland. 4to. pp. 4.

We continue in this number our notices of genealogical publications recently issued.

The first on the list, "The Cogswells of America," is a work in every way worthy of the respectable family to which it is devoted. John Cogswell, the emigrant ancestor, came with his family to New England in the Angel Gabriel, which was wrecked at Pemaquid in the fearful gale August 15, 1635. This ship is said by Dr. Increase Mather to have been the only vessel which miscarried with passengers from Old England to New. The whole family escaped with their lives, and finally settled at Ipswich. Among the descendants of John Cogswell may be named many who are distinguished in every walk of life, those who do not bear his surname as well as those who do. Of the former are Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and our honorary vice-president for Illinois, John Wentworth. The work has been compiled with conscientious fidelity and contains a vast amount of interesting biographical and historical matter; for many of the persons whose lives are recorded here have been actors in important events in our country's history. The introduction contains an interesting account of the Cogswells in England. The arrangement of the work is original in some particulars. Each family has the matter arranged under three heads, "Genealogical," "Biographical," and "Memoranda." Under the last head are given documents and facts not properly belonging to the previous divisions, and accounts of descendants in female lines. The basis of this work is the genealogical collections of Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., the first editor of the HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, who died in 1850, and whose memoir and portrait are given in the REGISTER for April, 1883. Dr. Cogswell began to collect genealogical facts as early as 1810. The author of this work, the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, a son-in-law of Dr. Cogswell, must have expended a vast amount of labor in collecting and arranging the details concerning the numerous families here given. The book is illustrated by numerous portraits and other engravings. The mechanical, like the literary work, seems to have been done thoroughly and in good taste. The index is full and satisfactory.

The Griswold Family of Connecticut is by Prof. Edward E. Salisbury, LL.D., of New Haven. It is characterized by the learning and literary ability of its distinguished author. A complete genealogy has not been attempted. The author states that his paper "has reference especially to the male line and to those of the name most closely associated with Lyme," Connecticut. The lines taken up are very fully developed, and are enriched by letters and documents illustrating the lives of the various individuals. Many eminent men are descended from this family, and a large folding tabular pedigree shows at a glance the connection between them, whether bearing the name of Griswold or other surnames. The book is reprinted from the Magazine of American History for February, March and April, 1884.

The Bridge Genealogy is devoted to the descendants of John Bridge, one of the early settlers of Cambridge. It is by the Rev. William F. Bridge, of Foster's Crossing, Ohio, who has done his work faithfully, and has furnished a full index to his book. A statue of the first American ancestor of this family, John Bridge, has been presented by his descendant Mr. Samuel James Bridge, to the city of Cambridge, and was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, November 28, 1882. An account of the proceedings on this occasion is appended. Mr. Bridge has offered to Harvard University a statue of its founder, the Rev. John Harvard, and the offer has been accepted. Before this number is issued the statue will be unveiled.

The family of John Perkins, of Ipswich, by Dr. Perkins, of Salem, is a work of much merit. John Perkins had three sons and four daughters, who married and had children. The families of all are here given; after which the book is devoted to the descendants of the eldest son, Quartermaster John Perkins, as he was called. The posterity of the other sons, Thomas and Jacob, will be given in subsequent parts. John Perkins, Sen., came to New England in the *Lion*, a fellow passenger of the famous Roger Williams, and settled in Boston. A few years later he removed to Agawam, now Ipswich, where he died in 1654. The book shows much care and labor. The biography is full and interesting, and much local history is interwoven with it. The work is well arranged and fully indexed.

The volume devoted to the descendants of Thomas Clarke, of Plymouth, is by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of North Greenfield, Wisconsin. The basis of it is a pamphlet by Samuel C. Clarke, noticed in the *REGISTER* for January, 1870. The family is here much more thoroughly traced. The book is illustrated by a number of heliotype portraits. It has also a steel engraving of the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston. It is well compiled and has a good index.

The book on the Dickson family is by B. Homer Dixon, K. N. L., of Toronto, Canada. It contains much interesting matter relative to the Dixons, Homers and other families with which the author is connected. Mr. Dixon many years ago contributed some valuable articles to the *REGISTER*. He is also the author of a work on Surnames, besides other publications.

The late Rev. Charles T. Brooks, of Newport, won for himself an enviable reputation as an author; and his friends, whose testimonials are here presented, have woven a fitting garland for him. Though a native of Salem and a resident of Newport, he was descended from Henry Brooks, an early settler of Woburn, Mass. A brief genealogy by Luke Brooks is the closing article in the pamphlet.

The first part of "Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants," was noticed in this periodical in July, 1879. It was a reprint from the *REGISTER* for April, 1879, as the second part is from April, 1884, of this work. The first article contained an exhaustive biography of the famous Boston schoolmaster and an account of his descendants through his eldest son the Rev. Samuel Cheever. This contains the descendants in other lines.

The Philbrick genealogy is another reprint from the *REGISTER*. The author, the Rev. Mr. Chapman, gives briefly the first four generations of the family. He has a full genealogy prepared, which will be put to press as soon as the subscription list will warrant it.

The "Excerpts" from the Cleveland Genealogy is by H. G. Cleveland, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose volume on the Cleveland family was noticed by us in April, 1880. Mr. Cleveland received more letters of inquiry concerning the ancestry of the Democratic candidate for President than he could answer, and he has therefore prepared and had printed the succinct statement which is before us.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO SEPT. 1, 1884.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Views from Cedar Mountain, Present, Retrospective and Prospective. By Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D., in the Seventy-sixth year of his Ministry and of his Marriage. Privately printed. 8vo. pp. 15. Printed in 1884.

On a supposed Runic Inscription at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. By Henry Phillips, Jr. 8vo. pp. 4.

Matthew Wilson, D.D., of Lewes, Delaware. By the Rev. Edward D. Neill. 8vo.

Supplementary Notes on Witchcraft in Massachusetts. A Critical Examination of the alleged law of 1711 for reversing the attainders of the Witches of 1692. By George H. Moore, LL.D., corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. From the Proceedings of the Society, March 13, 1884. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. University Press. 1884. 8vo. pp. 25.

Reasons for concluding that the act of 1711 Reversing the Attainder of the persons convicted of Witchcraft in Massachusetts in the year 1692 became a law. Being a reply to Supplementary Notes, etc., by George H. Moore, LL.D. By Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. 1884. 8vo. pp. 21.

An Episode of Worcester History. Read before the Worcester Society of Antiquity, April 1, 1884. By Nathaniel Paine. Privately printed. Worcester, 1884. 8vo. pp. 9.

Why I am a Republican. A history of the Republican Party, a defence of its policy, and the reasons which justify its continuance in power, with biographical sketches of the republican candidates. By George S. Boutwell. Hartford, Conn.: William J. Betts & Co. 1884. 12 mo. pp. 195+131.

Grog: A Mixture of Prose and Verse. Brewed by Geo. Henry Preble. Reprinted from "The United Service" for September, 1884. For private distribution. Philadelphia. L. R. Hamersley & Co. 1884. 8vo. pp. 23.

Milwaukee under the Charter. From 1847 to 1853 inclusive. Vol. III. By James S. Buck. Milwaukee: Symes, Swain and Co., Printers. 1884. 8vo. pp. 606.

The Centennial Celebration in Frederick County, Md., on June 28, 1876. Frederick, Md. Baughman Brothers. 1879. 8vo. pp. 64.

Eighty-Fifth Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, June 3, 1723. Sermon by Thomas Foxcroft, A.M., Pastor of the First Church, Boston. Alfred Mudge and Son, Printers, No. 24 Franklin Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 46. Edited by Rev. Anson Titus.

Sixth and Seventh Annual Addresses—1883 and 1884—before the Cayuga Historical Society. By Charles Hawley, D.D., President of the Society. Reprinted from Collections of C. H. S. No. 3. Auburn, N. Y. 1884. 8vo. pp. 47.

Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston. 1880. Dorchester Town Records. Second edition, 1883. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1883. The Dorchester town records have been thoroughly compared by the original and corrected by William B. Trask. A facsimile of the map omitted in the first edition is given here.

II. Other Publications.

Unveiling the Statue of Chief Justice Marshall at Washington, May 10, 1884. Oration by William Henry Rawle, LL.D. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane and Scott's Printing House, 229-231 South Fifth Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 31.

1883. February 13. 1883. Order of Services at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Charles Babbidge as pastor of the First Church and Society in Pepperell. 8vo. pp. 51.

The Semi-Centennial Souvenir. An account of the great celebration, June 9th and 10th, 1884, together with a chronological history of Rochester, N. Y., by William Mill Butler and George S. Crittenden. Rochester, N. Y.: Post Express Printing Company. 1884. 8vo. pp. 75.

Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, special communications February 22, 23, March 27, 1884. Quarterly Communications March 12, 1884. M. W. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., Grand Master. R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Recording Secretary. Boston: Press of Rockwell and Churchill, No. 39 Arch Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 56.

Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, Vol. II. Buffalo: Published by Bigelow Brothers, 60, 62, 64 Pearl Street. 1880. 8vo. pp. 429.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. New Series. Volume II. Part I. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1884. 8vo. pp. 434.

Acadia. A lost chapter in American history. By Philip H. Smith. Illustrated. Rawling, N. Y. Published by the author. 1884. 8vo. pp. 381.

Historical Sketch of the Hillsborough County Congresses, held at Amherst, N. H., 1774 and 1775, with other Revolutionary Records. Compiled by Edward D. Boylston. Amherst, N. H.: Farmer's Cabinet Press. 1884. 8vo. pp. 63.

Proceedings of the Nineteenth Session of the American Pomological Society, held in Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 13th and 14th, 1883. Edited by the secretary, W. J. Beal, and the chairman of the General Fruit Committee, W. C. Barry. Published by the Society. 1884. Large 8vo. pp. 155+.

Twenty years of the history of Plymouth Church, Lansing, Michigan. A sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore P. Prudden, April 27, 1884. W. S. George and Co., Printers, Lansing. Sq. 8vo. pp. 27.

Suggestions for a Commercial Treaty with Spain, with especial reference to the Island of Cuba, by Adam Badeau. 8vo. pp. 56.

Constitution, By-Laws, Officers and Members of the Saint Nicholas Club of the City of New York. 1884-5. Club House, 12 East 29th Street. Printed by order of the Club. Quarto, pp. 40.

Reminiscences of Schools and Teachers in Dorchester and Boston. By Thomas Cushing, late Principal of Chauncy-Hall School. Republished from Barnard's American Journal of Education. 8vo. pp. 177-191.

Memorials of the Class of 1834 of Harvard College. Prepared for the Fiftieth Anniversary of their Graduation. By Thomas Cushing, at the request of his class-mates. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1884. 8vo. pp. 110.

Celebration of the Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the New Jersey Legislature. 1683-1883. Trenton, N. J. : Naar, Day and Naar, Printers to the House of Assembly. 1883. 8vo. pp. 55.

Charleston, S. C. The Centennial of Incorporation, 1843. 1670, Founded. 1783, Incorporated. The News and Courier Book Presses, 19 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C. 8vo. pp. 259.

Bulletin of the Essex Institute. Vol. 15. Salem : Jan., Feb. March, 1883. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Bulletin of the Essex Institute. Vol. 15. Salem : April, May, June, 1883. Nos. 4, 5, 6.

Bulletin of the Essex Institute. Vol. 16. Salem : Jan., Feb. March, 1884. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June, 1884. 12mo. pp. 39.

The California Pilgrimage of Boston Commandery Knights Templars, August 4-Sept. 4, 1883. By Sir the Rev. Oliver Ayer Roberts, Prelate of the Pilgrimage. Published by the committee in charge of the pilgrimage. Boston : Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1884. Sm. 4to. pp. 400.

Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Special Communications, May 31, 1884. Quarterly Communications, June 11, 1884. M. W. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., Grand Master. R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, recording Grand Secretary. Boston : Press of Rockwell and Churchill, No. 39 Arch Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 97.

The Church Book of the First Congregational Church in West Springfield, Mass., and catalogue of members. Springfield : Weaver, Shipman and Company, Printers. 1884. 16mo. pp. 54.

Engineer Department United States Army. Report on the International Exhibition of Electricity, held at Paris, August to November, 1881. David Porter Keep, Major, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. Washington : Government Printing Office. 1884. 8vo. pp. 287.

Engineer Department United States Army. Professional Notes by Captain Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. Washington : Government Printing Office. 1884. 8vo. pp. 28+.

Engineer Department United States Army. Studies on Coast Defence applied to the Gulf of Spezia, by Casar Guarasci, Colonel of Engineers. Translated by First Lieut. G. McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army. Washington : Government Printing Office. 1884. 8vo. pp. 20+.

Twentieth Report of the Trustees of the City Hospital, Boston, with reports of the superintendent and professional staff, rules for admissions and discharges, prospectus of training-school for nurses, &c. 1883-84. Boston : Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 95.

Diocese of Massachusetts. Journal of the ninety-fourth annual meeting of the Convention, 1884. Boston : Cupples, Upham and Co. 1884. 8vo. pp. 242.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the operations, expenditures and condition of the Institution for the year 1882. Washington : Government Printing Office. 1884. 8vo. pp. 855.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1883. Part. II. Boston : Printed for the Society. 1884. 8vo. pp. 187.

The Martyrdom of Lovejoy. An account of the life, trials and perils of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was killed by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, Ill., on the night of Nov. 7, 1837. By an eye witness. Chicago : Fergus Printing Company. 1881. 8vo. pp. 233.

The new Century and the new Building of the Harvard Medical School. 1783-1883. Addresses and Exercises at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the foundation of the Medical School of Harvard University, Oct. 17, 1883. Cambridge : John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1884. 8vo. pp. 55.

Exercises at the Centennial Celebration of the founding of Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, June 20 and 21, 1883. Exeter, N. H. : William B. Morrill, Printer, News-Letter Press. 1884. 8vo. pp. 83.

Masters of the Bench of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, 1450-1883; and Masters of the Temple, 1540-1883. 1883 [not published]. 8vo. pp. 145.

Memoir of George Barrell Emerson, LL.D. By Robert C. Waterston. Presented at the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, May 10, 1883, with a supplement. Cambridge : John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1884. 8vo. pp. 126.

Decennial Record of the Class of 1873, Yale College. Printed for the use of the class. Buffalo : Bigelow Bro's, Steam Printers, 60, 62 and 64 Pearl Street. 1884. 8vo. pp. 58.

James Chalmers, the inventor of the "Adhesive Stamp," not Sir Rowland Hill, with letter to H. M. Postmaster-General, and declaration of the treasury. By Patrick Chalmers, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. London : Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. 1884. Price, six pence. 8vo. pp. 39.

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DEATHS.

DODGE, Mrs. Sophia Herrick, wife of the late Ezra Dodge, of Wenham, Mass., and daughter of Joshua and Mary (Jones) Herrick, of Beverly, died at the family residence in Wenham, April 1, 1884, aged 85 years, 6 mo. and 5 days.

DOLE, Rev. George Thurlow, died in Reading, Mass., March 26, 1884, aged 75. He was the only son of Moses and Sarah (Thurlow) Dole, and was born in Newbury, Mass., Oct. 30, 1808. He was grad. at Yale College in 1838, studied theology in Yale Divinity School, two years, and finished his course at Andover in 1841. He was a congregationalist minister, and was ordained at Beverly, Oct. 6, 1842, where he preached till July 1, 1851. He was then pastor at North Woburn from Oct. 12, 1852, to Oct. 3, 1855, and acting pastor at Lanesboro', from July, 1856, to July, 1863. He next taught the Williams Academy in Stockbridge one

year, and was acting pastor of the church in Curtisville in that town from April, 1864, to 1872. In May, 1875, he removed from Stockbridge to Reading, where he resided till his death. He married May 10, 1843, Jane P. Treat, of South Britain in Southbury, Ct., who survives him, with two daughters. He was engaged in preparing a genealogy of the Doles, and in January last contributed to the REGISTER an article on that family.

GARDNER, John Lowell, A.M., died in Brookline July 23, 1884, aged 80. He was born in Boston, Feb. 8, 1804, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1821. After leaving college, he entered upon a mercantile and financial career, in which he achieved marked success. In 1879 he was chosen president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and held the office till his death. His wife, Mrs. Catharine E.

Gardner, died Sept. 21, 1883. They leave two sons, George A. and John L. and several daughters. He was "a typical Bostonian, a representative no less of the old-time commercial spirit than of the later wealth and culture."

MARSHALL, Orsamus Holmes, died at his residence in Buffalo, N. Y., July 9, 1884, aged 71. He was the son of Dr. John E. Marshall, a pioneer physician of Buffalo, and was born at Franklin, Ct., Feb. 1, 1813. He graduated at Union College in 1831, studied law with Austin & Barker, Buffalo, and at Yale College, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He practised his profession in Buffalo as a member of several law firms and alone till 1867, when he retired from active practice. On the 20th of February, 1838, he married Miss Millicent Ann DeAngelis, by whom he had three children, all of whom are now living, viz.: 1, John Ellis; 2, Charles DeAngelis, a partner of his father from 1863; and 3, Elizabeth Coe, all of whom survive. Few men have been more prominent or active in affairs directly connected with the welfare of the city of Buffalo. The Buffalo Historical Society was founded in his office, in 1836, and he was at one time its president. He was the author of several historical works of merit, of which "Champlain's Expedition of 1615," and the "Building and Voyage of the Griffin," have been noticed in the REGISTER, xxxii. 439, and xxxiv. 116.

PACKARD, Prof. Alpheus Spring, D.D., died at Squirrel Island, Me., July 13, 1884, aged 85. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D.D., and was born in Chelmsford Mass., of which town his father was pastor, Dec. 23, 1798. When he was in his fourth year his father was settled over the congregationalist church in Wiscasset, Me. He entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., in 1811, and, the next year, Harvard College, where he graduated in 1816. After leaving college he was an assistant in Gorham Academy, and then a teacher in Wiscasset and in Bucksport. He was next the principal of the Hallowell Academy. During the last sixty-five years, he has been connected with Bowdoin College; namely, from 1819 to 1824 as a tutor; from 1824 to 1865 as professor of the Latin and Greek Languages; from 1842 to 1845 as professor of rhetoric and oratory; and from 1864 till his death as professor of natural and revealed religion. He had also been

librarian since 1869, and acting president more than a year. He m. first, in 1827, Frances E. dau. of President Jesse Appleton. She died in 1839, leaving five children: 1, Dr. Charles A. (Bowd. Coll. 1848); 2, Prof. William A. (B. C. 1851); 3, George L.; 4, Prof. Alpheus S. (B. C. 1861); 5, Frances A. He m. second, in 1844, Mrs. C. W. McLellan, by whom he had one son, Robert L. (B. C. 1868). Prof. Packard was also an ordained minister. He was the author or editor of several works, the last being a History of Bowdoin College, 1882, begun by Nehemiah Cleaveland, LL.D., and completed and edited by him (REGISTER, xxxvii. 321). At page 188 will be found a sketch of his life, including a list of his writings. The Maine Historical Society, of which he was librarian for nearly half a century, celebrated at Portland, Dec. 23, 1882, the 84th anniversary of his birth (REGISTER, xxxvii. 206).

SARGENT, Sewell, died in the house in which he was born, at Cherry Valley, Leicester, Mass., January 20, 1884, aged 84 years, 1 month, 20 days. He was the youngest son of John and Sarah (Gates) Sargent, and a descendant, through Nathan Sargent of Leicester, of revolutionary memory, of William Sargent who came to this country in 1638 and settled in Malden. [See Genealogy of the Sargent Family, by Aaron Sargent.] Mr. Sargent inherited good traits of character from his ancestors and maintained them through his long and useful life; discharging his duties as a private citizen and public servant with fidelity and integrity, and possessing the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

WILSON, Charles, died in Copenhagen, Denmark, the place of his birth, Feb. 17, 1884, aged 83 years. Mr. Wilson came to this country when a young man, and for nearly the last fifty years of his life resided in Boston and its vicinity. For many years he was a leading stevedore on the wharves in Boston. He possessed the confidence and esteem of the merchants and ship owners with whom he had business connections, while to those who knew him in the more intimate relations of life, he was endeared by his kindness of heart and excellent qualities as a man. The latter years of his life were spent partly with his friends in Boston and partly in the city of his birth, still retaining his citizenship in this country.

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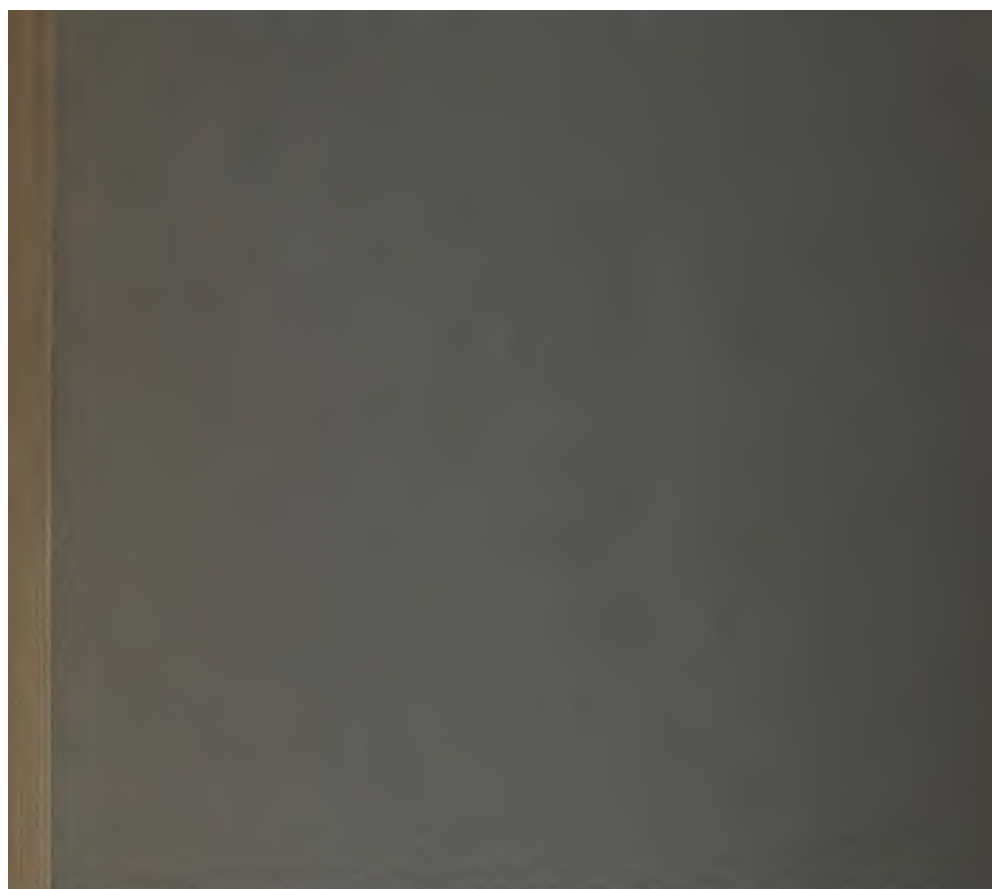
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